

Suits \$22 to \$25
Tailor makes
 Question of our ability to
 range tailor at any price.
 Fancy Cheviots and Wor-
 ington Sack Suits they can't
 do us for making or mate-
 & B. label means every-
 thing from \$10 to \$40.
at Clothing Co
 SPRING
Inc. Limited
 IC--ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
 Chicago. Less than three
 days. Leaving Los An-
 geles to St. Louis and Chicago.
 Pullman Car. Dining Car.
 Electric Power to Chicago. Electric
 and the latest improvements
 Daily at 3:00 p. m.
 Inquire 201 South Spring St.
 SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Formal
 6th. the new print shop of
 Company will be formally
 the public is invited to
 enlarged departments for
 Stamping and Engraving,
 facilities for the display and
 High Art Novelities.
th & Little Co.
Down in Old Mexico
 City of Spring is in the air. Get
 at the trip free at
ATION BUREAU
 240 South Spring St.
l Glove Sale.
 Quality ... \$1.25
 Quality ... \$1.00
 Quality ... 75c
 and fitted all this week.
 421 S. Broadway.

\$5.00 ORDERS
 Delivered to any railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles, when cash accompanies order.

TWO STORES (320 SO. SPRING ST.) **PHONES** (SPRING ST. 869 BROADWAY FIFTH STS.) (BROADWAY 835) (OTHER PHONES)

SAVING
 "The Owl's" prices are 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than at any other drug stores.

"The Owl" service and "The Owl" facilities are unequalled. Customers may feel sure that their requirements will be met promptly and efficiently at "The Owl" stores. Our prescription department is thoroughly dependable. Safety is the first requisite, without sacrifice of speed in filling prescriptions. And prices in this department, as in all others, are very much lower than you would pay elsewhere. People having prescriptions from any part of the country can have them filled accurately at "The Owl." We gladly estimate the cost in advance, if desired—whether the prescription is left to be filled or not.

Spring Remedies
 This is the season of the year when that "tired feeling" begins to attack most people; the blood becomes sluggish and the system generally run down. It is the time for spring medicine, time to get the blood purified in order to enjoy to the full the glories of the spring. We especially recommend

Burton's Blood Syrup
 As an ideal Spring medicine for man, woman or child.
 Price, 85c per Bottle

Other Spring Medicines At Cut Prices
 Hood's Sarsaparilla.....75c
 Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....85c
 Kennedy's Medical Discovery.....\$1.25
 Williams' Pink Pills.....40c
 Swift's Specific.....85c
 Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....75c
 Catlours Resolvent.....85c
 McEade's Succus Alterus.....\$1.75
 Brown's Blood Cure.....\$2.00
 Baker's Honduras Sarsaparilla 75c
 Gude's Pepto Mangan.....85c
 Warner's Safe Cure.....85c
 Paine's Celery Compound.....85c
 Thompson's Celery and Dandelion.....60c

Kirk's Irish Moss Cough Balm
 25c Small, Large 50c

A quick, safe, cure for any cough or cold; affords speedy relief for asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections.

Fulton's Renal Compound \$1.00

The great specific for Bright's Disease. Very effective in drops, bladder troubles, and all complaints due to a diseased condition of the kidneys.

Voltamp Dry Cell Faradic Batteries
 Combine many features than any electro-medical outfit made. Unexcelled for family use, as they can be applied to many cases. Each battery has hand, foot and tongue electrodes. Four sizes, priced:
 No. 5—7½x3½x4½ inches.....\$5.00
 No. 2—9½x5½x7 inches.....\$10.00
 No. 1—7½x4½x5½ inches.....7.50
 No. 3—10½x6½x7½ inches.....12.00

Beautiful Art Calendars

Free to Adult Visitors Tomorrow
 Distribution commences at 9 o'clock a. m. at both "Owl" stores.
 Don't put off coming in early Monday, as we have a limited supply.
 These calendars are truly works of art, and will be eagerly sought by all who see them.

Lennox Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cure 75c
 Strictly a high grade preparation, and a splendid tonic for the hair and scalp. Removes dandruff and relieves itching of the scalp. Pleasant to use. Should be on every toilet table.

Chamois Vest and Chest Protectors
 Chamois Vest—the genuine "Frost King and Queen," for men or women. Conform to the body—a protection against coughs and colds. Price 25c. Chest protectors in felt at 50c and 75c. In chamois at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

HUYLER'S CANDIES AT THE BROADWAY STORE ONLY

Medicinal Liquors
 Pure liquors for family use, at prices lower by far than the same goods can be secured for elsewhere.
 California Port Wine, quart bottle.....50c
 Imported Port Wine, quart bottle.....\$1.00
 California Sherry Wine.....50c
 Imported Sherry.....\$1.00
 California Brandy, quart bottle.....\$1.00
 Imported Cognac Brandy, quart bot.....\$1.75
 Holland Gin, quart bottle.....\$1.00
 Imported Gin, quart bottle.....\$1.50
 Martin's Bourbon Whisky.....\$1.00
 Martin's Rye Whisky, quart bottle.....\$1.00
 Jockey Club Rye Whisky, quart bot.....\$1.00
 "Owl" Bourbon, special brand.....\$1.50
 Canadian Club Whisky, quart bottle.....\$1.00
 G. & W. Canadian Rye, quart bottle.....\$1.00
 Hunter Rye, the genuine.....\$1.35
 Marquette Rye, quart bottle.....\$1.35
 Dewar Scotch Whisky.....\$1.25
 Black and White Scotch Whisky.....\$1.25

Cough and Cold Remedies at Cut Prices
 Thompson's Grip and Cold Cure.....25c
 Bromo Quinine.....25c
 Kirk's Irish Moss.....25c
 Baker's Cough Balm.....25c
 Carter's White Pine Cough Remedy.....25c
 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....30c
 Kemp's Balm.....25c
 Boscher's German Syrup.....45c
 Pina's Consumption Cure.....20c
 Bull's Cough Syrup.....30c
 Shiloh's Consumption Cure.....25c
 K.C.'s New Day Cough.....40c
 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.....20c
 Acker's Cough Remedy.....20c
 Jarne's Expecterant.....40c
 Humphrey's Specific No. 7.....20c
 Murray's Cough Remedy.....20c
 Bull's Cough Balm.....20c
 Carter's Syrup White Pine and TM.....25c
 Carter's Cough Killer.....20c
 Hale's Honey of Horehound.....20c
 One Minute Cough Cure.....20c
 Smith Bros. Cough Drops.....25c
 Heron's Eucalyptus Cough Drops.....25c

POLES FLEE THEIR COUNTRY.

Every Train Crossing Frontier of Russia Crowded.

Moscow Nobility Send Two Addresses to Czar.

Trepoff Closes Torpedo Factory in Petersburg.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.)
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Russian nobility, according to reports from Russia, are fleeing their country in great numbers. The Russian nobility, according to reports from Russia, are fleeing their country in great numbers. The Russian nobility, according to reports from Russia, are fleeing their country in great numbers.

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MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—The Assembly of Nobles today voted on two addresses to the Emperor, all the Conservative nobles decided to send both the Liberal and the Conservative addresses to His Majesty.

THE NEW CONGRESSMAN.

IN THIS LETTER TO HIS WIFE HE TELLS HOW THE RAILROADS "DO POLITICS" IN THE SENATE.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—My Dear Wife: I have decided that I do not want to be a Senator of the United States. I am not at all certain that I will have a chance to remain in the House longer than the full term to which I have been elected, but I am determined, beyond prospect of reconsideration, that if I do remain in politics I will get my commission from the people direct and not from any railroad manager or syndicate of men whose business prospers through favoritism in legislation. I have been in this game just long enough to know that the railroad managers, the politicians and the money men are all too ready to begin to wonder why more of them do not become architects.

It is probably lucky for me that Burwell and his friends picked me out early in the game as Senatorial timber from our State and sprung the news on me. I had been elected to the House for a few terms and been admitted to the sessioning process engaged by corporations to get Congressional favor in their various ways. I have less money than I would have had otherwise and you and I will be plain people in Washington or Hollingsdale, or wherever we may live, but I'm going to sleep better than I would have been able to do if I had not reached my decision to abandon any plans for my promotion to the Senate. The very frankness of the proposition for my political advancement and the explanation of the methods to be used in accomplishing it have opened my eyes pretty thoroughly to the dangerous condition of the political system in this nation today. I might join in the play, be a star actor in the cast and personally profit by it and pass from the scene of activity before the explosion comes. Then, again, the audience may turn almost any time and throw stones at the performers. I do not propose to be on the stage when the revolt comes.

CLOSES TORPEDO FACTORY.
TREPPOFF'S DRAMATIC ACTION.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 11:00 p.m.—Trepoff's torpedo factory in this city, employing 100 workmen and 100 women, has been closed by Gov. Gen. Trepoff, who ordered the dismissal of the whole staff of the factory for taking part in the demonstration of the Emperor's recent speech to the workmen's delegation and because the manager was unable to replace these men. The workmen are strongly guarded by the police. The Admiralty and the War Office have requested Trepoff to allow the workmen to be re-employed, and it is hoped the factory will reopen Monday.

WAITING FOR A VICTORY.
CHARY PATRIOTIC ANXIETY.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Private letters from St. Petersburg picture the patriotic anxiety with which the Czar and those about him await, day after day, news of some crowning victory in the Far East, which no military expert outside Russia believes is possible until even now. Even one military success on the Hun might divert popular attention from the terrible domestic wounds of Russia and once more rally the Russian people wholeheartedly around the flag.

Authorities differ as to whether, falling this, the Czar is really serving himself, how before the storm becoming, not of course, Czar Romanoff, but King John of Russia.

Dr. Dillon, who often has proved the best informed of English correspondents in Russia, announces that the Czar actually has signed a decree entrusting with a commission to initiate large and comprehensive reforms. If this indeed be so, Russia is on the eve of final deliverance of Czarism, or at least the exception of it granted by a man who, toward Nicholas' mind, namely, Poland.

But the probability is that this large expedition is an unwitting exaggeration of mere minor administrative reforms.

In truth, the Czar's idea is still believed to be what he calls Democratic autocracy, which in practice means a detail of constitutional changes, tempered by efforts at constitutional reform in the framed and executed by the bureaucracy itself.

that he has not studied himself in any way for action in favor of the railway company and he usually succeeds in becoming a champion of the political policies of his corporation friends. The candidate who is elected to the Senate is not slow in finding out, if he does not know in advance, that the corporations claim credit for his election. If he grants this credit unhesitatingly he is assured of pretty smooth sailing. If he tries to show a little too much dignity or independence, he is pretty promptly brought to a realization that the forces which actually accomplish his election can successfully accomplish his defeat when he comes up for reelection. In the end, he usually finds it much easier and pleasanter to accept conditions as hereafter prepared by his corporation friends, and thus relieve himself of further worry about his political future.

Political obligation is a plant of rather rapid growth. The Senator soon finds that his influence is wanted to secure the appointment of the United States Marshal, the United States Judge, in his State, and he may be sure to find out how hard they "looked" for his election; they were really responsible for it. In fact, and the corporation agents want them appointed. The Senator, to keep his machine intact, endorses the applications, and these men are appointed. Since they are elected, they are selected for the positions by the same corporation influences that selected the Senator. By the time a Senator's first term has expired, he finds that he has honeycombed his State with appointees and political workers who are grateful, of course, to him, but who realize that their real obligation and their allegiance is to the corporation interest which framed the whole game.

Now do not understand, dear, that there is anything corrupt in all this. A man may accept all these favors and secure his political prominence and still be personally clean and honest and possibly able to serve his State and the country faithfully, but the chances are that, in the final test, he would recognize the influences which worked for his advancement, place at Warwick a while ago, and as the train was crowded he sat down beside a bright little girl of about 8 years who was controlling railway rates. The line five times a week. She was a pretty, blue-eyed, fair-haired little thing, and she looked at him with a pleasant conversation, remarked: "What pretty eyes you have."

The small "dame" looked at him calmly and responded: "So I've been told before." The conversation stopped right there.—(New York Times.)



Side Talks By the Office Boy
Perhaps "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" ain't making out all right. We only promised to furnish them with a car and that's all. All the farmers will have to do is to tie the earth with a line or a plow and then the harvest will be the most bountiful they've had for years. Maybe you think this won't be a great year, the prospect of a good crop will be a man who gets any kind of a crop will get a liberal portion while it's being served. Los Angeles will spread out about a mile or two further in every direction. New Silverwood signs boards will be erected all over Southern California. Do you know that nearly all signs in California except the Silverwood signs. We've got a "Music" who can't talk, so all he does is to make signs. We've got four big fine stores to back up any statement we make on wood or paper. If you're not a Silverwood customer you ought to be. You'll like the way we treat customers. You'll like our kind goods. You'll like to get your money's worth or your money back.

F. B. SILVERWOOD
221 S. Spring. Broadway and 9th.

FEBRUARY WATCH SALE

During this month we will offer special inducements to watch buyers. It is a well known fact that we carry the largest and most complete assortment of FINE WATCHES—both American and imported—any by hand in Southern California. We are sole agents for the CELEBRATED
PATEK, P.-HILPPE & CO., Geneva.
WATCHES—the finest in the world. We invite an inspection of our stock and comparison of prices—knowing that a thorough investigation will convince you that we carry the best and lowest priced watches in the West.

S. Nordlinger & Sons
333 S. Spring St.

to pay the price now demanded by the system. Yours affectionately,
KENT HOWARD, M.C.
[Copyright, 1904, Washington News Association.]

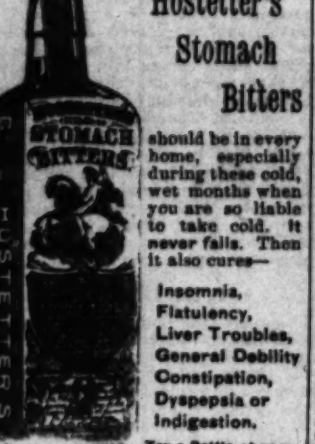
STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Southern California Students Do Well in Amateur Theatricals—Russian Lectures.
OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE TIMES.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Feb. 4.—A large audience greeted the presentation of Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," given by members of the sophomore class. The production was one of the most successful of the college theatrical performances given there. The parts, almost without exception, were well sustained throughout. Taking prominent places in the cast were several Southern California young people. One of the best characterizations was that of Bob Acres, taken by Roy Kellogg of Pasadena; George Mansfield and John C. McFarland of Los Angeles were also successfully filled the parts of Capt. Absolute and Sir Lucius O'Trigger, respectively, while Arthur Kearns of Santa Barbara was good as Fag. Miss Mary Moore of Pasadena had one of the leading women's parts; that of Julia, and carried it off well. Delmar Reynolds of Pasadena supervised the scenery and costumes.

Thursday evening Col. Lochwitzky, a Russian exile, lectured to a large audience. He told something of his life and his hardships as an exile. The cause of banishment was his opening a school for peasant children on his estate. Col. Lochwitzky was very dramatic, and was enthusiastically endorsed.

TO PREVENT COLDS

Keep the system strong and healthy and well fortified by taking a few doses of the Bitters, and you need not fear any attack of Chills, Cough or La Grippe. It has made a splendid record of cures in such cases during its 50 years' experience.



U. S. BONDS
and other worthy securities bearing a good rate of interest. We sell them. Correspond with us.
Southwestern Securities Company
Cor. 4th & Spring



A 300 Candle Power Light That Burns More Air Than Gas

Block Light
For Home or Office
As Los Angeles Selling Agents
We Are Headquarters
For These Famous Lights
Come Monday and See
These Bright Lights

Block Light Complete, Like Illustration..... **\$1.25**

Block Light Increases Light—Outs Gas Bills in Half

After a careful investigation of the merits of Block light, The Broadway Department Store has completed arrangements with the Block Light Co., whereby the big store (that is still growing) becomes the Los Angeles headquarters for this famous light. The Block light is the one perfect incandescent gas light, producing with a single mantle from city gas, natural gas or gasoline gas, a light of 300 candle power. Though superior in brilliancy to any four of the best other burners constructed, Block lights consume less than two-thirds as much gas as any other one burner, and one-sixth as much gas as is necessary to produce the same amount of light with other burners for Block lights

Burns Eight Parts of Air to One Part of Gas

One Block Light excels in brilliancy ten incandescent electric light bulbs; each costing 10 per hour. One Block light costs less than 1-3c per hour for gas consumption.

One Block Light burns 4-1/2 ft. of gas an hour, giving more light than four other mantle burners using 24 feet of gas an hour.
See the Saving?

One Block Light will brilliantly illuminate a room 25 feet square; compared to ordinary open flame burners the saving of gas through the use of Block lights is almost unbelievable.

Block Light is Not an Expense, But an Absolute Economy. It Increases Light and Decreases Gas Bills

The Vital Principle of Block Light lies in the commingling of gas and air, producing perfect combustion. Its construction is simple. There is a check which regulates the flow of gas, then there is an air chamber of accurately gauged capacity. The gas passes through a patented gauze, is broken up into particles which mix with air; the brilliancy of the light depends upon the perfection of this mixture. An ingeniously contrived air shutter regulates the flow of gas to the burner.

Block Mantles Are Much Stronger Than Ordinary Mantles

They help materially to produce the intensely white and easily diffused light for which Block lights are famous.

Genuine Block Lights are never sold for less than \$1.25. When offered a light purporting to be a Block light at less money, examine the burner for the name "Block Light," and look on the mantle for the words "Block XX Mantle." If these do not appear you are being defrauded.

Be sure the name "Block" is on burner and mantle. None other genuine. We sell every kind of Block light made under a positive guarantee. Money refunded in case absolute satisfaction is not given. Come Monday and see these bright lights in operation.

The Broadway Department Store—Block Light Section—Basement

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DELAY OF THE NEW SHIPMENT

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

WILL CONTINUE FEW DAYS MORE, COMMENCING, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, AT 2 P. M. DAILY

412 SOUTH SPRING STREET, Next to Braly Building

Finest Specimens will be offered this week and will be sold without reserve. The entire stock will be closed out.

JOHN E. MURRAY.

Automobilists Attention

We have opened one of the best equipped Garages in this city. We mean to get business. Here are some of our offerings:

- Your automobile stored, repaired, washed and polished \$20.00 per month.
- 75 test gasoline 100 per gallon in our basement.
- Best gas engine oil 50c per gallon.
- Spark plugs, guaranteed, 50c each.
- Tires inflated by compressed air, free to boarders.
- Large hauling done by best teams, 50c per hour, \$20.00 per day and \$100.00 per week, including driver.
- We charge you no storage while your car is listed with us for sale.

OUR SHOP is Equipped With All Modern Machine Tools.

General Machine Work of all descriptions. Gear Cutting, Forging and Pattern Work.

RING US UP And Get Our Representative to Call on You.

The Auto Rental & Repair Co.
PHONES: Main 5011, Home 4391
128-130 East Ninth St.

It is Easy to be Good If You Haven't Got The Price.

But if you are a good buyer, price is not the only consideration. First comes need, then quality, and then price. We will not offer you any unreasonable discounts because our goods are marked in plain figures and we do not doctor the prices. If you are free agents we ask you to examine our stock and compare with others before making your purchases.

Broadway Drapery & Furniture Co.
447 South Broadway.
Not in the Combine.

HAY IN CAR LOADS
Address **R. P. H. Laney**
The Hay Shipper
Yuma, Ariz.

Big Stores

25c
20c

50c
50c

careful house-own small

riorates, no

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now when

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best loaf in

making it—

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a Spring, 419 South

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PAIR, AT

ing Company.

7 Years in Business

Petro?

15c

ed Things

15c and 25c

Whitney's Food

45c, 75c, \$1.00

25c

20c, 25c, 75c

botles...20c, 75c

E & SON

ve 32

THE DAYLIGHT STORE Phone MAIN 132-133
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Free Balloons
To all children who visit our second floor with parents.

February Sales
The entire month will be devoted to a series of special sales. Over four hundred special purchases of goods to be distributed throughout the month. New specials every day.

Closing Out
Men's clothing. Odd suits worth up to \$15 at \$6.95.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE Phone MAIN 132-133
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Important Announcement Concerning Spring Garments

Every Woman will be Interested.
Every woman is wondering what will be worn for Spring. Your fashion magazines have already told you that Spring styles will be prettier and more fetching than for the past many years. And so the whole feminine city will be eager to visit our women's garment department Monday morning and see the hosts of Spring arrivals that will be ready for your choosing. The manager and buyer of this department have been in New York for some time assisting our New York office in selecting every pick of the market. It will be absolutely impossible for a single new idea to escape these experts.

Beautiful Spring Novelties Just Received.

The matter of silk shirt waist suits we have secured all the latest ideas, some of them with closely shirred fronts, some daintily trimmed with lace, and others designed and trimmed in entirely new and fetching ways. Extra values at \$12.50, \$19.50, \$25.00, \$35.00.
For silk waists in all the wanted colors and silks from \$2.75 to \$10.00.
New dress and walking skirts in Melrose, Panama cloth, etc., in the new side and box plaits, in all colors. Prices \$6.50 to \$12.00.

Special Purchase of Wool and Brilliantine Waists

For our garment buyers now in New York had the good fortune to pick up a stock of brilliantine and wool waists at a little over 50c on the dollar. These come in many different styles, and some in the most expensive qualities. We have divided these into two lots for a Monday special.
\$1.95 Waists worth up to \$3.75
\$3.49 Waists worth up to \$6.50
\$5.00 WALKING SKIRTS \$3.79
A very smart lot of skirts coming in cheviot, brilliantine, black, blue, brown and gray mixtures, also in fancy checks, and many tailored, every one of them worth \$5.00. Special.

Big Cut Price Sale Of Women's Wool Suits

Unquestionably the greatest sale of its kind you have ever attended. It is absolutely impossible to realize what beautiful and stylish garments you can secure at this sale for these very small prices.
\$16.50 women's suits \$5.00
\$18.50 women's suits \$6.45
\$24.50 women's suits \$11.95
\$27.50 women's suits \$14.95
\$29.50 women's suits \$17.50
\$32.50 women's suits \$24.50

Huge Embroidery Sale

Latest Spring Styles from St. Gall

We have secured an immense importer's stock of embroideries, insertions, founcings and beadings direct from St. Gall, Switzerland. These come in all the latest spring patterns. There are over 15,000 yards which have been divided into two bargain lots. These embroideries are finer, wider and better than have ever before been sold at a special sale in Los Angeles. Remember, there are insertions, founcings and beadings in the lot.

At 25c, Embroideries worth up to \$1.50
At 12c, Embroideries worth up to 50c

Silk Taffetas 95c Yd.

27-inch all-silk Taffetas, in black, white and colors. Also changeable effects for suits, waists and petticoats. Special Monday, 95c a yard.

75c Silk Foulards 39c

Seventy-five pieces of all-silk Foulards, in the popular colors. Regularly worth 75c. Special at 39c a yard.

\$1, \$1.50 and \$2 Dress Goods 50c

This is a big cleanup of broken lines of wool dress goods worth as high as \$2 the yard. They come in fancy mixtures suitable for walking and dress skirts and tailor-made suits. All sorts of materials in the lot. None of them worth less than \$1 per yd. On sale Monday, choice at 50c.

Sale of \$1.25 Black Goods \$1.00

We have arranged a big sale of black goods for Monday as a special feature for this department. The lot includes black velvets, black etamines, black panama cloth, black acollennes, black wool crepes, black wool taffeta. Your choice \$1.00.

Five Big Specials 39c Each

As a special attraction for our big second floor we have selected the following five popular items, which will be offered at 39c each.

- 50c Flannelette Skirts 39c**
Ladies' flannelette skirts, excellent quality, hemstitched cuffs. Come in white, cream, pink, and blue. All sizes. 50c values, special at 39c.
- 50c Corsets 39c**
These come in gray and white, straight front style, dip hips, also balance styles in pink, blue, and white. All sizes. 50c values, special at 39c.
- 50c Corset Cover 39c**
These are made of a good quality of muslin or cambric, full front, trimmed with lace and bowing, a large variety of styles. Sizes to 44. 50c values, special at 39c.
- 50c Long Skirts 39c**
Ladies' muslin long skirts made with tucked ruffles. Some of these are made of a good quality of muslin with tucked yokes, high or V neck. All sizes. 50c values, special at 39c.
- 50c Women's Gowns 39c**
These are made of a good quality of muslin with tucked yokes, high or V neck. All sizes. 50c values, special at 39c.

Another Consignment of Factory Lengths in Gingham 9c

These are short factory lengths of gingham worth 15c, 20c, to 25c the yard. Come in madras gingham, toll du nord, etc. Measure from 3 to 10 yards in a piece. No pieces cut.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED—Order anything advertised or write for prices on any other class of goods. All orders promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

New Spring Wash Fabrics

Hundreds of the new Spring wash goods have already arrived. Exquisite new colorings and designs. The variety is so great that every woman can buy for her early Spring sewing.

- At 23c**
Imported French or-
mandier.
Linen finished velvets.
Fancy etamines.
Silk finished velvets.
Silk spot mulls.
- At 15c**
Knecker suitings.
Mercerized foulards.
Fancy dotted lawns.
Silk suitings.
- At 45c**
Silk and linen mixtures.
Novelty plaid canvas cloth.
Imported French organdies.
Silk embroidered crepes.
- At 35c**
Satinettes, oxfords and piques, highly mercerized.
All exclusive patterns.

Women's Garments to Order

Skirts Made Free

Our women's tailoring department is prepared to make tailor-made suits, evening and dinner costumes, jackets, wraps, skirts, and waists. Our designer, cutter and sewer is one of the most experienced and capable artists in the country, and our work is of a quality never before produced in Los Angeles. Prices extremely moderate. As an introductory feature we will make a plain skirt to order absolutely free of charge, the requirement being that you purchase the materials from our establishment.

12c and 15c Silkollines 9c

100 pieces of the regular 12c and 15c Silkollines and Art Draperies. Come in Persian and flowered designs. Special Monday 9c a yard.

50c Tapestries 35c Yard

Rich Tapestries, 50 inches wide. These come in Roman stripes and are very effective for draperies. 50c values, 35c per yard.

\$1.25 Silkolline Comforts 95c

Three cases of our regular \$1.25 Silkolline Comforts, size 72 x 78 inches. Filled with white cotton. \$1.25 values, Monday only 95c.

\$1.50 Leather Bags 95c

A new line of Leather Bags. Come in black and brown, new shape, braided leather handles, oxidized frames, fitted with card case and inside purse. \$1.50 values, special at 95c.

\$1.25 Lace Veils 98c

New Lace Veils in brown, blue, and black, also in white. These are the latest styles. \$1.25 values at 98c.

\$2 Children's Sailor Suits \$1.25

Children's Sailor Suits made of tan crash, trimmed with pretty blue braid around the collar. Made with gored skirts, prettily trimmed. Ages 6 to 14 years. \$2 values, special at \$1.25. Not over two to a customer.

MENTS QUASHED.

County Done With Hays and Dies.

Authorities Will go for Them Next.

Up of Affairs in Prosecution.

WIRE TO THE TIMES.

Feb. 4.—(Exclusive) The hearing of the cases of Hays and J. W. P. Dies in indictments recently returned by the grand jury of this county, came to a sudden and unexpected termination this morning without hearing argument.

Judge Taggart granted the motion of the defendants' counsel to set aside the indictment. Any other action would have caused surprise, for the third witness had yesterday been not the light as to the result. In prosecution had given up all attempts to combat the Hays-Johnson case, and there, but not ordered to permit the testimony of the grand jury to be introduced rather than the case in his own hands. The case in which he conducted the testimony of members of the grand jury, the numerous witnesses, and the court room to the fact that his decision could not be reversed.

Judge Taggart opened court this morning the examination of the recent grand jury, the counsel for the prosecution the same line of as they did yesterday and endeavored to prove that the grand jury was directly influenced by the testimony of the grand jury.

Bradford Morse and were the witnesses at the trial, and after the noon adjournment, W. T. Kirkland, and W. T. Kirkland, called, but he was not heard.

That ended the testimony, and Attorney Rogers for Hays, and Will A. Evans, offered to submit the case to the court for a decision. The court, however, refused to do so, and the case was continued to the next day.

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PROSECUTION.

and under the circumstances that was not considered necessary.

That ended the case. The decision was greeted with a ripple of applause, but there was also some hissing, which showed that Hays's motion was not approved by all the people of Riverside. It is not known as yet whether there will be other proceedings. That will depend upon the action of Dist. Atty. Evans. It is within his power to cause the defendants to be again arrested, but whether he will do this will depend upon the desires, first of the officials of the Orange Growers' Bank, and second of those interested in the cases who are connected with the Santa Ana Railway. The opinion was expressed here today that there will be no future effort to prosecute Dies and Hays. Tom Hays will be vigorously prosecuted in the United States courts.

GIRL FORGER CAUGHT.

Young Miss Who Started After Indiana Now in Home of the Good Shepherd.

Thirteen-year-old Minnie Nelly was placed in the Home of the Good Shepherd yesterday forenoon, after almost a week's escapades, which were remarkable for a child of her years.

Minnie Nelly is the daughter of E. P. Nelly of No. 1001 South Main street. Her mother is dead, and she has been living with her father and brother.

The girl began her wild career a week ago Saturday, when she forged a check for \$10 on her father, and with a part of the proceeds hired three horses from a livery stable, saying she was going riding with two of her friends.

These friends proved to be two lads, 11 and 12 years of age, with whom she had been playing. Instead of simply going for a ride, they had planned to run away to Arizona and hunt big game and Indians. They gathered an equipment of blankets, a tent, food, and three revolvers. Thus fitted for wild life, they started out.

Between Los Angeles and Whittier the boys began to shy at a grizzly bear, too far from home, and they persuaded Minnie to turn back to this city. On their homeward journey they threw away the food and buried the revolvers.

On Thursday Minnie again forged a check on her father, this time for \$25, and going to the grocery store of J. H. Rimington, she paid a bill of \$4 and received the remainder in cash.

The girl went to Long Beach and engaged a room. On Friday morning the two lads, who had been supplied with money by Minnie, went to San Pedro, and there were met by her. The three planned to go to Catalina on the morning steamer.

Again the boys weakened and left the heroine of this dime-novel tale alone by the sea. They skipped out by electric cars, while she was walking down the beach.

Meanwhile the father had put the case in the hands of an officer, who went to San Pedro early yesterday morning to search for the girl.

Just before time for the boat to start for Catalina, she appeared, having passed the night at some house in Terminal Island. She was promptly taken by the deputy and brought to Los Angeles.

The boys had confessed their share in the performances, and the money which they had received was returned to Mr. Nelly. He had consented to the placing of his daughter in the Catholic reformatory, as he feared she would get into similar troubles unless restrained.

It is rather pretty, well developed for her years, and is fond of adventure, being especially attached to and fond of riding horses. She is said to be a regular "tomboy," but is not considered vicious by those who know her.

Questioned as to her motive in going to Catalina, she said she had become sorry that she had taken her father's money, and intended to get work in some hotel at Catalina and repay him.

NO MORE.

Dist. Atty. Evans asked that the order of court include the positive instruction of the coming grand jury to investigate the case against Dies and Hays, and that the cases have never been tried upon their merits, and that inasmuch as it had been decided that certain members of the grand jury had not been eligible, it would be but fair that an unbiased jury consider the case. Judge Taggart did not accept the suggestion.

The district attorney that if he desired the next grand jury to take up the case it was within his power to present them before that grand jury without orders of court. If the defendants were held to the next grand jury it would only cause them to give additional bonds.

REMARKS.

We counsel that this is a case that the court would like very much to see decided, and give the public a very full and complete consideration of the case, which is a very important one, and we are sure that the public will be interested in the result.

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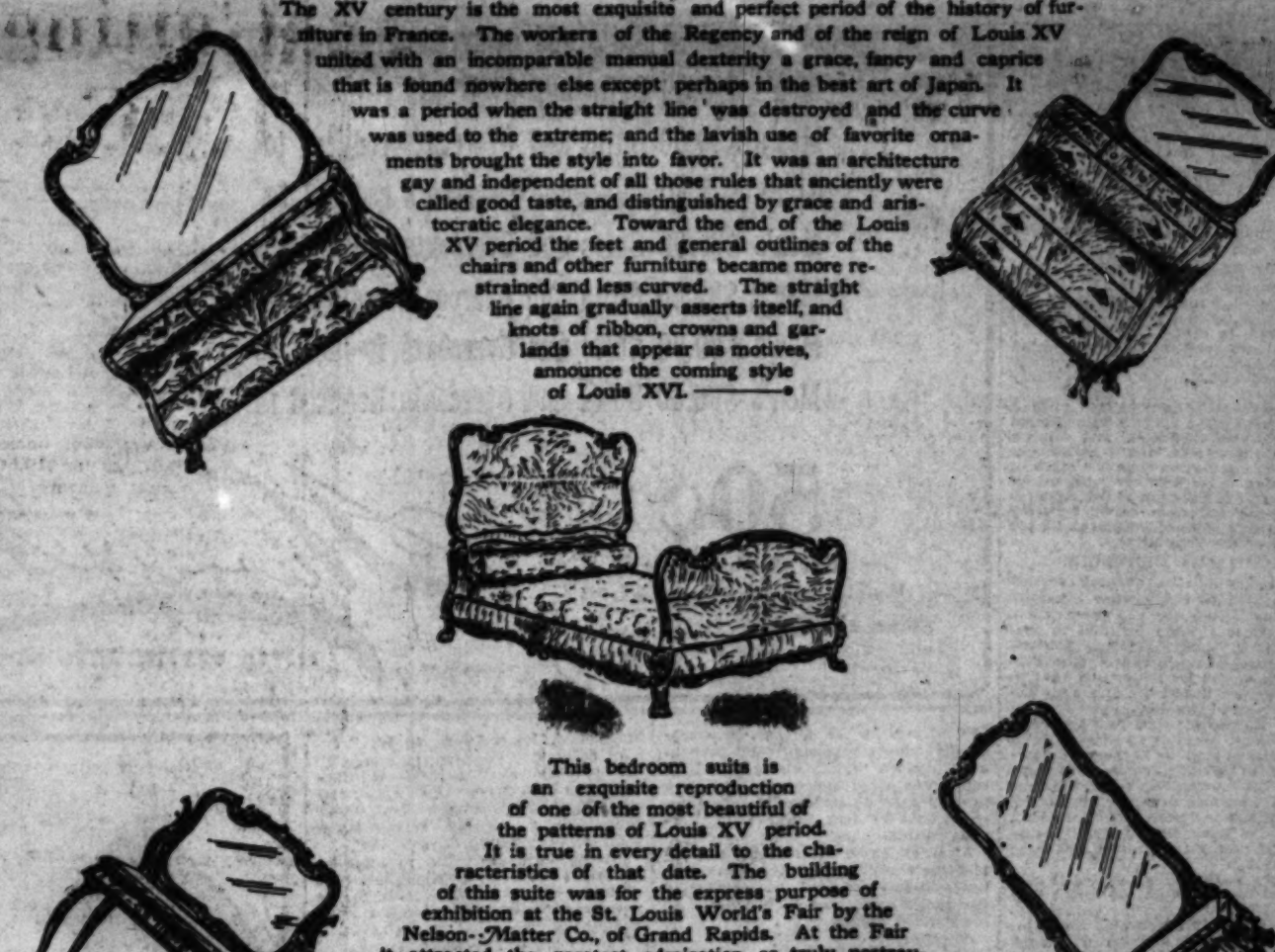
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The XV century is the most exquisite and perfect period of the history of furniture in France. The workers of the Regency and of the reign of Louis XV united with an incomparable manual dexterity a grace, fancy and caprice that is found nowhere else except perhaps in the best art of Japan. It was a period when the straight line was destroyed and the curve was used to the extreme; and the lavish use of favorite ornaments brought the style into favor. It was an architecture gay and independent of all those rules that anciently were called good taste, and distinguished by grace and aristocratic elegance. Toward the end of the Louis XV period the feet and general outlines of the chairs and other furniture became more restrained and less curved. The straight line again gradually asserts itself, and knots of ribbon, crowns and garlands that appear as motives, announce the coming style of Louis XVI.



This bedroom suite is an exquisite reproduction of one of the most beautiful of the patterns of Louis XV period. It is true in every detail to the characteristics of that date. The building of this suite was for the express purpose of exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair by the Nelson-Matter Co. of Grand Rapids. At the Fair it attracted the greatest admiration as truly portraying the architectural ideas of that period. We were anxious that this magnificent furniture work should come to this coast, and secured it against the efforts of many other enterprising dealers. The wood is the very best of its class—Cuban crutch mahogany. If there is anything wanting in the perfection of the work, the best furniture makers in the U. S. failed to find it. We show the complete suite on our main floor of the Spring St. store this week. The price is \$2150.

FURNITURE OFFICE DESKS CABINETS & SYSTEMS
BARKER BROS.
420-24 SO. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
413-17 SO. MAIN ST.

WHITTIER.
LIGHTNING STRIKES OIL TANK.
WHITTIER, Feb. 4.—The heaviest rainfall of the season was that of this week's storm, which has brought the season's total up to 7.84 inches. Last evening the rain came in torrents, and was accompanied by much lightning. Tank No. 4 of the Murphy Oil Company at East Whittier was struck by a bolt, but fortunately the 30,000 barrels of oil contained in it did not catch fire.

A pole on the La Habra division of the Edison Electric Company's power line was also struck. The pole was a corner one, held in position by two guys, and the freaky bolt divided, shattering both wooden anchors and interrupting the company's service for some time. In the city the damage was limited to the cement curbs at the head of Philadelphia street, which collapsed, and to the bridge at Greenleaf avenue and Camille street, which will have to be replaced. The bridge, a wooden affair which was left a couple of feet too high by the recent grading of the street, bent at the middle, sinking down until its entire weight rested upon the big water main which crosses the arroyo at this point. As a consequence, the main collapsed, and for three hours a stream of city water added its volume to the flood. Curbing and gutters also suffered in some portions of the city, but the total amount of damage was far more than counterbalanced by the great good to crops and orchards.

BASKETBALL EVENTS.
The Whittier College team won in a contest at basketball with the Throop Polytechnic team here today by a score of 21 to 18.
The Whittier High School girls' basketball team was defeated at Alhambra by a team of that town today by a score of 19 to 5. The Whittier girls' team is not of regulation size and the baskets are lower than the standard height. The game may be played over again.

A black and white illustration of a long line of people in traditional attire, possibly a procession or a group portrait, standing in a row. The figures are dressed in traditional clothing, including long robes and head coverings. They are arranged in a single file, extending across the width of the page. The style is simple and sketchy, with some figures appearing to be in motion or interacting. The background is plain, and the overall composition suggests a historical or cultural scene.

PASADENA HAS
THE "RECALL"VOTE IN THE CHARTER
AMENDMENT ELECTION.Interest shown and seven
of the ten propositions carried,
and the Waterworks-Care
and the Collision-After-
math of the Freak Storm.PASADENA, Office of The Times,
Feb. 4.—The city of Pasadena
has had its first election for
the charter amendment election
held on Feb. 2. The amendments
to the charter were No. 1, No. 2,
No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7,
No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12,
No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16,
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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

BREVITIES.

Professionals, men, whose time may be worth from \$5 to \$10 an hour, are sometimes "penny wise and pound foolish," and especially so when they lose several hours in a month seeking investments bearing an extra 1 per cent. over the market rates. For instance, a 6 per cent. investment certificate issued by the Protective Savings Mutual Building and Loan Association, upon which the interest is paid semi-annually, only better net profit for a period of two or three years than the ordinary first mortgage bearing 8 per cent. per annum, because the valuable time is lost looking it up or looking after it. Ask for booklet telling all about it. Address W. G. Blewett, secretary, No. 101 N. Broadway.

The Gavin & Leonard collection of Japanese art wares to be closed out at auction, sales begin Monday, Feb. 6, and continue daily at 10:30, 5:30 and 7:30, until the entire stock is sold. This store was opened a few months ago with a stock of the highest-grade Japanese art productions and has not proven a financial success, therefore it has been decided to close out the entire collection without reserve, 115 W. 4th st. H. W. Heilmann, building.

Miss A. L. Swobdi, 555 S. Broadway, the Los Angeles millinery designer, left on the Pacific for limited for New York Friday last to purchase spring and summer millinery. Miss Swobdi assures her patrons that she will exhibit this season a most complete line of millinery, including all the Fifth Avenue desirable models. Miss Swobdi desires to state that to superintend and designs for her patrons individually.

Are you hungry for a good turkey dinner, with all the necessary additions, such as soups, dessert, coffee, etc., for the small price of 25c? Then go today to Carver's Cafe, 429 S. Spring street. But—bear this in mind, go early if you want a seat, because last Sunday we were taken to the limit. Lunch hour from 11:30; dinner from 5:30. Short orders all day. Mercantile lunch every day except Sunday. Frank Carlson, proprietor.

Mr. Marshall Darrach of New York City will appear in recitals of Shakespeare's plays under the auspices of the "Shakespeare School of Expression," Thursday evening at 8:15, February 9, "Twelfth Night," February 16, "Hamlet," February 23, "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Darrach reads only for the school in Los Angeles this year. Tickets at Bartlett's music store, 11 for the course.

Seventy per cent. of all headaches are caused by defective eyes. Have your eyes properly fitted with good glasses and your headaches will very likely vanish. Best All crystal reading lenses in ten year gold filled frames for \$1.50 other dealers ask \$2.00 to \$3.00 for the same. Three graduate State registered opticians in attendance, Clark's, 351 South Spring.

For Sale—Martin Villa on Catalina street, Redondo, Cal., containing twenty-four rooms, suitable for rooming-house or hotel; newly built and refitted, gas, electric light and all conveniences. Usual commission to agents procuring purchaser who buys. Inquire J. L. Murphy, owner, 202 New High street, Los Angeles.

The ladies' rest room on the top floor of the new wing of the Times Building, is open daily from 9 to 5. Ladies from town or country will find this a convenient place to write, rest or read. Stationery provided for correspondence. Both phones available. Take elevator in business office, second floor.

Ladies should not neglect their hair at this season of the year. Mrs. George Merrill-Murray is supplied with the latest machine for the care of the hair and face. Electric.

We take this method of apologizing to our friends for our inability to furnish them with their Sunday supply of Butter-nut Bread. From now on there will be no trouble to furnish all you want. Insist on your grocer getting it for you. The Milk Baking Co., Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Rev. W. E. Beane officiating.

Mrs. Addie Murphy Griggs' Thursday-morning readings—Feb. 9, Job; Feb. 16, Saul; Feb. 23, select readings; March 2, Gulliver; March 9, The Holy Grail. Single readings, 50 cts. Course (5 readings), \$2. Thursday, 10:20 a.m. Cumrock Hall.

The Keeley Institute has moved from its former location in the Lankershim building to its new quarters, 1622 South Flower st. At the new location a complete and modern sanitarium for the cure of patients addicted to the liquor habit has been established.

Marlborough Preparatory School for girls under fourteen years old, 634 West Adams street. Miss Ida B. Lindley, principal. New term opens February 9. One vacancy for boarding pupil. Superior training and instruction. Large playground.

New Arrivals. Just received a large assortment of evening costumes, party dress and evening coats; also about 60 doz. new wash waists. Must be seen to be appreciated. H. Burgwald & Co., 559 S. Broadway.

Marie Jefferson and Elsie Teese have moved from Hotel Savoy to the Chester, room 1, 451 S. Spring; shampooing, manicuring, almond-moist face pack, scalp treatments, etc. Home 2663.

City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, thoroughly clean and renovate fine rugs and carpets and mattresses. Latest improved machinery. 507 S. Flower. Phones M. 457, John Blaser.

University of Southern California, second semester beginning with new classes to meet requirements of students who have completed the eighth grade in public schools. Address Mrs. Edward J. Lawson is wanted at once, by his brother and sister on account of father's death. Address Mrs. Edwin G. Warner, Second Floor, Brooklyn, New York.

Rehearsals for the Innes May Festival Chorus take place every Tuesday evening at 7:45 at Baker's Hall, 345 S. Spring street. Applications of singers will be received there.

The latest designs in accordion, side and box playing, sun-plated skin, cut and sealed free, all orders called for and delivered; 216 1/2 South Spring. Tel. West 578. Home 2081.

\$2300 cash and assume mortgage \$2500 at 6 1/2 per cent. will buy new 8-room house, W. 8th st.; the offer for 15 days only. Inquire Treasurer station, 509 1/2 South Broadway.

Turkey dinner at Hotel Rosilyn to be served from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. for \$3c. All other meals \$5c; 21 meals \$5c. Tourists headquarters, 429 S. Main street.

The Natick House will serve chicken dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. Meals \$5c; all other meals \$2c; 21 meals \$5; good service. Hart Bros.

Raynor & Wood, 210 Laughlin Bldg., are receiving a choice line of millinery selected by Mrs. Raynor, suite 600, Pacific Electric Building. Scalp and facial massage, hair-dressing, shampooing, chiropody, etc.

All former residents of Livingston county, Illinois, hold a picnic in Eastlake Park next Saturday, February 11. Basket lunch.

Sponging dress gowns and wash materials a specialty. Zimmerman's button factory, 231 1/2 Broadway, rooms 2 to 6.

at silk tapestry at Mrs. Hatch's studio, 225 Heilmann Bldg., Fourth and Spring.

You must read the Schumacher announcement, page 3, Part VI of the opening of his studio, 107 N. Spring st. Dr. E. V. Van Norman has removed to Hotel Lankershim, corner 7th and Broadway. Phones M. 1182, Home 7184.

W. T. Woods will form a class for beginners in dancing Monday evening, February 6, 748 S. Figueroa street. The Angelus Club will entertain with a social dance at Mammoth Hall, 517 S. Broadway every Tuesday evening.

Sponging dress goods and wash materials a specialty. Zimmerman's button factory, 231 1/2 Broadway, rooms 2 to 6.

Arts and Handicraft Club, 205 East Colorado street, Pasadena, sell on commission new designs in handicraft.

Dr. Nannie C. Clark, physician and surgeon, 722 West Seventh street. Residence and office. Phone 5440.

The San Francisco office of The Times is located in room 10, Chronicle Building. Telephone Red 5392.

Miss Fannie Benjamin's Studio for China painting located 211 W. First street, room 15.

Watch Pasadena column for Spanish dancers. Friday matinee February 2.

Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co. stock \$4 per share. Call 3145 Vermont ave. Woman's Commission Co., 214 W. Second.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union for Mrs. A. K. Carpenter, E. F. Dunne, Harry Gibson, Leon Riley, August Paulson, D. J. Bissel, George Sloney, Mrs. William M. Laughlin, Albert Field, James P. Eddo, Dr. Janet W. Angle, Mrs. Queen Willard, E. E. Faraday and Miss Sarah Johnson.

SHOOTS AND SKIPS. John Scott, colored, fires Three Bullets into George Jenkins, Negro.

George Jenkins, colored, was seriously wounded at 1:30 o'clock this morning by John Scott, also colored. The negroes had a quarrel at First and Alameda streets and Scott drew a revolver and fired three times, the bullets taking effect in Jenkins' right shoulder. The injured man was taken to the Receiving Hospital and at last accounts was in a critical condition.

The would-be murderer escaped, but as the police know him well he will doubtless soon be caught.

CASINO NOT SOLD. Oliver Morasco, one of the lessees of the Casino Theater, stated to The Times last evening that although various attempts had been made to obtain possession of his playhouse, it is under involuntarily lease to the Wyatt-Morocco partnership, and is likely to remain so for the next four years.

BIRTH RECORD. DE LIELE—To Mr. and Mrs. T. C. de Lisle, No. 1112 1/2 Washington street, January 11, a daughter.

CITIZEN—February 2, to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Crissell, 238 West Fifteenth street, a boy.

DEATH RECORD. CHILD—In Los Angeles, February 1, 1905, Mrs. Anna Child, funeral services at United Presbyterian Church, 3111 and Eighth street, Sunday at 3 p.m. Interment Rose-dale. Little Paul, N. Y., and Paul, Minn., papers please copy.

WATRY—At her late home at Howard Summit, February 2, Mrs. John Watry, in her 68th year. Burial Monday, February 6, from St. Joseph's Church, Twelfth and Los Angeles streets, at 9 o'clock. Interment New Calvary Cemetery.

BENTLEY—Suddenly, in this city, February 4, Rev. C. C. Bentley of Lincoln, Neb. DUNPHY—In Riverside, February 1, Sterling Dunphy, the Times' newsboy who fell and at the parson of Bruce Bros. Co., Broadway and Sixth street, Monday, at 10 a.m. Friends invited.

FUNERAL NOTICES. Funeral service of Miss Helena Murphy, 19 o'clock, Sunday, February 5, at W. Wilson & Son's chapel, No. 234 First avenue, near 12th. The Rev. J. H. McElroy, officiating. Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Rev. W. E. Beane officiating.

LOS ANGELES LODGE, No. 41, F. & A. M., will assemble at Masonic Temple on Sunday, February 5, 1905, at 1:30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother Welford Chapman Bridwell, late a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of Wilcox, Ariz.

By order of the W. M. MORRIS KLEIN, Secretary.

Bruce Bros. Co., Undertakers. Broadway and Fifth. Lady attendant in attendance night and day. Tel. Main 341.

Peck & Chase Co., Undertakers. 423-425 South Hill. Tel. M. 61. Lady attendant.

Pierce Bros. & Co., Undertakers. 119 S. Flower. Tel. M. 187. Lady attendant.

LUKE CAB CO., 710 S. Main. Hack, tally, box, 2-seaters and livery. Both phones 21.

Los Angeles Transfer Co., 141 W. 5th. Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Tel. M. 43 or 164. Home 28.

Orr & Hines Co. Funeral directors. Lady undertaker takes charge of all ladies and children. Main 61. No. 61 South Broadway. JOHN W. EDWARDS, Manager.

WHO would not like to learn to play the piano? The piano will teach you. Lessons with the Sunday Times.

G. U. WHITNEY Trunk Factory. Dress suit cases, trunks, traveling bags. Best in city. Factory prices. 228 S. Main.

Arthur C. Tucker, D.D.S. 114-116 Main Bldg., Fourth and Broadway.

LANE BROS. monumental carvers. High grade monumental work and statuary. 517 S. Main st., Los Angeles.



\$4.00

For This 8-Day Clock.

A handsome clock for the mantel. Black enameled finish with gilt trimmings, cathedral gong, striking hour and half hour. Very ornamental and an accurate time-keeper. Special value at \$4.

PHONE FOR THE WAGON

When your clock is out of repair. We call for and deliver clocks, free of charge. Repairs at lowest cost.

Home Phone 2004. Sunset Red 2017.

Geneva Watch & Optical Co., 305 South Broadway.

"THE RELIABLE STORE" PEERLESS BRAND CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA WINES

Every tourist should be interested in our special offering. We will ship, freight charge prepaid to any railroad station in the United States, either of the following:

Special No. 1—Two cases of Peerless XXX Wines, including one bottle Good Samaritan Brand.....\$3.00

Special No. 2—Two cases of Peerless XXX Wines, including one bottle 1888 California Brand.....\$11.00

So. California Wine Co. 220 West Fourth Street Main 332 Home, Pri. Ex. 16

Myer Siegel & Co. 251 SOUTH BROADWAY

Display of Women's Waists for Spring

Our showing for the spring season is fully abreast the fashion centers of the East. Mr. Siegel's personal visits to the real source of supply, places our offerings quite in accord with New York and even Paris for style. Coming from our own factories and workrooms, we shall maintain the high standard which we have set for women's wear.

Pretty Petticoats

The dainty creations now on display are just in from the best makers and markets for This Season's Showing

Boswell & Noyes Drug Co. Reliable Prescription Dispensaries

WE'RE ALWAYS CAREFUL To fill your prescription just as the doctor orders. We never put in a little more of this or leave out a little of that, but get it just right. Let us fill YOUR prescriptions.

LOWEST PATENT PRICES

Cuticura Soap.....20c Witch Hazel, per pint.....25c Rubifoam.....15c Lyon's Tooth Powder.....15c Pears' Soap.....15c Pack's Tar Soap.....45c Pozzon's Powder.....30c Calder's Dentine.....20c

THIRD AND BROADWAY

VEHICLE SALE 100 Up-to-Date Jobs. Low Prices.

Newell Matthews Co. 200-202 North Los Angeles Street

Spring Showing of Neckwear

All that is pretty, practical, dainty and desirable in women's neckwear is shown here for Spring in profusion. The name Machin will mean more than ever when you see these.

Waists SPRING STYLES

The above illustration will give the trend of styles, and in materials about anything your heart can desire. We are displaying some advance sample waists.

A Waist Bargain Still selling some of those bargain waists. Don't miss them. \$2.00 Or 3 for \$5.00

Machin Shirt Co. High Grade Shirt Makers, 124 S. SPRING.



Spring 1905

Spring apparel now holds the attention of Los Angeles women. The Unique is showing the newest of the new. As soon as the new models make their appearance they are hurried out to us by our New York buyer, who is now in the market selecting the choicest things. A good assortment of the medium priced as well as the rich and exclusive effects is now ready for your selection. New arrivals every day. Come in at your first opportunity and look over the swell new garments—you're always welcome at the Unique whether you buy or not.

NEW SPRING SUITS

Fancy suits will hold full sway this season. In the silk shirt waist suits as well as cloth suits, many new shades are shown—mahogany, coffee, the new greens, shepherd plaids, Scotch plaids, broken checks, fancy mixtures and pin checks. The checks will be especially popular.

The favorite styles will be the fancy blouse with vest effect, the coat effect Eton, the Napoleon long coat and the Redington—New York's latest craze. The combinations of silk and cloth are considered very swell.

Silk shirt waist suits in the latest styles and colors, silk coat suits in Scotch plaids, silk suits in shepherd plaids and broken checks, Mohair and brilliantine suits in both coat and shirt waist effects, and fancy weaves in brilliantine are also shown in full array.

We are also showing a new line of junior and misses' suits in new sailor effects and blouses. A wide variety for girls of 12 to 18 years.

SPECIAL A new line of shirt waist suits including all shades and sizes. Shown for the first time this week and specially priced at..... \$17.50

Afternoon and Evening Costumes

A beautiful line of new French model costumes just opened. Very elaborate costumes in a dainty silk, chiffon taffetas, nets and crepe cloths. Exclusive effects for afternoon and evening wear. Only one of a kind. The very latest shades and most bewitching styles of the season are included in this advance showing.

Our alteration department is under the supervision of expert Alters. We can fit you as perfectly as the most exclusive modiste can. Every garment guaranteed to be right before you take it away.

THE UNIQUE CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE 1245 SOUTH BROADWAY

COATS

In cloth coats, covers will be the most popular. We are showing a wide variety of these in plain covers and fancy weaves. Demi-fitting and tight-fitting effects with the new patch pockets and waist seams. The collarless coat is much in evidence.

Silk coats in Taffeta and Peau de Soie, both half length and full length, also waterproof silk coats in the new Gibson effects, blouse effects, and tight-fitting models are being shown.

SKIRTS

Silk walking skirts are a new feature this Spring. We show the latest models in, Drap de Te, one of the newest silk weaves.

We are also showing dozens of new walking skirts in Scotch plaids, new mixtures, panamas, covers, serges, volles, plaid volles, alpaca and brilliantine in the new Spring colorings.

Side pleated and knee pleated effects will be very popular, and the latest colors are cream serges and cream brilliantines.



W. E. Cummings Shoe Co. BEST BY EVERY TEST W. E. Cummings Foot Form Shoes

Fashionable Tan Shoes

The deers in fashions is pointing to the tan shoes once more. To get in line we rushed our orders getting the new styles here days before our competitors. We have a new shoe to show you. FOOT FORM STYLE \$6 to \$7.50-8.50 (no say in the foot) shoe \$8.50 Non-crack shoe-polish preserves all leathers.

Dr. H. C. BUELL DENTIST 112 Mason Building—4th and Broadway Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. Prices reasonable. 20 years in continuous practice.

Best Clothing... Alfred Benjamin's latest and best productions. Prices only ordinary.

James Smith & Co. 187 S. SPRING



Manicuring

Our manicuring parlors are the most modern on the Coast containing every convenience necessary for reliable work—expert operators. We invite all visitors to our city to visit this department—just as fine as yours at home.

WEAVER-JACKSON HAIR CO. 443 So. Broadway

HAWLEY, KING & CO., Broadway and Fifth.

The Big Consolidation Shoe Sale Is in full blast.

MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE 519 S. Broadway.

Fine Furniture and Carpets Always low prices—The new style. Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co. 21-21 1/2 W. 12th st., bet. Spring and Broadway



OATMAN'S SUNNY MOUNTAIN

Specialty packed for \$25. By the dozen \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60. At your service.

LAST DAY Of our first great Clearance Sale, stylish Hats, Shirts, Ties, Gloves—AT COST—FLEETWOOD & HENNING 413 S. Spring Street. Phone

Rattan Trunk Co. Most convenient storage place for your trunk, suit case, etc. to pay express charges. J. C. CUNNINGHAM, Made to order.

Featherweight Trunk Co. Nothing like a Featherweight Trunk Co. trunk. H. G. VOGEL, SEVENTH AND BROADWAY

SIGNS

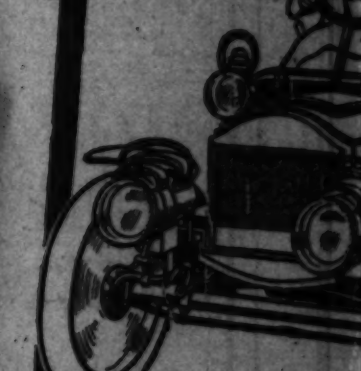
PACIFIC SIGN & ENAMEL Home Phone 548. GREENE CONSOLIDATION DIVIDEND NO. 10. The Directors of the Greene Consolidation have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on February 15, 1905, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1905. Transfer books will close on February 1, 1905.

The Pink Sheet. THE FIELD OF SPORTS. XXIVTH YEAR.

OLDSM The Motor

No automobile is better than this and always has been. Our long experience has been in the construction of the motor in the age of motor cars. One of our largest agents in the world of motor cars on 100 cars. Our Oldsmobile Light Tourer makes the most reliable, comfortable. Our Air Condenser is the best. Oldsmobile Light Tourer, 1905.

WHITE GARAGE 712 South Broadway



POPE-T

Two cars on the 30-horse power motor. CALL AND SEE THEM now in our show room.

THOMAS

See the 40-horse power. It is a wonder. Two of Prompt delivery; will make two carloads of the 1905 side entrance and the road and will arrive and wait for them.

We have on hand one of the famous Stevens that everybody likes.

Western Motor

EARLE C. ANTHONY, Mgr. 415

ANGELENOS IN AUTO WRECK. TERRIBLE LEAF FOR LIFE ON FREMONT FARM GRADE.

Brake is Broken. Following White Machine Dashes Down the incline and the Occupants Save Themselves by Jumping.

FRANCO. Jan. 31—(Exclusive Dispatch.) A touring car on the route run to Los Angeles from Santa Barbara made a wild plunge today down the steep grade of the Fremont Pass, completely demolishing the machine, while the four occupants, two of whom were women, saved themselves by jumping from the crashing vehicle when they found that the brakes had given away and were useless.

The car was driven by the owner, who lost all control of the big machine when the brake broke, the other two women with which the auto was equipped being transfixed to hold the immense weight on the heavy grade.

PUZZLE 00

TOTING-ATINER-PI CIGARS, PIPES, ETC., THAN 110 N. SPRING ST. COME AND OFFER PIPES & NOVELTIES. BILLARD

OLDSMOBILE

The Motor that Notes

No automobile is better than its motor. This is and always has been the strongest feature of the Oldsmobile.

Our long experience has taught us what to avoid and the strong construction of the motor in this car eliminates any chance of breakage or undue wear.

One of our largest agents reports he has not furnished ten dollars worth of repairs on 100 cars he has put out this season.

Our Oldsmobile Light Tonneau Car, equipped with this motor, makes the most reliable, comfortable and powerful car of its type.

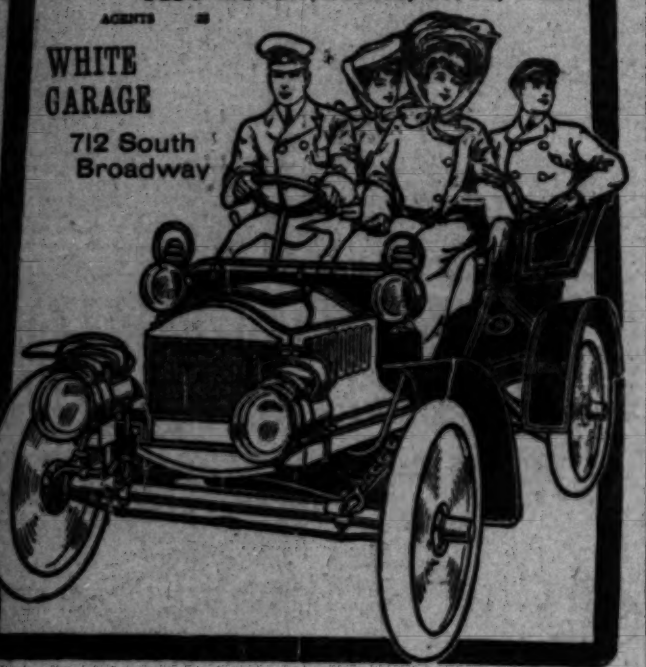
Our Oldsmobile 7 h. p. Standard Runabout, \$649.00. Touring Runabout, \$789.00. Oldsmobile Light Tonneau, \$909.00. All prices f. o. b. factory.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS

WHITE GARAGE

712 South Broadway



POPE-TOLEDO

Two cars on the road of the 1905

30-horse power model side entrance.

CALL AND SEE THE SAMPLE CAR

now in our show room.

THOMAS FLYER

See the 40-horse power side entrance model.

It is a wonder. Two cars on the way.

Prompt delivery; will arrive this week.

Two cars of the famous Cadillac.

1905 side entrance and Runabout models on the road and will arrive this week; be sure and wait for them.

We have on hand ready for delivery a few of the famous Stevens-Duryea—the runabout that everybody likes.

Western Motor Car Co.

EARLE C. ANTHONY, Mgr. 415-417-419 SOUTH HILL STREET.

WARLIKE ELK MADE GENTLE.

Room at Ease in Paradise Close to Denver.

Former Game Commissioner Works Out Problem.

Would Restock States by Private Preserves.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) DENVER (Col.) Jan. 31.—"I wouldn't go any nearer that elk. He's not quite used to human friends yet, and the danger signal is flying."

The "danger signal" was a display of long, vicious-looking teeth, disclosed by the snarling lip of a large elk. The creature was standing not six feet from the stranger, and another snap might have meant trouble, for an angry elk is not the pleasantest thing in the world to be faced by an unarmed man. The stranger dropped back a few paces, and the red glare faded from the eyes of the elk. The lip slowly went down over the cruel-looking teeth, and the big beast turned into the pond at its side and plunged through the water to the other shore, throwing the water in showers. The elk was one of several on the private game preserve of Charles W. Harris, formerly game commissioner of Colorado.

This preserve, though small, is one of the most remarkable in the United States. It is several miles east of Denver, in the heart of a dry and cheerless alkali plain. But despite the fact that there is not a stream within miles of his place, Harris has made the desert into a very paradise, both from the standpoint of the naturalist and the farmer. He sunk a well several hundred feet and secured a fine flow of artesian water. He has constructed a chain of artificial lakes, all of which he has stocked with trout in various stages of propagation and growth. These trout lakes are in the center of the park in which his elk and antelope roam. This ideal retreat, with its lakes of ice-cold water, filled with active, gleaming trout, and with elk and antelope standing placidly in the shining pools, shows a genuine genius when he sets about solving the problems of arid-land farming and game preservation in one.

The antelope on Harris's preserve were secured from the plains east of Denver. Antelope are probably the shyest creatures in the world, and are the hardest to approach within rifle shot. As they hunt the plains, instead of the woods, they are gifted with remarkable clearness of sight, and it is only by hiding that hunters are enabled to get within shooting distance. When brought up in captivity, antelopes become very tame and make admirable pets. There are several on the preserve shown as tame as "lions" as house cats. They will come when called and will tease for tit-bits from the table.

It is not an easy matter to bring elk to look upon a human being as a friend, but Harris has several that are as tame as the antelope. One huge bull elk, with enormous spreading antlers, will even allow children to be placed upon his back. The elk is a natural fighter, however, and occasionally there are terrific duels. Harris has lost several valuable elk in this way. In Jackson's Hole and other elk strongholds, in the West, interlocked elk horns are often picked up, showing that two animals have fought for the mastery and the horns have become fastened, thus forcing the unfortunate animals to die of starvation. The elk is a natural traveler, and when he takes it into his head to move, he swings across country at the rate of a locomotive, never slackening his pace for mountains or forests. This traveling habit makes the quiet domestication of Harris's animals seem the more remarkable. It has been claimed heretofore that elk will not live in a small preserve.

At feeding time there is a remarkable sight on the preserve. Harris usually attends to straw feeding. As soon as he appears there is a scramble of elk and antelope to be first at the ground. The most savage of the bull elk will eat readily out of a bucket of bran, held in the hands of the master of the establishment. The antelope will eat from the hands of children.

Harris is one of the best authorities in the country on wild game, and especially on the habits of deer, elk and antelope. He finds that it is impossible to keep any other animals on the preserve. The mere scent of a bear will cause elk or antelope to flee, and he himself to death, while if a mountain lion or other natural enemy were kept on the place, there would not be a horned animal left in a week. All would be sickened and die.

It is believed Harris has gone a long way toward solving the game problem.

Elk have almost disappeared from Colorado, and of the large herds of antelope that once roamed the plains, only a few remain. It has been shown that it is possible to domesticate the animals, however, and prevent their going the way of the buffalo to extinction. With private game preserves in every Western State, there would soon be plenty of elk and antelope. Unless some such course is taken their extinction seems to be a matter of certainty within a few years.

POMONA HAS STRONG TEAM.

INTERSCOLASTIC MEET GAINS MANY ENTRIES DAILY.

New Two-twenty Straightaway is Made at Pomona Oval—Stanford is Tied up to Meet Only the Claremonters on Southern Trip—The Track Schedule Completed.

Walter Hempel has broken all established precedents by admitting before the opening of the season that he has a strong track team in sight at Pomona College. Those who know him will be surprised, for never before in the memory of men has Hempel had anything but a very unpromising lot of lads until the first gun was fired, after which the stock of the Claremont College has usually soared.

The following dates have been announced by the athletic authorities at Pomona: February 11, final track try-outs; February 25, local handicap meet; March 11, dual meet with Occidental; March 25, dual meet with Stanford. All these are to occur at Pomona Oval in Claremont.

A 22-year straightaway course has just been completed. It is the only one in California so far as Hempel knows and some good time may be expected in the future events thereon.

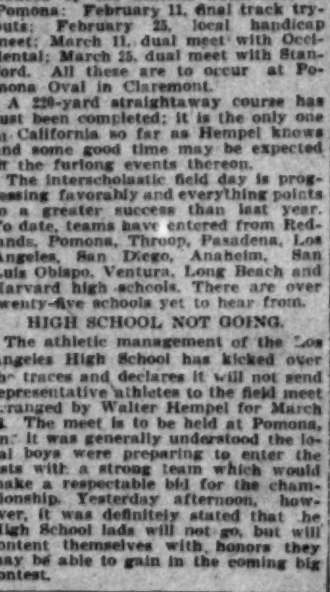
The interscholastic field day is progressing favorably and everything points to a greater success than last year. To date, teams have entered from Redlands, Pomona, Throop, Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Diego, Anaheim, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Long Beach and Harvard High schools. There are over twenty-five schools yet to hear from.

HIGH SCHOOL NOT GOING.

The athletic management of the Los Angeles High school has kicked over the traces and declares it will not send representative athletes to the field meet arranged by Walter Hempel for March 25. The meet is to be held at Pomona, and it was generally understood that club boys were preparing to enter the list with a strong team which would make a respectable bid for the championship. Yesterday afternoon, however, it was definitely stated that the high school lads will not go, but will content themselves with the coming big contest.

Typical and Picturesque Scenes at Harris's Game Preserves.

ELK PLUNGING THROUGH A TROUT LAKE...



Typical and Picturesque Scenes at Harris's Game Preserves.

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ELK PLUNGING THROUGH A TROUT LAKE...

CONDON WINS RICH PURSE.

Claude and Veterano Finish Next in Order.

Speedy Mud-runner Captures Burns Handicap.

Greatest Race of the Year on Pacific Coast.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The greatest turf event of the year on the Pacific Coast, the \$10,000 Burns Handicap, was won by W. R. Condon, with Claude second and Veterano third.

The race attracted a great crowd to the Oakland track this afternoon, many of the spectators coming from far distant points. Although every effort had been made since the rain ceased last night to put the course in good condition, it remained heavy and holding, and spectators on the probable result were forced to take this fact into consideration. Before the race was called, the following horses, with weights and jockeys, were listed as probable starters:

Claude, 137, W. Daly; Elliott, 116, Alarie; W. R. Condon, 115, Alarie; Flying Torpedo, 106, Barrett; Horatius, 109, Otis; Bombardier, 105, Minder; Rockaway, 107, Knapp; Hoodlum, 107, Fountain; Barrack, 107, Military Man, 106, Davis; Veterano, 105, Bismarck; Pasadena, 109, Fuller; Gateway, 105, McBride.

Honiton was the only one of the expected starters scratched.

The Daily pair, Claude and Elliott, were the favorites, being quoted at 3 to 5 and 2 to 1, but the heavy weight of 116 pounds, coupled with the knowledge that little Willie Daly was the jockey and the track was unfavorable, led many to invest on the field. Backaway, reported to have done excellent work; Military Man, ridden by a crack lightweight and W. R. Condon, a noted mud runner, found many friends. The Southern California contingent had great faith in Pasadena's speed, and Bombardier was picked by many.

W. R. Condon, 9 to 1, was the winner. Claude, the favorite, was second, and Veterano, who was 50 to 1 in the betting, came in third. The time was 1:17 1/2, the slowest known in the history of this classic event.

For a time the mist that hung over the grounds threatened rain, but the clouds cleared just before the big event. Mike Daly's pair, Claude and Elliott, ruled favorites throughout the betting, opening at 11 to 5 and closing at 3 to 1. The Esell pair, W. R. Condon and Flying Torpedo, had a following, and there was an occasional rush to bet on the skinner stable, which was made up of Horatius and Bombardier. Backaway, the favorite of Walter Jennings, was ridden at, and Military Man was heavily backed. As a fact, there was no horse in the race that did not get some play.

There was considerable delay at the post, Pasadena, especially causing trouble.

They got away to a beautiful start with Military Man in front. Pasadena and Rockaway were in front. Pasadena was second and Military Man third. In the back stretch Rockaway led by three lengths and was going easily. Turning for home W. R. Condon passed Rockaway, Willie Daly, estride of Claude, made his move for late, and lost the big race. W. R. Condon won by half a length. Veterano finished third, two and a half lengths behind Claude.

Military Man broke down in the back stretch and was pulled up. Elliott went to the bad in the run for home, and finished next to last, just in front of Pasadena. Summary:

Three and a half furlongs: Abe Miller, 109 (Harris), 1 to 2, won; Achilla, 109 (Bell), 1 to 3, second; Syphon Girl, 109 (Alarie), 11 to 5, third; time 4:44. Bakersfield, Casana and Elsie finished at a distance.

Seven furlongs, selling: St. Lichtenstein, 142 (Davis), 9 to 5, won; Clinch, 132 (Alarie), 10 to 1, second; War Time, 104 (Bismarck), 10 to 1, third; time 1:35. Clock 4:00. Serenity and Fancour finished as named.

Five furlongs: Misty's Pride, 111 (Knapp), 8 to 5, won; Tim Hurst, 104 (Davis), 4 to 1, second; Blue Coat, 104 (Fuller), 10 to 1, third; time 1:07 1/2. Prince Brutus and Lindsay Gordon also ran.

One mile: Ara, 104 (Jones), 11 to 10, won; Golden Idol, 104 (Anderson), 1 to 2, second; Albert, 104 (Davis), 1 to 2, third; time 1:51 1/2. M. A. Powell and Tennyson also ran.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

NO UNIFORM SYSTEM.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Enough has been learned about the Grand Circuit stewards' meeting of last Thursday to indicate that a uniform racing system will not be had throughout the circuit this year. It looks as if there will be only two tracks on which the old system of best three in five will be in vogue next season—Hollywood and Providence.

The Detroit track, which is managed by D. J. Campau, president of the stewards, has adopted the best-racing system for 1905. Every stake and purse, including the classic M. and M. and the Chamber of Commerce, will be divided into three equal parts and contested separately, each horse receiving money divided 50 and 50, and 10 per cent. among the first, second and third horses. The only change in this newly-adopted system of racing at Detroit may be in the division of the purse, as in some purses the best winner may be allowed 75 per cent. of the value, and the second and third horses 25 and 10 per cent.

Secretary Bentley of the Buffalo track will adhere to his system of last year, which calls for sharp and decisive racing and proved a great improvement over the old system.

The "Empire plan" will continue to be the prevailing system at the Yonkers track, while the Detroit plan may be adopted for some of the big stakes. Hartford, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Memphis have their own systems, novelty and otherwise.

NO BONUS COMING TO "BATTLING" NELSON.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Battling Nelson will return from the Gridley duck ponds tonight or tomorrow, and as soon as he appears, Morris Levy will attempt to consummate a match with Young Corbett. Nelson's manager, Billy Norton, still insists on a bonus, but Levy declares that there will be none.

It is reported that the clubs have an understanding to the effect that no fighters are to get more than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. It is stated that the scrappers made all the money last year, and the clubs none. "You don't see any fight promoters building or buying flats, do you?" remarked a club manager. "They don't make money enough to purchase real estate. The fighters have been getting it all, and it is time to call a halt."

TURNER WANTS A MATCH.

Rufe Turner, the Stockton light-weight pugilist, has written to Biddy Bishop from Philadelphia, asking the latter to match him with Joe Gans, Battling Nelson or Jimmy Britt.

Turner has been East more than three years, and in that time he has had only two fights, winning them both. His first opponent was Jack Bennett, whom he defeated in two rounds. Then Philadelphia match-makers put Rufe on with Dave Holly, one of the toughest 160-pound men in the East, and Turner bested him easily. When it is recalled to memory that this name Dave Holly won a decision over Gans, it can be seen that the Stockton lad did not get any easy picking. After his victory over Holly, none of the eastern men would entertain Turner, so Rufe now wants to return to the Coast and engage any of the men mentioned.

Turner stated in his letter that there was no money around Philadelphia for a fighter. He said he had seen Eddie Hanlon, and Eddie was looking good. The papers give Turner a great send-off in the East, and say he is the only lightweight from California who has made good by such a big margin, that he don't want to pick easy ones.

Pierce Arrow Soon Tame as House Cat.



There is a picture of "Our Pet," as pretty and fierce a lynx as ever fell into the hands of man, and which in three weeks became as tame, gentle and playful as an ordinary house cat. The handsomely-marked feline belongs to W. H. Shorey, Southwestern News Company, Times agent at Yuma, Ariz., and is kept in a yard at the rear of his store. There the accompanying photograph was snapped by Dr. G. A. Bailey. Tabby did not exactly relish the idea of being shot at even with a picture gun, but the doctor made a good hit. G. M. Bridges captured "Our Pet" ten miles below Yuma, and he never had seen a crosser, snarlier beast. Now, however, it will eat from a person's hand.

ANGELENOS IN AUTO WRECK.

THRILLING LEAF FOR LIFE ON FREMONT PASS GRADE.

Brake is Broken. Following Which Machine Dashes Down the incline and the Occupants Save Themselves by Jumping.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

FERNANDO, Jan. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A touring car on the return run to Los Angeles from Santa Barbara made a wild plunge today down the heavy grade of the Fremont Pass, completely demolishing the machine, while the four occupants, two of whom were women, saved themselves by jumping from the straying vehicle when they found that the brakes had given away and were useless.

The car was driven by the owner, who lost all control of the big machine when one brake broke, the other two brakes with which the auto was equipped being insufficient to hold the immense weight on the heavy grade.

"Brake, brake, brake!" and "wonder if it's a saint. When this gear should be in order the machine is in a state of confusion."

—WOODWARD KINSLING

BRACKS.

Every variety of brake is to be found in the show. The exceedingly safe and proper scheme of having all the brakes directly on the rear wheels is, creeping into general use. The Pierce-Arrow on its large car has two sets of brakes, one internal and one external, all bearing on the same drum on its rear wheels. They are strong, well built and of very generous dimensions, the drum being fourteen inches in diameter. A glance at these brakes inspires absolute confidence in their good proportions and safety.—Motor World, Jan. 1905.

Before you buy a Side Entrance Car measure the Tonneau Door—20 inches.

Don't Risk Your Neck, Drive a Pierce Arrow

Demonstrator at your service. 701-705 S. Main St. Phones Home 4510, Main 1832.

PUZZLE

TOTALING—ATINER PLACE TO BUY YOUR CIGARS, PIPES, ETC., THAN AT W.F.BALL'S STORE

110 N. SPRING ST. COME AND SEE MY TIME STOCK

OPPIES & NOVELTIES, BILLIARD PARLORS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED

OPPIES & NOVELTIES, BILLIARD PARLORS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED

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XXIIIrd YEAR.

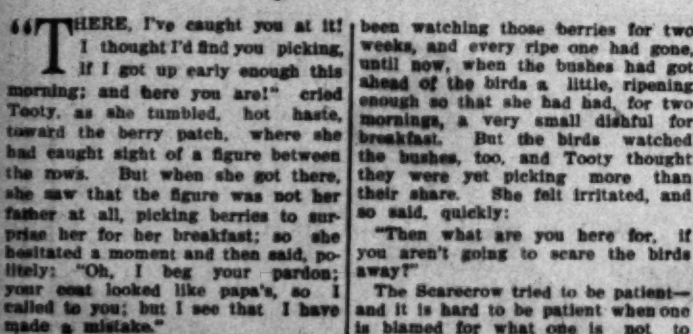
YOU CARRY THIS BUSTER

BUSTER BROWN LEAVES ENGLAND

(COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.)



SUNDAY, JANUARY 22



HE SAW THAT THE FIGURE WAS NOT HER FATHER AT ALL.

was certainly very ill, and did not
omit Tooty altogether, for she had
do really love the birds, and I never

...flew out behind, and he lost one
...per, which Tooty grabbed up as

everything seemed to be going me

MAUDE BAYLISS MOSHER.

You can imagine Roger's wonder

"It all sounds like a story on the radio," Richman exclaimed. "I want to hear about you, but I'm not going to that fiction, but I never believe in it now!"

"Alas! many lives are lost and stranger than fiction," Phelps sighed. "But it may be true. You would not believe it and never turn to God for help. It was not for the tribulations and sorrows that follow our wrongdoings. How rich they felt when the day, the 500 bright, new silver dollars were given to them. The door—they who had always been little, and had worked so hard

THE WEST.

The news spread like wildfire through the village that Mrs. West had inherited a fortune from an old miser out West, who had come as a beggar to her door, whom she had given food and shelter. The story grew in dimensions and many details were added.

needless to say that all of
were wide of the mark. The
game for information to Mrs. P
but she had always been a very
ent woman, and she remained
low. She did not feel called
to enlighten her neighbors—just
Perhaps Dr. Haines's surmise
nearer the truth than those of
one else. If so, he discreetly held
tongue.

How anxiously they waited for response to the letter Mrs. F. had sent to her long-lost husband. They counted the days that elapsed before they could expect news from him. That time came with laden wings, and passed by, but there was no word, no sign from the western horizon whence he came.

Phelps grew pale and still of anxiety and unrest. Some dreadful must have happened to him and what could it be? She was not by fears of every kind. He was, perhaps dying—nay, maybe dead! and all alone in that desolate wilderness of the West. The buoyancy of the past few months had left her, and she became weak

"If I could only go with you, Ma'am!" Mrs. Phelps said, mournfully.

"I do not like to have you go all the way into the world. But I can travel so far. I am very weak now. And after all, when I think of your past days, I am not afraid that you away from me."

Was not that a sweet thing for a boy to hear—that his mother trusted him?

Four hundred of the silver dollars

(To be Continued.)



Football Free!

BOYS need to wear
32 packages of
Inc. w. a
you can easily
sell at the
costs and
therefore
in schools
and we
at once
free postpaid, a
distinctive
with

strongly sewed leather cover. It is waterproof and stands rough work. Send your address to us and we will send you with the Buine. Satisfaction guaranteed. We also give other athletic goods.

BUINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1111 Main Street, Concord Junction, Mass.
(The Old Reliable Firm.)

—APOLLO. THE SUN GOD.
child loved to sit and think in
big arm-chair that stood in a
new corner of the professor's li-
She was a studious child, and
and often gave her a book

ed, and sometimes let her hunt
the shelves for herself. He
a famous man, this professor,
if the world had heard his na-
read his books; but the child did
ear him. He was an old man,
white hair falling softly about
face, and his voice was low and
and when he smiled, the child

as she often did, when the sun
out shining after a day of rain.
knew she must be very quiet
e would not be allowed to play
e library; so she did not often
on the busy man, who sat al-
writing at a great desk covered
papers. But today she was pus-
she had come upon a book filled
strange pictures and long

she could not understand. She waited patiently,—until the professor, with his pen beside the paper and his forehead for a long time resting on his hand. Then she stole softly to his side. When he saw her at the leaped gently forward and held her to his knee. The child showed him the pictures, and asked questions that troubled her; and when of the stories she heard.

upon a time, when the world
as it is now, and the people
in strange and beautiful
there lived in the realm be-
the clouds a handsome young
by the name of Apollo. Every
drove his prancing white
harnessed to a chariot of
up over the steep road that
from east to west through the

ms. His way was not a
at one, for it lay among sec-
and monsters that may be seen
to this day, for they are still
relations of stars in the heavens.
terrible as these creatures were,
young god did not fear them, nor
from his daily task. And the
loved him and brought him
gifts, for they knew that if his

should leave its accustomed
 even for a short time, they
 die of the famine—since noth-
 ing has growth without the heat
 of the sun.
 evening, after his tedious
 day was ended and his steeds
 turned beyond the purple hills
 to night, did Apollo come down
 with mortals in earthly fields.

And the dew was falling and the
silver gray of the day's end
And he would frolic with the
And I've
Each t

Major

The Los

THE key of B flat has two flats, a
to play accompaniments in the
of the charts at right angles

it on the chart is directly over D
the white keys and black spaces of
chart represent the three chords
any song or melody in the key
or. The blue letters are to be pl
Now having placed the chart

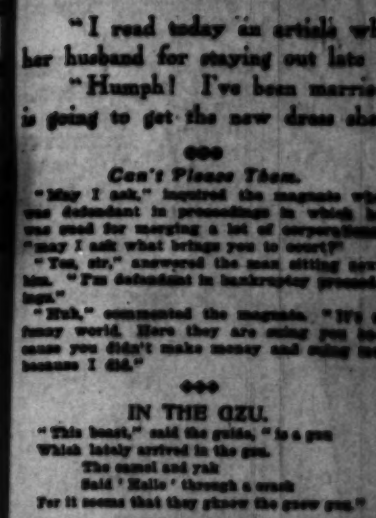
A musical staff with notes and a keyboard below it. The staff contains a sequence of notes, and the keyboard shows the corresponding keys.

F



HAVE YOU MET HIM?

T
THE



She Knew I

"Mama, I wish I had mas to Santa Claus, too."

"O, it will be all right. Y papa to mail."

"Yes, but we may find it next summer"

BETTER YET.

"Thank you," says the man who is invited around Christmas."

"Get your cronies, here you!" says the other



WINDSOR, MD

HAVE YOU MET HIM?

A word to the wise is sufficient, and sometimes we are fool enough to neglect the word.

The Top o' the Mornin'. By W. D. Nesbit.

Patience is a virtue, but the patience with which a life insurance agent pursues you isn't.

THE UNFAILING PLAN.



"I read today an article which says that the loving wife will never upbraid her husband for staying out late at night."
"Humph! I've been married ten years, and I'd like to know how else a woman is going to get the new dress she has set her heart on."

Can't Please Them.
"My I see," muttered the man, who was somewhat of a pessimist in which he was good for making a lot of corporations, "how I can what brings you to court?"
"Yes, sir," answered the man sitting next him, "I'm a student in law."

IN THE GZU.
"This court," said the judge, "is a place where the law is made. The court and the law are one and the same. It is the duty of the court to make the law, and it is the duty of the law to be obeyed."



She Knew Papa.
"Mama, I wish I had mailed my letter to Santa Claus, too."
"O, it will be all right. You gave it to papa to mail."
"Yes, but we may find it in his pocket next summer."

BETTER YET.
"Thank you," said the man, who is invited to drink, "but I have a better idea. I'll get my 'He' tooth."



HIS ERROR.
"What do you mean by having such a story printed about me?" asked the star of the press agent. "The idea of having the papers publish an account of my having fallen into a business block!"
"But it was true," argued the press agent, "and I thought that, considering the fact that it was real and no joke, it would be."

Minerva was called the goddess of wisdom—but that was before the days when she might have been induced to buy an encyclopedia and write club papers.

LED THEN ALL.
The thespians were exchanging brags of their achievements. One had memorized a whole play in one night and still could remember every word of it. Another had the faculty of remembering whatever he heard anywhere at any time and so on.

A fool and his money are soon parted; but a wise man and his money sometimes are never introduced.

A Disadvantage.
"I simply adore that young Mr. Innes," gushed the first girl. "Don't you?"

THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.
"Haven't I seen you here before?" asks the judge, sternly, of the man who has arisen before the bar.

"Yes, sir," answers the man. "I have appeared before you several times." "I do not like your calm, unexcused way of replying to me," says the judge, frowning. "It shows that you do not realize the harm you are doing yourself by permitting yourself to be talked before the bench so often."

Unfathomable Man.



into His Pocket.
"Can you give me any idea which way wheat will go today?" asked the speculating speculator, handing over his money to the broker's clerk.
"No," answered the clerk. "But I might be able to tell you which way your money will go today."

Thought of Penitence.
"But why," asks the young husband, before he goes out to buy a lot of canned goods to run the table until a new servant may be hired, "but why did you never learn to cook?"

He Got the Hearing.
"Mina," sighed the heroine, while the orchestra whispered along through a melancholy combination of chords. "Mina is a long and story. Listen, and I will—"

HE MISJUDGED HER.
"No wonder you look poorly," said the bookkeeper to the stenographer. "The idea of your lunching every day on pickles and pie."

Little Henry's Slate.
"ROCKY JONES 212
HIS PILLZ HAD MOAR
EFFECTON PEOPLE THAN
HIS PILLZ"

The Joy of Riches.
"And is he truly so wealthy as is reported?" we ask.
"Indeed, yes," they tell us. "He makes Croesus look like a babe."

NOVLE?
Sir Knight Alphonse was engaged in a poker game in Algeria. The day of that country had been shoving in his cash pretty lively, but at last was at the end of his resources.

His Predicament.



"Do you know, you are looking so charming that it is hard for me to resist the temptation to propose to you?"
"But I never would marry a man who did not have great strength of character."

We cannot decide whether some people quarrel for the pleasure of making up or make up for the sake of quarrelling again.

Truth lies at the bottom of a well, and most of us are afraid to get our feet wet.

The faculty of saying the wrong thing at the right time is merely a variation of that peculiarity which leads a man to light a cigar in a powder mill.

The man who can out-misbehave himself of it as much as the man who can't.

Sometimes folks who entertain a social bias find that they have an elephant on their hands.

Little pitchers have big ears, but big pitchers pour out more.

There are a lot of ready-made jokes about the self-made man.

Niches take wings—but they buy the rest of the plumage.

What you eat and what you wear is what you get out of life, but the trouble is that what the other fellow eats and wears is what you miss.

That "the end justifies the means" should not be construed into "the end justifies the means."

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AN ALPHABET OF HISTORY



Villon

Villon—bard of the early times,
Familiarly called Francois—
"Twas he who jiggled so with rhymes
That we regard him now with awe;
His Pegasus knew "Gee" from "Hoo."
He drove with all a jockey's art
And ran each race without a flaw—
Villon gave these ballades their start.

His purse was even bare of dimes;
He then felt the grip of law;
Yet he, the lord of rhymes,
Who slept most nights upon the steps
And walked to the ransom and
Of ransom, never stirred his feet;
He never stopped at late to law—
Villon gave these ballades their start.

Would Dostoevsky Him.
"Last time," said the sage to the life youth,
"I never found again."
"Dostoevsky," commented the life youth, "re-
turning his head, "It's a good thing it isn't. If I
find it again I'd have twice as much time to
kill, and I'm kept busy as it is now, leading."

KNEW THE MAN.



"Higgins says you aggravate him."
"I aggravate him? Why?"
"He says you always laugh at the wrong
place when he tells a story."
"Bless you, that's the only place you
can laugh at his stories."

The Bewilderment of Wooling.



"I never know," sighs the fair young thing, "whether to believe you or not."
"And I," said the swain, "never know whether to believe that you believe me or not."

THE CAREER OF CHOLLY CASHCALLE



"At last my intuitive mind is recognized. I have been made the store detective."



"Aha! I have long had my suspicions of yon person. See him go from counter to counter, picking things up and putting them down."



"Sesst! One more suspicious move and I nab him. I got Sherlock Holmes backed off the boards."



"Stand! You are discovered! Who am I? HAWK SHAW, the detective!"



"Wha-wha-who- S-s-s-sy, s-s-s-sir, I didn't kn-know you were the s-s-s-s"



"I didn't know you were the s-s-silent partner of the firm"

ALICE CALLS THE FIRE DEPARTMENT



The Cream Sheet.

MUSIC AND THE PLAYHOUSES

IVTH YEAR.

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ASON OPERAHOUSE—

Joseph Jr. and William

THE RIV

Supported by Mr. Joseph Jefferson's All St

ASON OPERAHOUSE—

...Thursday, Febr

FLORENCE R

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Destined by Lorraine Stoddard from The

MARTA OF THE LO

ASON OPERAHOUSE—

A GLORIOUS SEASON O

One Week, Beginning Monday

English GRAND

LOHENGGRIN

IL TROVATORE

TANNAHAUSER

CARMEN

ELASCO THEATER—

TONIGHT—LAST TIME

ARE YOU A M

Commencing Tomorrow

The Prisoner of

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SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

PRICE 5 CENTS

The Drama—Players, Playhouses, Music and Musicians.

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
THREE NIGHTS ONLY—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEB. 7-9-10
Joseph Jr. and William W. Jefferson
In Sheridan's Famous Comedy of Manners

THE RIVALS
Supported by
Mr. Joseph Jefferson's All Star Cast
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
TUESDAY AND TWO MATINEES, BEGINNING
...Thursday, February 9th...
MR. FREDERIC BELASCO PRESENTS

FLORENCE ROBERTS
and her superior company in two elaborate productions

Tess OF THE D'Urbervilles
Dramatized by Lorraine Stockard from Thomas Hardy's novel.
Monday, February 15th, with Wednesday Matinee—THREE NIGHTS

MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS
A Spanish romance by Angel Guimera.
Monday, Feb. 6. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00—No Higher

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
A GLORIOUS SEASON OF GRAND OPERA
One Week, Beginning Monday, February 20th

ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
Presenting This Brilliant Repertoire of Night Masterpieces

LOHENGRIN
Only American Production in English.
Friday Evening, Feb. 24. Curtain at 8 p.m.

IL TROVATORE
Only American Production in English.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 25. Curtain at 8 p.m.

TANNHAUSER
CARMEN
Double bill with all the favorite artists.

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
TONIGHT—LAST TIME—TONIGHT
ARE YOU A MASON?
Commencing Tomorrow Night

Prisoner of Zenda
Magnificent Production of the World-Famous Romantic Play

MODERN VAUDEVILLE
WEEK COMMENCING TOMORROW

BEN HENDRICKS....
THE NORTLAND SINGER IN

OLE OLSON
Commencing Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday, 10c and 50c. Evenings, 10c, 25c and 50c.

PROSCOSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—
"DARKEST RUSSIA"
Drama and learn why Russia today is on the verge of a revolution.

NO THEATER—
Best Show in the City for the Money.
ZANDAMAN, THE AUBURN-HAIRED BEAUTY,
And a Great Company of Vaudeville Stars.

SMALL DARRACH.
Darrach, Shakespearean
delighted large audiences
season, will return for a
Monday evening recitals at
theater, beginning with
of this week.

CHUTES PARK.
At the Chutes during the past week
the various attractions have been put
in thorough working order, and several
new amusement devices have been
added.

MR. HUBBARD.
The evening Mr. Hubbard,
and his two fol-
lowers are "Hamlet," and
most of Venice.

AT THE THEATERS.

A week of spectacular magnificence at the Mason, the insane drive of "Are You a Mason?" at the Belasco, historical military excitement at the Burbank, negro melodies at the Grand, and quite ordinary vaudeville at the Orpheum.

The coming week will be better, in the main. Wyatt's theater will hold no such lavish display as it has housed during the six-day period just passed, but Jefferson's sons will revive memories of their father, and Florence Roberts, an actress long a personal favorite in Los Angeles, will return again in new repertoire.

The Belasco company will do "The Prisoner of Zenda," and should do it well. If they come up to public expectations theirs will be a show worth seeing.

There are very few patrons of the Orpheum who do not remember Will Cressy, when that talented actor and still more talented writer presented "Bill Bixen's Baby" here last year. His return is one of the week's most pleasing features.

Mason Opera-house.
The sons of Joseph Jefferson will present Sheridan's famous "Rivals" at the Mason Opera-house tomorrow evening. The engagement is for three nights, with a Wednesday matinee. This is the first western tour of Joseph Jr. and William Jefferson, and it is said that they are actors of merit. In addition it is said that the company

of their celebrated father will be in their support. Fine company is promised, notably Miss Fioletti, Page's costume of silver-brocade, in a design of the seventeenth century. The Jeffersons will impersonate Sir Lucius O'Trigger and Bob Acres.

Florence Roberts will begin her brief local engagement at this theater on Thursday, continuing through the balance of the week, with a Saturday matinee. Her productions are said to be elaborate. The plays are "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and "Marta of the Lowlands," adapted from the original of Angel Guimera, a noted Spanish writer. "Tess" will be presented during this week, and for the first half of the week following "Marta" will be the bill. It is said that Miss Roberts brings the best supporting company she has ever had, headed by Melbourne MacDowell. Included are Lucius Henderson, William Yerance, Gregory Rogers, Christian Lynton, George Woodthorpe, Louise Joyce, Adelle Worth, Lillian Arnsby, Anita Allen and Ollie Cooper.

Belasco.
Tomorrow night the Belasco Theater company will present "The Prisoner of Zenda." Joseph Galbraith playing the title role with Amelia Gardner, impersonating Flavia.

A sumptuous production is promised.

Burbank.
"Darkest Russia" will be the offering of the Burbank stock company for the week beginning this afternoon. The play is from the pen of H. Gratton Donnelly and deals with the causes which led to the outbreak of the present revolution. There are four acts and it is promised that an attempt at correct scenic investiture and costuming will be made.

All of the Burbank favorites will be in the cast.

Orpheum.
Will M. Cressy, who lays rightful claim to a station among the leading American writers of vaudeville plays, will be seen at the Orpheum this week, commencing tomorrow night. His new play is entitled "Town Hall To-



night," and is a picture of stage life in a country town where Hip Flinders (Mr. Cressy) is janitor, property man and manager.

Binns and Binns, primarily musicalians and secondarily comedians, bring an entertainment of their own. Alcide Capitaine, described as a woman with a perfect physical development, will present a gymnastic act which the press agent calls sensational. There is a comedy hypnotic performance.

The Nelson family of acrobats, the four musical Avolos and Comedians Clifford and Burke are the holdovers. New motion pictures.

Grand Opera-house.
The dialect comedian and singer, Ben Hendricks, who played at the Mason Opera-house last year, will appear at the Grand for the week beginning this afternoon, in a new romantic comedy-drama, entitled "Ole Olsen."

Casino.
A new bill, headed by "Vardaman," is announced by Manager Alley for the Casino Theater this week.

Chevalier's Bill.
What a marvelous, God-given gift personal magnetism is, after all says the New York Sun about Chevalier. Here's a little bit of a man without a shred of voice, and with no stage accessories to help him, and yet from the moment he steps upon the stage he takes the great audience upon his knees, dangles them there and makes them laugh and cry at almost the same moment. It is also years since Mr. Chevalier was last seen here, at and that time the success of his first great triumph was somewhat obscured by the fact that he elected to appear in a play rather than in his regular music-hall specialty. But from the way those audiences at the Circle open their arms and hearts to him he might be some great national favorite returning home after a short tour of the provinces. No foreign artist has ever caught and held the New York public as Chevalier does, and the secret of his power, as far as one can

analyze it, seems to be the perfect simplicity and the deep humanity of his songs. Half the lines of his counter duties must be as unintelligible to the average New Yorker as though they were written in Greek.

But that makes no difference. When Chevalier sings "My Old Dutch" there's not a dry eye in the house. Even the lad of eighteen and the girl in her first season succumb to the pathos of "We've been together now for forty years."

And it doesn't seem a day too much. Chevalier's new songs are remarkably clever, and they show unquestionably that, great as he was before, since last he appeared here he has grown and broadened as an artist. That first recitation, "A Fallen Star," showing him as a broken-down old "palmy-day" tragedian, is a wonderful study in make-up, and it has pathos, too, which throws the rollicking French waltz song, with which he follows it, into more powerful contrast, but the new song which has a touch of genius is his yodel ditty "Wat for Do Es Love Oil?" In this number Chevalier gave an absolutely new touch. It's a hayseed masterpiece.

But just as old friends are best, so it is the old songs in Chevalier's repertoire which will always hold the public. When the pages put up the placards announcing "The Future Mrs. 'Awkins" as his next number the house broke out into cheers last night. "The Old Kent Road" came next, and even then the audience would not let him say good night until he had sung it in French as well as English. Later in the week Mr. Chevalier has promised to revive "The Little Nipper."

NOTES OF NEWS.
"Florodora" is to be revived in New York.

Alice Nielsen is to do an American concert tour, opening in October.

Maude Adams has bought the four-story dwelling, 25 East Forty-first street, New York City.

Eleanor Moretti, whose latest work

was "The Darling of the Gods," is to go into vaudeville.

Henry F. May has returned to the vaudeville field with his one-act play, "David Garrick, or the Art of Acting."

Three dressing-rooms are set aside for the gowns which Mme. Rejane uses during her performances at the Boston Theater.

Ethel Barrymore's character in "Sunday" is that of a young girl in a western mining camp who afterward goes to London.

"The Duchess of Dantzig" is variously criticized in New York; but there is no doubt it is very much above the average of musical comedy.

Booth Tarkington has made a dramatic version of his first successful book, "The Gentleman from Indiana," which will probably be produced next season.

Edna May will not go to Australia with "The Schoolgirl," although most attractive offers were made for a tour of the antipodes with this musical comedy production.

Ida Conquest, supported by a good company, has appeared in New York as a star in an English farce, "The Money Makers." The humor is very English, but the company gets enough fun out of it to make it a fair success. Miss Conquest was cordially received.

"A Wife's Strategy" is the name of the new play which Margaret Anglin has just produced in the East. It is a modern play, in which Miss Anglin takes the part of a Congressman's wife. John L. Kellard is the Congressman. The author is George Middleton, and the piece is well spoken of.

Little Miss Beatrice Terry, who is in Mr. Terry's company, is the best paid youngster on the London stage, says the New York World. She has acted in America before, with Charles Hawtrey in "The Man from Blankley's," and also in Australia and Africa. Her eyes are British blue, her hair burnished gold, and her manner is that curious mixture of childlikeness and womanliness which so often characterizes the enfants de theater.

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

It is probable that the locally famous "Chutes Opera Company" will be reorganized in the spring, and put on a repertoire of standard works. Recollections of "Pinafore" and the gallant man-o-war adroit in Chutes lake are still with us, as well as memories of Joseph Dupuy, Charles Bowes, Forrest Carr, Marion Gordon, Mrs. Catherine Collette and others in quaint and fantastic garb.

Though some of these are gone, the town is in better condition than ever for "home talent" opera, and if the promoters fulfill their plans the result will be eagerly awaited.

Symphony Orchestra.
The fourth concert of the Symphony Orchestra will take place at the Mason Opera-house on Friday afternoon. An excellent programme has been arranged by Director Hamilton, consisting of Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture, Raff's celebrated "Im Walde" symphony, Brindsen's "Norwegian Carnival," and the great finale to "Parsifal."

The soloist will be Miss Corinne Bailey, soloist at the recent "Messiah" production of the Los Angeles Choral Society. Miss Bailey will sing "With Verdure Clad," from "The Creation."

Elery Opera.
An entire opera presented by a band is something entirely novel in the line of musical performances in Southern California, and the fact that the Elery band is to give Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" in its entirety next Friday evening is worthy of note. Among the soloists the chief will be Domenico Palma, leader of all the soloists in the band at present, and possessor of the most beautiful lyric tone ever heard from the throat of a brass instrument in this city.

Some of the most effective selections of the band's repertoire will be played this afternoon, including the "Mignon" overture, Bolto's great "Mefistophel's" fantasia, Suppe's "Cagliostro," Verdi's "Trovatore," and Herbert's "American Fantasia."

Tonight in the theater "Rigoletto" will be the leading attraction, with selections from "Faust," and the Chopin March Funebre, played by request. Other numbers are Herbert's "Pac Americans" and Suppe's "Post and Pessant" overture.

Oiga Steeb's Concert.
Oiga Steeb's concert will take place next Saturday afternoon. She has prepared a programme of varied numbers, and doubtless many of her friends and well-wishers will be present to witness her musical growth and progress. Simpson Auditorium is the place.

Rita Newman.
A California girl soon to appear here in grand opera is Rita Newman. Miss Newman is the possessor of a dramatic mezzo-soprano voice of fine quality, and is said to have accomplished much in the realms of musical-dramatic art.

A number of years ago she spent some time in Los Angeles, making many friends here. She is now a member of Henry W. Savage's organization, and the accompanying picture shows her as Nedda, in "I Pagliacci." She will sing this role at the Mason Opera-house during the latter part of February.

Festival Chorus.
During the past week the Festival Chorus has been strengthened by the addition of a large number of capable singers, and the work of preparation for the great May cycle of music has been accelerated to a high degree.

Creators.
Giuseppe Creatore, an ex-Eleryite, risen to the distinction of individual stardom, will be upon us with his big Italian band in a little more than a week.

Two huge aggregations of Italia's sons at once is more than most cities can claim.

Delmetech.
During the week of February 13, Arnold Delmetech and his company will present old-time music in Los Angeles, played upon the instruments for which it was originally written. Delmetech's concert, recitals and lectures have won him much celebrity in Europe. His lectures pertain especially to the music of the Shakespearean and Elizabethan periods.

Melba.
Mme. Nellie Melba will appear in concert at Temple Auditorium on the evening of February 14. The evening's programme will include Mme. Melba in the mad scenes from "Lola," with flute obligato by Mr. North; Tosti's "Serenata," with harp accompaniment by Signorina Bassoli; the vocal waltz "Se Sarai Rosa," by Ardit. Signorina Bassoli is to play the "Nordische Ballade," by Peomitz, and the "Danse des Sylphes," by Godefrid. Ellison Van Hoesen will sing "Celeste Aida," and Mr. Gillbert's numbers will include several old songs of the eighteenth century.

Yaays Comment.
The Chicago Post finds that Yaays is not the artist he was formerly. Here are a few comments from the Post critic upon Yaays's programme:

"The artist was greeted by a splendid audience, one that would have appreciated and enjoyed a much finer and 'higher' programme than was arranged, in a spirit of condescension, for its benefit. Why will not great artists play great music and assume a certain amount of intelligence and culture in the auditors?"

Fortunately one of the two encores was another movement from the same Bach Sonata of which the Chaconne is part. This considerably improved

House and Home Our Wives and Daughters Interesting Domestic Topics

TAILOR-MADE EFFECT.

WHAT THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN IS PLANNING FOR SPRING.

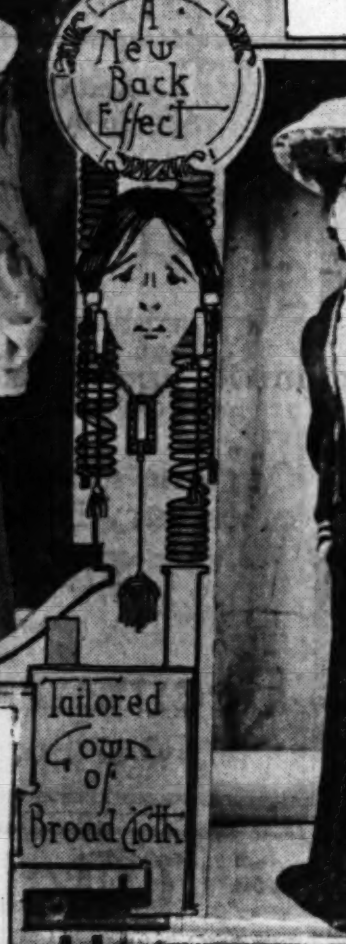
IF King Solomon could have foreseen the endless fashions of the twentieth century he would never have said there is nothing new under the sun. For women there is everything new and so newly new as to be conspicuous.

The hats of the tailor-made suits are showing more newness in style than anything else just now. The velvets and broadcloths and homespun are about the only material used, unless it be a fine piece of doe skin. The velvets make the most beautiful tailor-made gowns that women have worn since the beginning of this mode of dress that belongs distinctively to America. For the tailor-made suit or

ers that set back over the tufted-out hair and are fitted in over the hair by folds of velvet, cotton, or gold or silver tissue, while a knot of flowers to the left side, or a paradise plume, or both, finish its dainty beauty. Hats will be much simpler than our favorite "cart wheel" of several seasons, and will be in medium shapes. The martial hats will lead among the various shapes. And all hats, toques, picture hats, or turbans will be set back further on the head to show a little more of the front hair. MAB ERVIN.

PERSONAL BEAUTY.

Harmony of the Body and Dress, and Its Effects. (SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.) As you have sat looking over a representative body of women, did you ever fall to speculating upon the result if by some trick of magic all their outward dress and personal adornings were released from their moorings and drawn by the natural attraction of affinity to readjust themselves to proportion?



gown is the only distinct costume that American women ever invented. Europe has copied it the same as here we copy the styles of Europeans, and now we praise the "French tailored style," which is correct, for the French modistes have created this type of tailored costume with all the severe lines of the original tailored gowns, and all the dainty curves of the gowns for which Paris has been the world's center of fashion for more than three centuries.

Panama and corduroys are the popular velvets, just what the gown is intended to be worn for determining. The corduroys in white, Prussian blue, or Paisley browns, trimmed in gun-metal frogs and buttons, make up especially for pedestrians, suits in skirts and coats. The skirts laid in gorropleats from the knees, and the coats wide box affairs at a length to half cover the hips. The noblest sleeve for this coat is a leg-of-mutton, with small buttons running from waist to elbow.

For the afternoon gowns seen on the street, broadcloth or panne is to be desired. The panne skirts into such perfect lines, and has such a glorious glow of light and shade, that panne will continue to be used quite as much as any of the newer velvets. Gray, the lighter tones of violet and the mauve shades are used for the panne gowns. The satin gleam of the panne has the effect of making the cloth look too shaded.

The most gorgeous panne gown I have ever seen in the street, was in light steel gray that looked like a silver sheen in the folds. A wide collar and immense reverses of chinchilla gave the touch that made the costume a color study—and a wonderfully beautiful one. The skirt was laid in flat knife pleats, three inches apart, that formed a graduated skirt, while the coat was in the Prince Albert cut. The woman carried a chinchilla muff and wore a little toque of the same material, wide at the shoulders, flaring to the bust smoothly, with narrow pleats on either side, descends in a long point in front, increased by the appearance of a stitched-in belt of the same cloth as the coat, and from this belt descends the pelham, short in front and long in back.

One of the most modish of the new coats I am showing a picture of. It is of black broadcloth, with vest of white cloth, hand embroidered in red and green. There is a bit of lace in the shirred sleeves and to form a jabot. Groups of pleats are on either side of the front. The belt takes the form of bands of the embroidered white cloth. The circular skirt above the jacket that is cut to flare out widely from the hips, is only three inches long in front at either side of the vest, and extends to a length of ten inches in back. The coat is done with gun-metal buttons.

In the other illustration I am showing what is meant nowadays by a "perfect back." There is not a line to detract from the beauty of the figure. This straight, smooth back, is one of the smartest things to be worn today, of which the shirred back is the other extreme, equally as smart and easier to wear. Only a woman with a full confidence as to the beauty of her back will wear the wrinkleless back. The little jacket is a bolero, and the skirt is laid simply in a group of loose pleats.

The gear is growing smaller and with this guiding star to go by, toques and turbans are becoming most fashionable. There are little toques that are too new to be well known that are inviting but little wreaths of flowers that set back over the tufted-out hair and are fitted in over the hair by folds of velvet, cotton, or gold or silver tissue, while a knot of flowers to the left side, or a paradise plume, or both, finish its dainty beauty.

types, each woman, by a little study, may master her own requirements. In the matter of color combinations: Nature presents us with a most fascinating and unlimited variety of object lessons in the birds, flowers, and especially the butterflies, moths and beetles. Where vivid and harmonious contrasts are desired, these things are replete in suggestion.

In the cut of the gown, we are brought face to face with another law of beauty, that of proportion. This has for its basis a recognized standard in the human frame. Are we below this? The natural expression of artistic feeling bids us apply in our dress the illusion enlarging touches. Are we above? Then it prompts us to tone-down effects. For instance, the prevalence of long-shouldered effects is of no personal artistic interest to the woman with decidedly drooping shoulders that will not bear accentuation; but to the square shoulder they are a godsend. And so we might go on through the whole range of lengthening and shortening effects in skirt and waist trimmings, the broadening and modifying of sleeve cuts, etc., in all of which beauty points unwaveringly to the standard.

But whatever the cut, if it must be, it is the result of breeding? Are my reserve and my self-respect sufficient to win for me the unpresuming and unobtrusive manner which I have always been proud to wear in my mother's drawing-room?

Is it easy for me to tell a lie? It may be that I do not lie often, but it is easy for me to lie when it is convenient? The pity is that a young woman usually does not know that these questions exist until experience has revealed each one to her. The pity is that when the wise one who has been through it all and knows the truth when such a one tries to tell her how vital these questions are, there spring to the would-be teacher's lips only the old cant phrases which the girl has heard from her childhood.

—[Mrs. Dimble Denison in Success Magazine.]

Why women like automobiles. Just why women like an automobile has been explained long ago by a cynical Newport bachelor who said she looks pretty in it whether she sits on the low step and chats with a friend, or goes flying along with veil and ribbons rustling in the breeze. Then she comes and stands before a mirror, and she is able to manage the beast, and last but not least, because she is enabled to so gracefully defy the law of gravity, and getting a good run for her money, besides the excitement of being pursued by a mounted cop with brass buttons and an official star. There it is in a nutshell—one man's idea. He may or may not be right; at any rate, woman likes taken to the automobile with great enthusiasm and she is not only learning how to drive it, but is also trying to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the running gear of her hobby.

It is only natural that one should feel a fascination in driving this new vehicle, which seems a thing lifeless and inanimate, but which plunges forward the moment you turn on the power, and reverses and stops and turns to right or left by the mere application of a lever. (Harris Quimby, in Leslie's Weekly.)

JAY GOULD'S BIRTHPLACE LUCKY. The county of Delaware, New York State, has benefited in many ways by the fact that it was the birthplace of Jay Gould, the famous financier, and is now the summer home of several members of his family. The benefits have come largely through the wise beneficence of his daughter, Miss Helen Gould, whose favorite summer home is on the eastern edge of the county. A beautiful church, a commodious public library and a pretty park are some of the good things that have come to Roxbury by the good fortune of Jay Gould's family.

There are, however, several gradations between these two, in all, perhaps, half a dozen distinct types, under one of which every woman may be classified; and the sooner she discovers to which one she owes her allegiance, the better. The first type, which may be hoped to attain the good of personal beauty, there is no common standard of beauty in woman. Each, like the lily, pansy or rose, is beautiful in degree as she approximates to the ideal of her type. This is the secret of looking distinguished.

As with all other necessary attentions to the human body, the clothing of it may be made either a good or an evil. Dressing with an eye to the artist effect, and for the love of the effect in itself, that is the natural and refined expression of the beauty-loving soul. Affecting garb only with an eye to fashion and for the purpose of display, that is vulgarity.

Each course is followed by inevitable results. The representative of the former, through her knowledge of harmonious effects, has, without thought, the reputation of being a beautiful woman, not to mention the enriching of her life in the process. That of the latter, despite all her vain striving, stands in the position of the draped lay figure in the shop window, seen at the beginning of the season, but in which many months of fashioning and alterations have been made, and which many months of fashioning and alterations have been made, and which many months of fashioning and alterations have been made.

Home-made extracts are easily made, and are much stronger, better and cheaper than those we buy. Lemon or orange extract may be made by slicing the fresh lemon or orange peeling very thin and putting it into alcohol. Allow it to stand for a few weeks and strain the contents. If you have no alcohol even in flavoring, grate off the outside yellow rind of the lemon or orange and mix with the same amount of white, soft sugar, rub fine, dry away from the fire, and put into a tight bottle. (National Magazine for January.)

PAID MILLET'S BILL. He was the father of Casimir Perier, former President of France, who called on the great painter, Corot, one day and found him in the act of finishing a picture, "A Masterpiece," exclaimed the visitor, "I must have it." The bill was presented to him, and he promptly replied, Corot, "If you will agree to pay the butcher and baker bills of my illustrious but poor friend, John Francois Millet."

SHAPES IN SPRING MILLINERY. The excessively broad lines which we all voted to stylish a short while back, and in which many most fashionable women continue to indulge, are beginning to strike us as somewhat exaggerated. It is not only that many much smaller hats are to be seen at the beginning of the season, but many of those with wide brims are so decidedly turned up that they are reduced to half their width—sometimes even more.

It seems to be an adopted opinion with the general public that we are on the eve of a revolution in millinery. As for the milliners themselves, they reserve their final opinions so far: so far, that is to say, as the fashions of next season's millinery; but for this we shall have to wait a couple of weeks at least. For my own part, I am by no means convinced that very small shapes will be universally approved of for spring wear, although undoubtedly the tendency is toward smaller shapes than have been in vogue lately; that is to say, less widespread. (New York Millinery Trade Review.)

TO GIRLS WHO LONG FOR NEW YORK CITY. I wish every one of the great company of girls at home this year, waiting for their chance or spending their first disconcerted or buoyant days in New York City, might write these questions on the tablet of her heart, and answer them with honesty, and thereby know her exact equipment to enter into a struggle of which she knows nothing, and which consists of so much more than the daily bread. These are the questions: 1. Is my repulsion for any form of the risks of the city, and the risk with me, or is it the result of breeding? 2. Are my reserve and my self-respect sufficient to win for me the unpresuming and unobtrusive manner which I have always been proud to wear in my mother's drawing-room?

THE first installment of recipes submitted for competition for the cash prizes offered by The Times, and afterwards to be embodied in the Times Prize Cookbook, is presented below. It will surprise some people to learn that there are so many ways of making delicious soups. No less than 125 recipes have been contributed to the "Soup Symposium." They come from nearly every town in Southern California, from Santa Barbara to San Diego, and as far eastward as Tucson, Ariz. Nearly all of the recipes are original, and it will be hard to decide which are the best among so many. The Times chef passes the problem up to the discerning cooks and housewives who will take pleasure in reading and comparing them.

Space forbids the publication of the whole number in one installment. The recipes are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the name of the soup. They are also numbered and the name and address of the author of each recipe is given except in a few instances when omitted by request.

A voting coupon will be found at the bottom of the last column of the recipes received. No express of opinion as to the recipe that ought to receive first prize on account of its excellence, simply insert the number on the dotted line, and forward the coupon to The Times chef. Anyone may have the privilege of voting, and each vote counts equally. The votes cast within the required time will count for one vote.

The person who entered the recipe receiving the highest number of votes will receive a cash prize of \$5, the second highest \$2 and the third \$1. The prize money will be paid for the best three among the recipes published today. Similar prizes will be paid for the best three among the next installment of recipes published tomorrow. The best among the recipes published today, similar prizes will be paid for the best three among the next installment of recipes published tomorrow.

Contributors are requested to make their formulas as clear and concise as possible, consistent with making them intelligible. Write plainly on one side of paper only, and address all communications pertaining to the contest to THE TIMES CHEF, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

SOUP RECIPES. FIRST INSTALLMENT. NO. 1. APPLE SOUP. F. M. Blagg, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Peel and wash apples; remove cores; slice medium-sized rather tart apples; then boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 2. ASPARAGUS SOUP. Miss M. H. Chapman, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim asparagus; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 3. BEAN SOUP. Caroline M. Tyler, Ocean Park, Cal. Take a sufficient quantity of beans to serve four or five people; soak them overnight, having them in a large pot of water. Drain and add to a new pot of water. Boil for two hours; then add a half cup of butter and a half cup of onion juice. Serve hot.

NO. 4. BEAN SOUP. Mrs. C. A. Fallon, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim beans; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

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DELICIOUS SOUPS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

First Installment of Recipes Contributed for New "Times" Cookbook—Cash Prizes Will be Awarded to Authors of the Best.

pieces and cover with quart of cold water and let stand half hour; add one large onion with a couple of cloves stuck in it, and simmer gently for one hour; add salt and pepper to taste. NO. 12. BLACK BEAN SOUP. Miss M. A. Brown, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim beans; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 13. BOILED LIVER. Miss Emma Landberg, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim liver; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 14. BUTTERNUT SOUP. Mrs. E. T. Rector, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim butternut; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 15. CELERY SOUP. Mrs. C. A. Fallon, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim celery; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 16. CHESTNUT SOUP. Mrs. C. A. Fallon, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim chestnut; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 17. CLAM CHOWDER. Mrs. C. A. Fallon, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim clams; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 18. CONSUME (for twelve). Mrs. C. A. Fallon, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim consommé; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

NO. 19. CREAM OF CELERY SOUP. Mrs. C. A. Fallon, No. 1214 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Wash and trim celery; boil in water until soft. Drain and mash through a sieve. Add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and a dash of lemon juice. Serve as a soup or as a dessert.

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THE HOPE OF ITALY.

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Judgment to Discern an Opportunity in the Boldness Grasp It is the Secret of Success

The Following Things Are Guaranteed to Stockholders

That the 50 acres of ground controlled by Goldfield-Herald Mining Company was purchased and paid for in cash February 2, no debts will be incurred. That regular stockholders. That each stockholder receive his full and equal rights according to amount of stock held. That the work repleting these claims will be completed within a short time and will be pushed the company is on a dividend paying basis. That the company is incorporated with a stock of 1,500,000 shares, each with a value of \$1 fully paid and forever non-redeemable. That, unlike many other companies, the money received from stock sales is voted to promotion purposes. All is in stock, and money obtained from stock not including that used for purchasing land, will be used for

TOPICS
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THE FOLLOWING THINGS ARE GUARANTEED THE STOCKHOLDERS:
We Give You the Opportunity, You Must do the Rest.
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What Your Money Will Buy
Our Installment Plan is at the Disposal of those Desiring to Take Advantage of It
Southwestern Securities Co.,
Entrance 503 Herman Hellman Building, Corner Fourth and Spring Streets
Los Angeles, California
GEORGE PEARSON, President Home Phone 2096 L. H. BEAMISH, Secretary
For the convenience of our patrons we will keep open office until 9:00 o'clock Saturday and Monday nights
You are invited to call then if inconvenient to come during the day

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.
ROME, Jan. 7.—Save, perhaps, the long anxiously awaited royal Russian baby, there is no infant, who is the subject of such profound interest to a whole nation as Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, and heir to the Italian crown, who made his advent in this troubled mundane sphere on the 6th of last September. As is shown by his latest photograph, which is here reproduced, he is a bright-looking, chubby faced little chap. He is large for his age and, of course, is credited

with exceptional intelligence which he manifests much like plebeian babies do by grabbing at anything which his uncertain little fingers touch. Although dark, with hair and eyes like Queen Elena, his skin is white, which gives him a peculiarly flowerlike appearance, that becomes positively fascinating when he smiles fleetingly in infant fashion. Naturally he is idolized by the King and Queen, and the Queen-Mother, which has led to some laughable scenes with his sister Yolanda, who does not quite share this adoration for the baby. Yolanda feels that the world was made especially for her, and that she is by long odds the most important personage in it—a conviction which, Mafalda, her younger sister, has not dispelled, as she gives away willingly to her. But with "little brother" it is different. She bounds into the room and flings Umberto in mamma's lap. If it were Mafalda she would be turned out with little ceremony, but Umberto stays



where he is. At other times she wants her governess, Miss Dickens, to play with her, and is told that it is impossible as Umberto needs her, so that her private opinion of the baby—which after all is not kept private—is very far from favorable. "Little nuisance" is the nearest translation, and that on occasions does not adequately express her feelings.
The Prince of Piedmont is nursed by the Queen. This fact is kept somewhat secret as the nation at large is supposed to think this rather "infra dig," while in reality every mother's heart goes out to Her Majesty, who will not allow her own comfort and convenience to interfere with the health of her son. There is a balla (wet nurse) for emergencies or eventualities, but that at present she is of little use is proved by the fact that she has her own baby with her. The little Prince is described as a greedy youngster, who would eat anytime and always—hence his fitness—and when

really hungry he exhibits a truly lamentable lack of self-control and a bad temper which usually gets him what he wants. These exhibitions of impatience are cakes and ale to King Victor, who laughs heartily, and predicts that he will be a person who will impose his will on those about him. "But we will see," adds His Majesty, "what I will have to say on the subject later." Yolanda, as usual, puts in her word. "Umberto naughty," she said solemnly one day. "Umberto is a very disagreeable person," went on the little parrot, evidently repeating and applying overheard phrases. When fed, however, the Crown Prince is good nature itself, gurgling his content like a young kitten, and looking about him with wide open intelligent eyes.
Most extraordinary precautions are taken for the maintenance of his health. The doctor pays him a daily visit, inspecting the nurseries, and giving orders as to ventilation and fresh

air. The temperature of his daily bath is measured by a thermometer and is kept on the tepid side, his rooms are cleaned at stated intervals with state disinfectants, while no one, outside the King and Queen, is allowed to kiss his face. Her Majesty is reported to be very anxious to compare her little son with that of her friend, the Empress of Russia, the Russian baby being only a few months older.
WINTER RAIN.
Rain on the roof, and rain on the burial place of grain: To one a voice in vain; To one, o'er hill and plain, The pledge of life again.
Rain on the sterile sea That hath no need of thee. Nor keeps thy memory, 'Tis thou that teaches me The range of charity.
—[Harper's Magazine.]

10 cents
Take this ad and this advertisement with your name and address to any druggist. He will give you in exchange 25c worth of any of the following California Perfumes. High grade perfumes, made in California where the flowers grow; true flower colors, drawn from the heart of the flowers. If unable to obtain, send 10c and this ad. to us with the name of two druggists nearest you to supply you and we will supply you direct.
Older Exports March Best
Ant. San Francisco
LOTS 6x140 to alley to 40x140 \$450 and up
The McCarthy Co., sub-division of Kibben Bros. Plant: founded by Lucia Mada St., Menlo Park, Cal. One-fourth each, one-fourth 1, 3 and 5 years. Select a Lot Now to Build on

Judgment to Discern an Opportunity and the Boldness to Grasp It is the Secret of Success.

The Following Things Are Guaranteed the Stockholders:
That the 50 acres of ground controlled by the Goldfield-Herald Mining Company were purchased and paid for in cash February 2. That no debts will be incurred. That reports of actual conditions will be made regularly to each stockholder. That each stockholder will receive his full and equal rights according to the amount of stock held. That the work of developing these claims will be commenced within a short time and will be pushed until the company is on a dividend paying basis. That the company is incorporated with a capital stock of 1,500,000 shares, each with a par value of \$1 fully paid and forever non-assessable. That, unlike many other companies, none of the money received from stock sales is devoted to promotion purposes. All is treasury stock, and money obtained from stock sales, not including that used for purchasing the land, will be used for development work until whatever time the output places the mine on a paying basis. Please remember that you have a very, very short time in which to get in on this remarkable offer before the price of shares is further advanced. If you desire additional information on this proposition fill out and mail to us at once the coupon in the lower left-hand corner of this advertisement. If you already know all you desire on this subject, you can be more certain of your stock at 5 cents a share by sending us at once your remittance, stating your name, address and amount of stock wanted. Do it now. Do not delay. Southwestern Securities Company, 503 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

What One Man Did After Making An Investigation
When a certain Long Beach business man, whose name is withheld, invested \$30 in stock of the Goldfield-Herald Company about three weeks ago, he did so only with the remark that he was throwing the money away. Having an acquaintance who has been in Goldfield for the past three months, the Long Beach man mailed his friend a request to furnish him all of the information possible concerning the claims Black Wonder Nos. 1 and 2 and the Goldstone Fraction. In due time the writer received a response. The letter read something like this: "The claims controlled by the Goldfield-Herald Company are considered the best in the district. I would advise you to place all the cash you have on hand or can raise in this company, as it is sure to be one of the best paying ever developed here."
After perusing this missive the Long Beach man concluded that his \$30 had not been so badly invested after all. In fact, he thought that Goldfield-Herald stock was so good that he would like to have a few more shares. The next day he purchased \$2500 worth more of the stock, although the price of shares had advanced since his previous purchase.

Opportunity Knocks at Every Man's Door Once. In This Instance It Has Knocked Twice, and for Those Who Answered Not, is Repeating the Summons.
Stock in the Goldfield-Herald Mining Company can Still be Bought at a Low Price. Only 5c a Share.

We Give You the Opportunity, You Must do the Rest.
We do all that is in our power to make you rich when we give you the opportunity to invest in a good proposition. We cannot make you buy. You must rely on yourself for the good judgment to grasp an opportunity when it presents itself. There is no more excuse for a man who neglects to take advantage of a good investment than there is for the man who goes into a poor one without making an investigation. The mere fact that the Southwestern Securities Company has accepted stock of the Goldfield-Herald Company to place on the market should be a guarantee of its genuineness. If you desire additional proof that the investment is a worthy one we invite your closest investigation.
No man is so poor that he cannot begin to pay for what he wants, and every small, individual payment that he makes stores and accumulates for him as a reserve fund in his hour of need, provided that the investment was made after due consideration and had sufficient to guarantee it being termed an investment.
We offer you an opportunity to share in the profits of one of the most remarkable gold-mining companies today. The GOLDFIELD-HERALD MINING COMPANY'S land consists of two and a half claims of 50 acres, adjoining several of the richest and most prosperous properties in the northeast field of GOLDFIELD. Every indication evidences an enormous strike, which when found will put the stock of this company quickly at a great increase in value. A rich dyke is found, rich in mineral, extending clear across our property. It is believed that when this is properly worked it will result in our property being as rich as some of our neighbors'. It is conceded by mining men in GOLDFIELD that our property is one of the best in the field and requires but development to produce great results.
If you would take advantage of one of the opportunities to share in the GOLDFIELD property that is destined to have a successful future we urge you to apply at once for further literature regarding this property. The present price of this stock is 5 cents a share.

Now is the time to take advantage of an opportunity that will without doubt lead on to fortune. But it means a prompt acceptance of a waiting proposition. In the search for gold the man with a small sum stands as great a chance as the capitalist in acquiring an independence. We know that our property, surrounded as it is with paying mines that are shipping ore running almost a thousand dollars to the ton, that we will have a paying property. At least our offer is worthy of serious investigation—a matter that will cost you but a stamp and a moment of time. Surely this is something you can afford and when our literature reaches you you can have then time to most thoroughly investigate our offer. If, after the close study which you give the matter and you find it does not appeal to you, you have lost little. If we convince you that it is a worthy investment and you join us in the formation of the company, and our stock goes on moving upward in price as Mount Whitney has done, you have soon doubled and multiplied your original sum. The present price of 5 cents a share will surely not last long, but it will give you plenty of time to get in at this figure if you act with businesslike promptness.
Among the claims adjoining our property are the following:
THE VERNAL, which has opened a 90-foot shaft and produces shipping ore of \$500 a sack, and is accumulating a splendid dump of lesser value.
BLACK BUTTE is sacking \$500 ore and operating two shafts with sensational values.
DIAMOND FIELD, sacking ore at \$3 a pound and splendid ledge being opened.
GOLDFIELD GREAT BEND—Ore on this property assays \$600 a ton. It will be a great producer.
QUARTITE FRACTION—An 8-inch streak opened running \$10-600 a ton. Another ledge opened 32 feet in width at \$70 a ton.
We ask you conservatively can you find a proposition on the market today that promises better returns than that shows gold in greater magnitude than GOLDFIELD? There was shown on the streets Tuesday evening a piece of ore from the great Sandstorm strike, having an assay value of \$200,000. The piece was two inches long, a half inch wide and faced with a quarter of an inch of solid gold. This was picked up in the brush after firing the first shot in the rich lower ledge. An attempt was made to keep the ore from flying by overlaying the vein with a mattress. This was a failure and two powder boxes of rich stuff was picked up in the brush. It is believed that over \$300 was lost in this way in the first shot.
The third shot made the following day was fired under a thick cover of hides, weighted down with rock. This was a success. After this firing five sacks were filled with stuff so rich that it is almost useless to make an estimate. One piece went into the sacks the size of a man's fist and had in it, at least \$150 worth of gold. Some who saw it put it higher. If one should place the value of these five sacks at \$2500 he likely would not overstate the actual returns in gold from this third shot. The value per ton indicated by this is \$10,000.
The foregoing is taken from the Goldfield News, a daily publication, which uses as a motto, "All that's true of the greatest gold camp ever known." The Sandstorm claim is located within a short distance of the claims controlled by the Goldfield-Herald Company. Stock for sale by the Southwestern Securities Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Facts Concerning the Goldfield Country. Opportunities Unlimited
It is the greatest gold camp ever known. It has produced more gold in six weeks than Cripple Creek did in one year. It has produced more gold to date than Cripple Creek did in three years. Every person who has invested in legitimate stocks to date has received immense returns from their investment. It is located in a State that ranks third in production of gold and is fast gaining a decided lead. We believe that just as good mines will be opened up in the future as have been in the past. All the miners need is capital for development work. Great strikes being made every day. It is liable to strike any man's door. The greatest surface pinnings ever known in a mining camp is the glorious record of Goldfield. It is a poor man's camp, where millions are not necessary to take out the hidden treasure. The mines can be worked all the year around; altitude, 7000 feet; fine, healthy climate, good drinking water and fine country to run railroads through, both steam and electric, both of which will be forthcoming in the course of next year.
A Big Gold Mine
A gold mine with an inexhaustible supply of ore. A gold mine that is considered by experts to be one of the greatest discoveries of recent years. A gold mine that will become famous for the dividends it will pay. A mine that is operated by able, experienced mining men of prominence, who have invested thousands of dollars of their own money in the enterprise. A mine having a strong local board of directors. A mine which we recommend in the strongest terms possible. A gold mine in which a few dollars invested now will lay the foundation for a fortune. A mine that promises soon to rival some of the prosperous gold mines of the world.

One Good Investment Will Earn for You What You May Have Lost Through Many Poor Ones.
Buy Before Another Advance in Price.

As was previously announced, the few remaining shares of stock at 2 1/2 cents each offered in the Goldfield-Herald Mining Company have been disposed of and the price of the stock has been advanced to 5 cents. Now is the time to buy. Don't wait for another advance, which is sure to come. To those who have failed to get in on the sale of a limited number of shares at 2 1/2 cents each we offer a limited number only at 5 cents. Don't postpone taking advantage of the present low price of this stock to invest. This company undoubtedly offers more inducements, as it has brighter prospects, than any ever launched. Just stop and think a minute. How would you like to become the possessor of stock in a company that controls 50 acres of land located right in the same mineral belt as the famous Comstock lode, which produced \$400,000,000 in gold? Perhaps you had no opportunity to share in the earnings of that great strike, but you now have the chance to participate in another that promises still greater things. Think the matter over carefully. Now is the time to invest before the shares experience another advance in price. You may have purchased other mining stock, some of which earned dividends and some of which did not; but it is safe to say that you never before invested in a company with such a bright future. We feel satisfied that you are thoroughly interested after reading this and want to invest, if you would like to learn more of this proposition fill out the coupon and mail it to us at once.

The Southwestern Securities Company Shows Faith
The Southwestern Securities Company not only shows its faith in this property when it accepts the responsibility of placing the stock on the market, but it has gone still further in this instance. It has invested its own money in the proposition, which, without a doubt, should assure you of absolute certainty that the property will be a dividend paying one. The stock you now secure will be worth many times its present selling price this time next year, if you will allow us to select the proper stocks for you. It is the quickest way of making a fortune with an outlay of only a comparatively small sum.

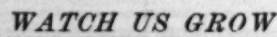
Cut out this Coupon and mail it to us today.
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Recipe Presented above is
to The Times
on February 10.
"FARTS"
The Best Treatment
DEVELOPER
& VITALIZING TONIC
—All Druggists—
THE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO

What Your Money Will Buy

Shares.	Price.	Par Value.	Shares.	Price.	Par Value.
100	\$ 5.00	100.00	1,500	\$ 75.00	\$1,500.00
200	10.00	200.00	2,000	100.00	2,000.00
300	15.00	300.00	2,500	125.00	2,500.00
400	20.00	400.00	3,000	150.00	3,000.00
500	25.00	500.00	4,000	200.00	4,000.00
600	30.00	600.00	5,000	250.00	5,000.00
700	35.00	700.00	6,000	300.00	6,000.00
800	40.00	800.00	8,000	400.00	8,000.00
900	45.00	900.00	10,000	500.00	10,000.00
1,000	50.00	1,000.00			

Our Installment Plan is at the Disposal of those Desiring to Take Advantage of It

Southwestern Securities Co.,
Entrance 503 Herman Hellman Building, Corner Fourth and Spring Streets
Los Angeles, California
GEORGE PEARSON, President Home Phone 2096 L. H. BEAMISH, Secretary
For the convenience of our patrons we will keep open office until 9:00 o'clock Saturday and Monday nights
You are invited to call then if inconvenient to come during the day



We've recently acquired the two floors above our main store formerly occupied by the "Savoy Hotel." Each of these floors measures 17'0x122 feet. Extensive alterations are now being made. The din of the saw and hammer, the dust and dirt caused by tearing out partitions, and the breaking through of floors and walls for the installing of elevators and stairways, places us in an unenviable position. The work must be accomplished regardless of present inconveniences. Many of our stocks are in danger and must be moved out of harm's way. Rather than shift them from place to place we've decided to resort to heroic methods by making deep price cuts, and in this manner force the goods out of the front doors. Every thrifty, economical buyer in Southern California will find it decidedly to his, or her, advantage to come to our aid and grasp the money-saving opportunities presented by this gigantic sale. Every department in this big, busy store is preparing to move and stocks must be reduced to the minimum. Profit making is out of the question; what we want is space. As spring stocks are arriving, and while carpenters and contractors have possession of our upper floors, we are forced to do business in cramped quarters and must force out thousands of dollars' worth of worthy, seasonable merchandise.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Gold filled frames, guaranteed for 10 years; set with first quality crystal reading lenses; fitted to your eyes and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Sale price complete..... **\$2.50**

Aluminum or steel frames; fitted with first quality crystal reading lenses; fully guaranteed; sale price..... **\$1.50**

Plastic frames, guaranteed for 10 years; set with first quality crystal reading lenses; fitted to your eyes and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; sale price..... **\$1.00**

EYES EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE

Suits for Men an Young Men. Some Worth \$10.00, Some Worth More

Our \$5.00 Suit Sales in the past have been the biggest clothing sales ever held in Southern California. The present event will outclass and eclipse all our former efforts. This is not a happening, but yet a scheme for reducing surplus stock, both plain and fully matured. The trade event on which our buyers and managers have been working for the past six months. All the eastern clothing manufacturers have been visited and special lots selected here and there to provide the material for this mammoth sale. There are hundreds, aye, thousands of good wool suits for men and young men, big boys and youths, that you could not duplicate in the open market today at \$5.00 each if you bought hundreds of suits in addition to the special lot which were purchased for this sale are numerous lines from our regular stocks. The original and fancy worsteds, materials include all wool tweeds, cassimeres and fancy worsteds in the very best of colors and the most wanted patterns; also plain blue and black chevots, serges and clay worsteds. There are both single and double-breasted sack coats and some cutaway frock coats. New stock, excellent styles, splendid linings, high-grade tailoring and perfect fit for every size and figure. There are stouts, slim and portly. Do not wait until the cream is skimmed off and then say you wish you had come earlier. Be prompt. Be prompt. Be prompt. You may buy two, or possibly three suits, as the opportunity will be presented to you to secure a good business suit for the price ordinarily paid for a good pair of trousers.



FACT AND COMMENT

Building in Los Angeles.
The statistics of building, in twenty-eight principal cities of the country, were published recently in a week-day number of The Times. They afford interesting reading. The average gain over 1903 was 13 per cent, only eight of the cities showing a decrease. The largest percentage of increase was 143 per cent, at Omaha, and the largest decrease 41 per cent, at Washington, D. C. Los Angeles shows a small increase of 10 per cent, which may be accounted for by the fact that the building here in 1903 was very heavy. Los Angeles ranks eighth among the cities of the country in the cost of building erected in 1904, the total being \$13,409,082, which is within \$1,000,000 of St. Louis, \$1,500,000 of San Francisco and \$4,500,000 of Pittsburgh. Among other cities which are far ahead of Los Angeles are Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago and New York. The number of buildings erected during 1904 Los Angeles, with 7064 buildings, is only surpassed by four cities, namely Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Seattle. None of these cities is far ahead of Los Angeles, Chicago and Seattle having erected almost exactly the same number. Many will be surprised to see that Seattle is credited with so many buildings last year. That city must be having quite a boom. In the line of buildings, however, Seattle shows a little more than half as much as Los Angeles. This is certainly a wonderful record for a city of 175,000 inhabitants, when we find it far ahead in building of such important places as Kansas City, Milwaukee, Detroit, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Denver, St. Paul, New Orleans and Omaha. By the way, Omaha, with its big increase of 100 per cent, is last but one on the list, being credited with only 951 buildings, costing a little over \$2,000. They must have been having hard times in the city which padded its collections so heavily in 1903. Los Angeles permits aggregation of 121,661 as against 516 permits aggregating \$975,744 in January 1904. Watch us

Across the Border.
Talk about extending our subdivisions far out! A local company, the Tampa Sugar Company, which has an office in the big building, is now making an offering. In subdivision No. 1, 1,000 acres of land at Tampico, on the coast of Mexico, which land is adapted to the growth of sugar cane. No prices are quoted for 25-foot "business lots," but anyone desiring something of that kind might doubtless be gratified. Los Angeles will soon be prepared to peacefully annex Mexico.

Architecture.
At a recent monthly gathering of the Sunset Club, in Los Angeles, the subject of discussion was "Architectural Embellishment as a Factor of Public Education." One of the papers read at the meeting was reproduced in this

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Review of the Week.
STATE OF THE MARKET.

REAL-ESTATE SECTION.
Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part V-22 Pages
SECOND LINER SHEET.
PRICE 5 CENTS

XXIVTH YEAR.
SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.
"HOUSE AND LOT"—The Times' Weekly Review of Real Estate and Building.

THE REAL-ESTATE SECTION.

The real-estate section of the Sunday Times now makes a brave showing in keeping with the great activity prevailing in the real-estate market. In this, as in other things, the Times is a faithful mirror of current events—a true thermometer. During the week, all the real estate matter, both reading matter and advertising, is concentrated in a single large section—Part V. "House and Lot," containing editorial comment, detailed news of leading transactions during the week, views of new buildings, and other matter of interest to real-estate men, commences on the first page of this section, and is continued on page 18. The "liners" are carefully classified, and an index is printed at the head of the second page. The display advertisements speak for themselves in no uncertain tone, so that he who runs may read. Last Sunday this section of the Times contained 17½ columns of real estate "liners," comprising 2019 distinct announcements. It is safe to say that such a showing of real estate advertising was not made by any other paper in the world. Recognizing the great importance of the real estate business, this department of the Times will constantly be made better. It will contain all real-estate news that is worth printing, and accuracy will never be sacrificed or jeopardized for the sake of a "scoop." The Times would rather print a piece of true news a week after a rival than a piece of false news a week earlier.

FACT AND COMMENT.

MORE boom features, that remind old-timers of the days of '87, instance, there was an auction sale, a few days ago, of a suburban tract, with a free barbecue and free music. Again, branch real estate offices on suburban subdivisions are, most of them, kept open on Sunday. As to the Sunday opening, that is a matter for each individual to judge for himself, but the auction idea is decidedly odd. Under the excitement of an auction, people will often buy something they don't need, whether it is an antique vase or a lot in a subdivision. Yet again, a few days ago a notice appeared in the Times, from a real estate firm, announcing that the offices would be open that evening until midnight, after which prices of lots would be advanced from \$50 to \$100. Of course, any intelligent man knows that the mere advancing of prices of lots by the seller does not make them worth that much more, or any more. Should there be ten sellers to every buyer, such lots may be selling, a year hence, at considerably less than they were. The Times recognizes that it is a little to call attention to these booms, because, when people get the excitement of the boom into their head, it is like gambling, or like a runaway horse. They are very hard to stop. It is like the preaching of Noah before the flood. However, the Times will continue to do its duty to the public, by calling attention to undesirable features of the real estate market, and their inevitable consequences, if persisted in.

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The statistics of building, in twenty-eight principal cities of the country, were published recently in a week-day number of the Times. They afford interesting reading. The average gain over 1903 was 18 per cent., only eight of the cities showing a decrease. The largest percentage of increase was 148 per cent., at Omaha, and the largest decrease 41 per cent., at Washington, D. C. Los Angeles shows a small increase of 2 per cent., at which may be accounted for by the fact that the building here in 1903 was very heavy. Los Angeles ranks eighth among the cities of the country in the cost of building, erected in 1904, the total being \$13,400,000, which is within \$1,000,000 of St. Louis, \$2,500,000 of San Francisco and \$4,500,000 of Pittsburgh. The only cities which are far ahead of Los Angeles are Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago and New York. In number of buildings erected during 1904, Los Angeles, with 7044 buildings, is only exceeded by four cities, namely Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Seattle. None of these cities is far ahead of Los Angeles, Chicago and Seattle having erected almost exactly the same number. Many will be surprised to see that Seattle is credited with so many buildings last year. That city must be having quite a boom in the value of buildings, however. Seattle shows little more than half as much as Los Angeles. This is certainly a wonderful record for a city of 175,000 inhabitants, when we find far ahead in building of such important places as Kansas City, Milwaukee, Detroit, Minnesota, Cincinnati, Denver, Indianapolis, New Orleans and Omaha. By the way, Omaha, with its big increase of 142 per cent., is last but one on the list, being credited with only 983 buildings, costing a little over \$2,000,000. They must have been having bad times in the city which padded its census-figures so heavily in 1900. Los Angeles starts out well in 1905. January shows 670 permits aggregating \$1,121,641 as against 616 permits aggregating \$975,744 in January 1904. Watch us grow.

Across the Border.

Talk about extending our subdivisions far out! A local company, the Tampico Sugar Company, which has an office in the Braly building, is now offering, in subdivisions, about 10,000 acres of land at Tampico, on the east coast of Mexico, which land is adapted to the growth of sugar cane. No prices are quoted for 25-foot "business lots," but anyone desiring something of that kind might doubtless be accommodated. Los Angeles will soon be prepared to peacefully annex Mexico.

Architecture.

At a recent monthly gathering of the Sunset Club, in Los Angeles, the subject of discussion was "Architectural embellishment as a Factor of Public Improvement." One of the papers read at the meeting was reproduced in this

section of the Times last week, and part of another is reproduced today. Several good ideas were brought out. Among others, the desirability of making our public buildings—especially the new postoffice—suitable to local climatic conditions, instead of having them built as if to resist storms and snow. Another speaker properly suggested that the great requisite in architecture, as in many other things, was honesty—the avoidance of meaningless ornamentation. This is very true. The fact is, it must be carefully conceded, that, in the matter of art appreciation, Los Angeles ranks low. All this talk about Los Angeles as an art center is so far fudge. A great majority of our people can scarcely distinguish between a fish and a head of Correggio. Our artists would starve to death if they depended entirely on their profession, and when they do sell a painting it is usually to some visitor from the East. There is ten times as much art appreciation in smoky Pittsburgh as sunny Los Angeles. This is unpleasant, but it is absolutely true. Before we can hope to have fine architecture, we must have more people who are not blind to form and color. And we must also get rid of those hideous poles, that disfigure the streets, for no building can look well with such a foreground.

The New Building Ordinance.

The Council has done well to suspend the operation of the new building ordinance until May 1, considering the numerous objections that have been raised against it by various classes of citizens. A few copies of the new ordinance may be obtained at The Times job office, price 15 cents.

Poor Street Surfacing.

The rottenness of the material and the injustice of the method of surfacing our streets is a subject that is constantly cropping up to vex unfortunate property owners. Out on East Ninth street, beyond Alameda, owners of frontage are still paying their installments of principal and interest for the grading, surfacing and sidewalk of that street, under the Vrooman act. Yet, already, there is a movement for the paving of the street, which is said to be in a very bad condition. The proper thing to do would be to have this and other streets leveled and sci-

a sleepy semi-Mexican pueblo of less than 2,000 inhabitants to the bustling American city of 175,000 today. That the opening of the Salt Lake Railroad will have equally important results need not be doubted. It and the harbor improvement at San Pedro will, by the time the next census is taken, make of Los Angeles, many people think, a city of over 250,000 people, and of San Pedro and Wilmington, combined, a city as large as Los Angeles was twenty years ago.

Highland and Lowlands.

The liberal and most welcome rains that have fallen during the past week have furnished another very plain evidence of one of the many advantages of the hill sections, for residence, if in the hills, within an hour after a two days' rain, the ground has been dry, while even during the rain it was clean, and comfortable to walk upon. Not so down in the lower portions of the city, especially in the fashionable southwest, where the unfortunate residents have been forced to plow their way through water, slush and mud, mixed, by way of variety, with a little crude petroleum, which is not advantageous when brought on expensive rugs by pedestrians. This condition of affairs is likely to be worse before it gets better, as more of the hill streets are graded, letting the water run off quickly. This, by the way, is just the same result produced by cutting or burning the trees on the mountains, so we have here an object lesson in forestry. It costs to be fashionable, as well as to be beautiful. But then, come to think of it, you can be fashionable as you please upon the hills around Westlake Park, and in some other hill sections. The swell southwest is not the "whole chase." Just now, it is rather "in the soup."



Dwellings and Flats—On Olive Street, Near Angels' Flight.

tifically oiled. The sooner the Council sets to work on this oiling of the streets the better it will be. The contract having now been let for the oil, it is presumable that work will soon commence.

Angels and Saints.

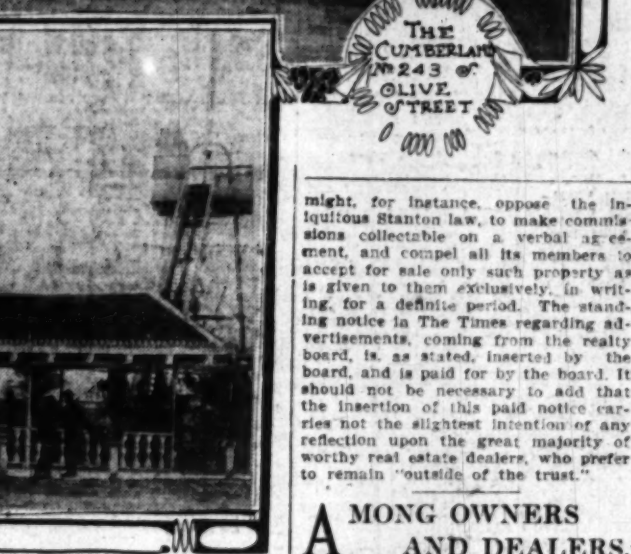
At last the long-talked-of task has been accomplished. The City of the Angels and the City of the Saints are bound together by links of steel—not as unwilling prisoners, but as loving mates, never more to be divorced. The influence of this event on the local real estate market can scarcely be overestimated. It is not quite twenty years ago—to be exact it was on November 9, 1885—that another similar event occurred which was of vast import to Los Angeles. On that date the last spike was driven in the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, at the Cajon Pass, thus completing a new overland route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and providing Los Angeles with competition in overland railroad transportation. That event undoubtedly started the big real estate boom of 1888-89, and resulted in changing Los Angeles from

Rotten Streets: Rotten Methods.

Evidences are steadily cropping out which tend to show the shameful extravagance and corruption prevailing in the Street Department, under the Werdlin regime. Property owners have had to stand upon their rotten street improvements at an exorbitant price, and the funds to the credit of the department have been so depleted that it is announced the Council will be unable to afford Mr. Hanley the necessary help to keep the streets clean. This, by the way, must not be. At whatever cost, we must have clean streets, or we shall be disgraced in the eyes of thousands of new arrivals, who will be entitled to regard this as a "jay" town. Small wonder that Werdlin, the regular Republican nominee for Street Superintendent, was defeated by nearly 10,000 votes in a city that gave Roosevelt 12,000 plurality. Many men, under such a savage rebuke, would seek a change of venue.

The Los Angeles Realty Board.

The Los Angeles Realty Board has a membership of about sixty-five. There



might, for instance, oppose the infamous Stanton law, to make commissions collectable on a verbal agreement, and compel all its members to accept for sale only such property as is given to them exclusively in writing, for a definite period. The standing notice in the Times regarding advertisements, coming from the realty board, is, as stated, inserted by the board, and is paid for by the board. It should not be necessary to add that the insertion of this paid notice carries not the slightest intention of any reflection upon the great majority of worthy real estate dealers, who prefer to remain "outside of the trust."

AMONG OWNERS AND DEALERS.

FIRMNESS AND STRENGTH ARE CHARACTERISTICS.

A Certain Amount of Speculative Buying is Noted but a Fair Share of Purchases are for Use and Improvement, and Prices are Still Below Danger Point.

Firmness, strength and stability are the present characteristics of the real estate market. It is as active, moreover, as is consistent with the conditions noted. There is some speculative buying, principally on and near East First street, but it seems that some speculative investment is inevitable in a market which shows, as this has done for some years past, a steady upward tendency in prices. So far, however, no one is hurt, and no one is likely to be hurt in buying real estate in this market at present prevailing rates. Purchases on options are not infrequently made. They are speculative ventures, pure and simple. Under present conditions, however, most holders of options make good, by securing actual buyers before the expiration of "time limit," and no actual buyer who has the average financial strength which his purchases would imply is loaded up with properties that are not good

value, and capable of being converted into cash, under present normal conditions, at practically any time, desired. Strict adherence to the conservative policy that has hitherto been dominant in this market will be needed, however, to secure the continuance of this condition. "Boom" practices must now be even more carefully eschewed than formerly. Prices, while still safe, are higher than they were, and they can not, with safety, be forced upward at the rate that has been prevalent during the past few years. Residences sell readily, and the demand for desirable lots in new subdivisions is good.

Residence for Lloyd Macy.

In this review will be found a sketch from the architect's perspective showing the eleven-room two-story frame dwelling, with basement and attic, that is now being erected for Lloyd Macy on the northeast corner of North Grand avenue and Arroyo Drive, Pasadena. The plans are from the office of Architects Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, and the work of construction is being done under their supervision. The residence will face west on North Grand avenue and south on Arroyo Drive, and it will command a fine view of the surrounding country.

On the first floor will be a reception room, a living room 28x18 feet, a dining-room, kitchen, bath's pantry and kitchen pantry, screen porch, cooling room, two servants' bedrooms and a servants' bathroom.

On the second floor will be five bedrooms, two bathrooms and a linen room. The attic will contain storage rooms, and in the basement there will be cold storage rooms and a furnace room.

The house will be heated by hot air conveyed to the different rooms through registers. It will be lighted by both gas and electricity, will have gas ranges, sanitary plumbing and modern conveniences generally.

The exterior finish of the building will be in shingles with cobble stones for the basement and in the adjoining columns of the first story. A wide porch will cover the north half of the west front and extend around to the north side of the house across the rear. On that frontage a pergola on the east side, in the angle of the building, will add to the completeness of the general arrangement, and contribute materially to the exterior appearance of the structure.

The interior finish is in Oregon pine, with hardwood floors and beamed ceilings, with heavy solid genuine Oregon pine beams.

The residence complete will cost about \$2000, and is to be ready for occupancy by May 1.

On East Eleventh.

One of the sales noted in the early part of the week was that by which A. P. Cross conveyed to J. W. Beardsley, of W. J. Bryant, probably for a local association, in which some active real estate agents are interested, a plot on the north side of Eleventh street, extending from San Pedro to San Julian street, fronting about 270 feet on the first, 143½ feet on the second, and 100 feet on the last-named thoroughfare, without the improvements, which are frame buildings owned by renters of grounds; consideration named, \$25,000. Price seems still a reasonable one. Operators and developers have invested in same vicinity, and the location, with three good frontages is certainly a desirable one.

Will All Improve.

The following purchases of unimproved lots are reported through the agency of Althouse Bros., as having been made for improvement: W. J. Chambers of F. D. Chipron, 60x142 feet, north of Tenth street, \$1650, and buyer will build a 37500 residence; J. Fearnly of Minnie E. Moore, 60x150 feet, west side Park view avenue, 150 feet north of Eleventh street, \$2500, and buyer will build a 34500 dwelling; Los Angeles Building Company to G. Althaver, 60x148 feet, west side Dalton ave., 100 feet south of Twenty-ninth street, \$1950, and buyer will erect substantial improvements on premises.

(See Page 16.)

POINTS AND POINTERS

DORAN, BROUSE & PRICE.
OIL FOR ROADS
PREPARED ROAD OIL
Scientifically prepared road oil. Lay quantities, hot or cold. Old roads constructed that show the benefit of the oil.
Longest Experience, Latest Appliances, Most Approved Methods, Protection from litigation for infringement of name. Prices that will GET THIS BUSINESS.
DORAN, BROUSE & PRICE,
30 N. Main street.
Phone-John 361; Home 335.

DON'T PAY RENT
C. W. WENNER
WHAT ARE YOU PAYING FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF LIVING IN ANOTHER PERSON'S HOUSE?
Any man what kind of a home you could build for the amount your rent will come to in the next year.
Let me show you what can be done—even if you haven't half enough to pay for the plan.
Prefer spot-cash deals, of course, but my connections are such that I can offer the most liberal terms any reasonable person could expect.
Office open evenings to accommodate those who cannot call during the day.

C. W. WENNER.
Contractor and Builder,
44-46 O. F. Johnson Bldg.,
Fourth and Broadway.
(Crosses Copyrighted.)
JONES & HYDER
LAND CO.,
212 WEST THIRD ST.
Houses, Bungalows and Cottages for sale in all parts of the city.
Rental Department.
Houses, Bungalows, Cottages and Stores to let. A large list to select from.

"THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD."
If you desire to realize quickly, let your Real Estate Bureau with energetic agents.
I have built up a fine list of improved properties that pay better than 5 per cent. net and will double in value within a short time.
My Rental Department will locate business-places quickly and satisfactorily. Can loan your money at current rates and security still-edges.
J. A. FARNSWORTH,
REAL ESTATE, RENTALS, LOANS,
2015 & BROADWAY.
Members L. A. Realty Board.

BUILT TO ORDER—
Job after job, building upon building throughout Los Angeles and vicinity, bear the sign of the A. S. Heinemann Co.
"BUILT TO ORDER" means what it says—get a stock plan, not a house like a dozen of a hundred others—but a house designed for your wants and to suit your taste, by skilled architects.
And not that alone, but the well-planned house must be well built also, and no one can build a house from plans so well as the masters of these plans.
Quality, workmanship and design considered for the price you cannot get as good a house from any builder in Los Angeles.
For terms or for cash, on your own lot or on ours. Call 2005.
A. S. HEINEMAN CO.,
215-18 Johnson Bldg.,
Fourth and Broadway.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT? IF SO, WHY NOT?
When the Acme Building Company will build you a 6-room modern cottage for \$1000, 1 room, \$125; 2 rooms, \$175; 3 rooms, \$225; 4 rooms, \$275. If you intend to buy or build, call and see us. Now is the time to build, as prices are down and will soon advance. Plans furnished free of charge. Call 125-125 Johnson Block. Home telephone—Office, 255.

Main St. Boulevard Tract
FRONTING ON MAIN ST.,
MONTE AVENUE AND 5TH ST.
100—LARGE LOTS—\$500
Orange and Walnut Trees
Cover the Tract.
Rich Soil. Plenty of City Water.
BEST MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION ON THE MARKET.
MAPLE-AVE. CAR LINE.
GO FARE. EMIL FIRTH, OWNER,
415 Johnson Bldg.

GOLF PARK.
ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT. CHOICE BARGAINS IN BEST FRONT. HIGH-CLASS SUBDIVISION. NEW LOTS. WHILE THEY LAST.
WIERDANGER,
25 La Grange Bldg.
VAN BUREN PLACE—
VAN BUREN PLACE.
If you want a beautiful home at a bargain, see those new high-class houses, just off Adams street, before buying.
PERCY H. CLARK CO.,
Suite 212, H. W. Hellman Bldg.,
Fourth and Spring sts.
L. A. R. R.

FOR SALE

REALTY CO., 118 S. Broadway.

SALE.
RENTOUS REALTY CO.
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,
215½ W. Sixth st., rooms 1-2.
Home Phone 625.
On W. Sixth st., near Figueroa,
a bargain; sure to advance in value.

**Corner lot on E. Ninth st.; 120 feet
x 50 feet frontage on Commercial
St. 75 feet frontage on 5th St. and
90 feet deep; present yearly income
\$2,000.**

SALE-A DECIDED BARGAIN-
1. NEW 6-ROOM BUNGALOW, S.W.
is certainly a very artistic, up-to-date
house, extra well built and finished; la-
rge lot; 120 ft. front; 40 ft. wide; sur-
rounded mostly by 2-story houses, close to
the city. Home Phone 425. The
less than you could possibly dupli-
cate property for; must have fine cash,
can be arranged to suit you.

**2. Home St. 12 ft. front; 40 ft. wide;
ROOMS, 40 Broadway Bldg. L.A.R.R. 8**

SALE-
BARGAINS IN COTTAGES.
Brett St., 4 large rooms, lot 62x122;
\$1500; terms: \$200 cash, balance 10
per cent. immediate.

**3. 12500 ft. lot, 100 ft. front, with E. and
a Park ave.; price \$1500; terms \$250
cash, balance 10 per cent.**

**4. Michigan ave., 5 rooms, near E2000,
Michigan ave., 7 rooms, modern, con-
crete, 12500 ft. lot, 100 ft. front;
DWEILL & CO., 607 Johnson Bldg.**

**SALE-BARGAINS, COTTAGES AND
BUNGALOWS.**
Bry and basement, 7 rooms, \$2000,
in cottage, 8, Pasadena, \$1000; terms:
a 10-cent note, 100 cash; terms: 10
per cent. immediate.

**5. North \$2000; \$2000; terms: rental
to \$1000.**

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FOR SALE—

The image is a vertical, high-contrast scan of a textured surface. It features a prominent vertical crease or fold line running down the center, creating a sense of depth and shadow. The left side of the image is lighter, showing a grainy texture, while the right side is predominantly black, suggesting a deep shadow or a very dark material. The overall appearance is that of a book cover or a piece of aged, dark wood.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands

[illegible]

Realty Liners For

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

SALE— MAIN STREET,
I HAVE HAD PLACED IN MY HANDS
IMMEDIATE SALE THE CHEAP-
EST PRICE OF PROPERTY ON MAIN
STREET NORTH OF NINTH ADJOIN-
ING PROPERTIES. HAVE SOLD FOR
MUCH MORE DURING THE PAST SIX

THE FIGURE AT WHICH I CAN DELAY
THIS PENCE TODAY. POSSIBLE
STREET INVESTORS: CANNOT
POSSIBLY TO NEGLECT TO TAKE THIS
OPPORTUNITY UP WITH ME BEFORE PUR-
CHASING ELSEWHERE.

LOS ANGELES STREET.
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF
STREET, 18 FEET DEEP TO A B-

NOMINAL IMPROVEMENTS THAT	
ABOUT 2 PER CENT. THIS PRICE	BILL
IS A FOOT LESS THAN ANY OTHER	
IN THE BLOCK, ON THE WEST	IMPR
SIDE OF THE STREET, THE SIDE OF	ROOMS
STREET WITH THE ALLEY.	PER
"THOUSAND" DOLLARS A FOOT	COMPL
DO NOT TOUCH THE PROPERTY	YEAR
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FIFTH STREET.	CENT.
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ERTIES ARE AWAY UNDER THE
ET, AND ARE RIPE FOR IN-
EMENT. ONE IS NOT A FEW FEET
LOE ANGLES STREET. AT
\$ 40 A FOOT. WHAT DO YOU
OF THAT? THE OTHER IS
LY AS GOOD.

ON TRUSS BLDG.
HOME SHED.
LEWIS P. M. PHELPS.
FOURTH ST. CLOVE IN.
new bays and floors. Just a
few two blocks from Main st. Almost
all new. Call on the Farmers
Trust Co. National Bank; also the City
Trust Co. office buildings to be erected
on the way to the Main st. in the
first rented; other proposition in the
way of a new building. The
improvements have sold for
the fee. If you want to see
this for less than \$2000, and see
for a good new foot inside a new.

[illegible]

F. M. PHILLIPS
 4008 Douglas Blvd.
 Phone 5195.
 West 107.
 Henderson 3.

FOR SALE—

LONG WH.

Business loc.
 10 per cent. c.

New black
 year-old car
 at a price
 amazing.

A fine Doc
 with a resident
 a number of

ST. PAUL, 2-foot alley; income
 paying good dividend. On the
 there is money to be made here.
 NOW, as the opportunity will
 be taken by the middle of
 the year.

DET. _____ MAIN STREET.
—\$10.00 —\$10.00

Mr. Adams got what he got
for a big frontage—had been
from foot one month ago.

DET. _____ MAIN STREET.
—\$10.00 —\$10.00

at corner, with 15-foot frontage
and 15 feet wide; it is loca-
at, which should be sufficient

street improvements

MARY STREET

Venture L.A.R.R.
 HILL STREET.
 \$1000.
 S; EAST FRONT.
 SEE HOW TO SELL.
 K OF WHAT THIS PROP-
 ERTY IS IN 1 YEARS IN
 TIME IT WILL PAY YOU 1
 CENT. THIS PROPERTY WILL
 GOOD DEAL MORE THAN

DUN OPTH EXPIRING
 A. CHASE CO.
 W. HELLMAN, BLDG.
 4TH AND SPRING STS.

FOR SALE—
 SACRIFICE PRICES—
 Corner street
 location, dis-
 position; all
 this street
 interest in
 ment in man-

K. TRUST CO. OF LOS ANGELES
 R. Broadway.

for a four-hill building
 on the Lincoln street. This
 fact, they were at title; good
 city. Owner willing to
 sell. See us at once.

K. TRUST CO.

THE BROOKS
 BOSTON AND SEATTLE
 L.A.B.

The following
 Angeles Realty Board.
 BY THE ARCADE DEPT.
 Paying \$10 per month on
 month. A splendid specula-
 \$20,000. BLACK BRICK, 200-4
 agents. LAW 1
 Address 222 S. 200

FOR SALE—
Business Property

[illegible]

FOR

FOR SALE
EDWARD
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\$2700—F
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tain water
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land. 10 mi

ing; 2 acres
garden ground
7-room place
abundant
well, wind
All first-class
agency.

\$25,000—One
in what is
orange-grown
form; 60 ac
of Washington
of Valencia.
25,000 bears
sell for \$25,000

EDWARD
Member L
22-23 W. 3d
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FOR SALE—

FO

3300 ACRES
WITH FLOW
ALL FENCE
IN TUL
ALONG MAIN
DEPOT CLOS
SPLENDID
HOLD.
YOU CAN D
THIR.
PRICE ON
INVESTIGAT

DATE: 11/11/1964

FOR SALE—
TEN-ACRE OR
SITUATED AT
LESS BILT.
CONDITION:
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FEDERAL WA
INCLUDED IN
AND LIME L
FROM DEPOT.
IN THE BEST O
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PRICE.
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SALE—
FARM HOMES
If you had a chance
good land, well
an actual market
Would you take it
where you knew in
some threefold in
INVESTMENT WAS IN
Would you take
ed on easy terms,
MARKET VALUES
We have a new
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SALE—100 acres alfalfa land
near station; small house
with 100 water
—one-half cash.
—7 per cent cash.
—100 acres alfalfa land
near station; small house
with 100 water
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—7 per cent cash.

lawn, water at
; one acre in far
This ranch is o
ng town and va.

SALE—
PAST LANDS.
ALFALFA
\$15 TO \$20 A
best and cheap
PAST LANDS in the
\$10 to \$20 bush
ALFALFA cutting 10
able contractors w
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no one can live in
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FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—9000 — 7 ACRES CHICKEN RANCH, near city, 8-room house, good barn, corrals, etc.; 2 cows, incubator, brooder; also 100 chickens. Call J. BUTLER, 63 Broadway.

FOR SALE — 29 ACRES VACANT, HIGHLY desirable location, 1½ miles from city, full business section E. Vinland, near depot. Call J. H. COVIL & CO., 263 Laughlin Bldg., 63 Broadway.

FOR SALE — A SNAP, HALF CASH. 10 acres, all in full-bearing orchard, good home, 5 bays, 1½ miles from Ave. A. Call J. BUTLER, CUDDACK, 63 Broadway, room 28.

FOR SALE—50-ACRE STOCK RANCH. Good good stock cattle, 1000 taken here, 1000 left at home. Call J. BUTLER, CUDDACK, 63 Broadway, room 28.

FOR SALE — 10 ACRES VACANT, near city. Call J. H. COVIL & CO., 263 Laughlin Bldg., 63 Broadway.

FOR SALE — ACRE FULL-BEARING ORCHARD, 1000 taken here, 1000 left at home. Call J. BUTLER, CUDDACK, 63 Broadway, room 28.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LEVEE

Main street, six miles south of the city
 BROCKLEY, Owner, Lexington Hotel
 HORSE SALE—FOOTBALL FRUIT OR BE
 garden series; small house; only \$500. A
 HORSE SALE—100 ACRES GRAIN LAND AT
 plating Indiana, in Riverside county, a
 ROARK, 1814 S. Broadway
 HORSE SALE—ON RENT, SEVERAL RANCH
 water; water piped into four fields; rent \$1
 HORSE SALE—100 ACRES LAND IN SA
 Diego Co.; fine fruit, poultry and b
 T. D. ENDENALE P. O. Los Angeles
 HORSE SALE—2500 ACRES, 15 ACRES
 horse, hogs, chickens, corn, hay, a
 J. W. Ower, Underwood, Cal.
 HORSE SALE—10 ACRES WITH 4-BOD
 only \$2500. See page 10.
 HORSE SALE—100 ACRES ON COLORAD
 only \$1500 per acre for patent
 OWNER, RG 2, 61st st.
 HORSE SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY, W
 and sea of nature for purchase. T. L. KEN
 HORSE SALE—QUITY OF 1000 IN MODER
 room house, framed rustic on windows an
 EIGHT WITH ST.
 HORSE SALE—FRESH APPLES LAND P
 climate. Palms Fruit. Address JO
 HORSE SALE—ON EASY TERMS, LOS AN

FOR SALE—\$11,000, 23 ACRES ADJ.

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FOR SALE—
Suburban Property.

SALE—
non-resident has instructed me to sell
the following land, farmed to strawberries;
mostly water, for \$1000. This is the
exact place in the city of Los Angeles
near
C. F. CLOYD,
7 miles from the city and about 1/2
miles from electric line; 10 acres of land
and 1 house. I know the place, it is
well with windmill and tankhouse, one 28-in.
with 12 H. P. engine, land farmed in
potatoes, grapes
C. F. CLOYD,
acres about 1/2 mile from city; no
buildings, but good soil for less than \$100
per acre. I know the place near Huntington
highway, for \$50 per acre; 1/2 cash.
C. F. CLOYD,
acres in the city on the city on elec-
tric line; 1 acre in strawberries, bal-
cony and wellies from the house, bal-
cony and you own your own water and
fruit trees.
C. F. CLOYD, 308 Agent, Chamber & A.
City Board, 20-4 Mason Opera-house.

SALE—
ALPADERA.
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ALPADERA.
FINE ELEVATED TRACT OF LAND
AR ELECTRIC CAR LINE
WILL SUBDIVIDE TO SUIT THE PUR-
ASER, ONE ACRE OR MORE.
ONE ACRE OR MORE.

ABUNDANCE OF PURE MOUNTAIN
SCENERY; MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
ABOVE THE FOG.

[illegible]

a favorite residence section of L
county; elevation 1200 feet; ab
pure mountain water. delightful

tains and valleys.
 22418 on Mariposa st., \$250.
 22419 on Jackson St. Driv., \$100.
 15743 on Piedmont Drive, \$750.
 22424 houses, acreage and lots for sale.
 22425. **W. A. CROFT & SONS.**
6 E. RAYMOND AVE. PASADENA.
22426. MARENGO AVE. PASADENA.
MARIPOSA ST. \$
SALE-1-ACRE RANCH WITH NEW
cottages-7 in. wall, steel windmill
and 1000 ft. of water. 1000 ft. of
harrows, 3 wagons and 100 chickens.
For the sum of \$2500. This property is be-
lieved to be the best in the county.
Apply at 608 S. LAUREN AVE., corner
of
SALE-1/2 ACRE SNAP, 4 ACRES.
Alfalfa. All land, lots of cheap water, one
alfalfa, balance for gardening; only
have money. W. A. CHOATE & CO.,
1 Broadway.

Realty Liners

NOTICE BY THE L.A.R.B.
Advertisements marked "L.A.R.B." are practically guaranteed by the Los Angeles Realty Board as those of reliable and reputable agents. The Arbitration Committee of the Board exists for the purpose of investigating and settling in accordance with the principles of fair and honorable dealing, any disputes or complaints affecting its members. Severe penalties are provided for any member guilty of dishonorable conduct. List of members obtainable at Room 613, Chamber of Commerce.

HERBERT BURDET, Secretary.

FOR SALE—Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—DOLGIVILLE. DOLGIVILLE. DOLGIVILLE.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES SUBURBS IN LOS ANGELES CO.

Only 25 minutes' ride on electric car from center of city.

AN IDEAL LOCATION FOR A HOME.

Subdivisions 3 AND 4 NOW ON THE MARKET.

Buy a large, elevated lot in the Orange Grove for a home.

Lot 2500 sq. ft. on electric car line, fronting 100-foot streets and avenues, grand, cement curb and sidewalks.

PRICE—\$100 TO \$200.

Office on the tract, or main office Suite 202 Huntington Bldg., Los Angeles.

ACREAGE! ACREAGE!

Fine tracts of acreage set to fruit in citrus groves, in the heart of the city.

Abundance of water piped to the property. Why buy a small lot when you can secure an acre of land at such prices?

ALHAMBRA! ALHAMBRA!

THE BEST BUY IN THAT LOCALITY.

Set to oranges 10 years old; abundance of water, elevated ground, fine location and electric car line. Large crop now on the trees.

IT'S A BARGAIN AT THE PRICE IN VESTIGES OF THE PAST WILL SAY IT IS SO.

CHICKEN RANCH—\$200.

READ CAREFULLY. IT'S A BARGAIN.

3000 sq. ft. lot, 1/2 acre, 100 chickens, 100 laying hens, 2 incubators, good water, electric car line, 100 chickens, 100 laying hens, 2 incubators, good water, electric car line.

THIS PRICE GOOD FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Real Estate, 202 Huntington Bldg., Main Floor, L. A. Realty Bldg.

OR SALE—TWELVE REASONS.

You should stop paying rent and secure your own home.

3000 SUNSHINE PARK 3000

3000 SUNSHINE PARK 3000

3000 SUNSHINE PARK 3000

The lot is double the size at one-half the price of ordinary city lots.

The streets are wide and improved with cement curb and sidewalks.

The avenues are wide, with palm trees and electric line furnish ample and quick transportation facilities.

Two schools provide education for your children.

The lot is high, large and level.

The soil is exceptionally rich and loamy.

Fire sprinkling artesian water is piped to your lot in abundant quantities for all needs at one-third the cost of city water.

The view of the mountains is the grandest and most imposing in Southern California.

The terms are easier than paying rent.

Two-thirds of the lot are already sold and homes being built on them.

Why crowd yourself into tiny rooms when you can own a 10-acre lot, with a fine view, abundant water, electric car line, and plenty of room for your own fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc.

For a quarter-acre lot.

Go and see this picture of the lot. Price car, truck and map at our office.

215 S. Broadway, 411-413 Lauglin Bldg. Phone—Main 106, Main 524.

FOR SALE—Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—WILLOWBROOK. WILLOWBROOK. WILLOWBROOK.

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FOR EXCHANGE.

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—
230 acres in the heart of
Valley; all fine land, nearly a
12 cactus and iron almonds,
crossed fenced with logs and
rooms, large barn, granary at
shop; well, windmill and 5000
spring and well that will irrigate
cactus and almonds; 10000 ft. in
front of ranch, \$75,000. No
land: beautiful live oak
roads; will sell on easy terms.
Los Angeles property all clean
and ready to build.
COOPER, H. A. & C. H.
238 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—220 ACRES
farm land, 100 acres in alfalfa
good grain land; price \$50 per
acre (wheat, tons, stock, etc.).
accept a good apartment house
time if desired.

ALSO

20 acres well improved, this
Beach, with plenty of water, g
etc., etc., for city or partly
a 2-story building and lot on
Washington; part time; an
property all over the country
or sale. A. J.
5 119 S.

FOR EXCHANGE—
1/2 acres of rich soil, good
3 acres in alfalfa, plenty of fruit
for poultry; an electric line is
thing in the city; given. A. J.

—INCOME—
property in a prospective. Some
his town, new house 10 per cent
more. For city property.
One-acre lot on Pacific car
for horse and buggy.

F. H. BROOK
Home 'Phone 724. 212 W.
215 and 214 Carrier Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE-WANTED.
Lago, home, or other Low Ang
of cash value of \$250, in equ
acre orange property, (one-ha
and one-half miles.) at Fuller
rent only; trees in excellent con
dence of water at very li
convenient, bath, etc. This
is close to the famous Chama
is a decided bargain.

ERKENRECHER SYNDICAT
Members L. A. Realty B
201 Irving Bldg., 4th and S
S

FOR EXCHANGE-
Walnut ranch for Los Angeles
S

25 acres fine orange ranch for
\$12.00.

Several good rooming-houses

4-room cottage S.W., modern
Long Beach cottage or lots
line, or will buy.
E. BRICE GRIMES, 2815 S.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$1,000. LON
for San Jose; \$15,000. San J.
Vacaville, 43 acres Mendocino, 7
California; \$250 to \$3,000 San J.
Minnesota; 1,000 Kansas fr
Mo. farm; 200 acres Ill. corn l
clear lots and 100,000 Chicago
California; \$15,000 to \$20,000 San
000 walnut grove; \$15,000 to \$2
groves for 100 acres; \$15,000 to
country; \$2,000 Kansas land for
M. J. McQUEEN, 234 W.
Thames 508.
FOR EXCHANGE—
If WE advertise it, it's

FOR EXCHANGE—
A store, residence and grocery goods, value of about \$12,000, for improved Los Angeles property. 15 acres south of city, suitable for lumber, city improvement. Large house and large grounds, or sale; good alfalfa lands for Diego for Los Angeles. Good hill, close in; will take part grove. Eastern for L. A. city or S. A. L. AUSTIN, 116 S.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR FIFTEEN acres or Eastern property, the 16-acre walnut grove near Los Angeles. A Western man and cannot afford for any magnificent walnut grove in the southwest of the United States walnut belt. I desire to exchange property or for good Eastern property. Ranch is well improved with house, large barns, reservoirs, plants, etc. I will be glad to exchange at any time this week. See the Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—6-ROOM house, southwest corner, 1st fence with good lawn; nice place in full view of the city. I will be glad to exchange for a good ranch or a \$500 cash for a good property. Write preferred.

FOR EXCHANGE—
100 and 35 acres in Coos county, business building in Brandon. Will trade, one or both for South Florida.

30 acres in Pomona, 20 in orange house, good pumping plant, pumping water, for eastern.

CARTER & STRINGER
202 1/2 S. B.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY.
A nearly new modern 3-room well located, near car line, nice and a desirable home; vacant in Tampa preferred.

A new modern 3-room house, located in the Westlake section. A modern dwelling and 3 or 4 acres in the vicinity.

value \$6000 cash. J. B. BE.
192 S. M.
R. EXCHANGE—NEW. MODERN
ing, west 4-room flats. Easy wa-
ing, six; rents \$150 a month.
half frontage Improved, and alwa-
\$12.00; mortgage \$4000; will
ranch or acreage close to Lon-
good city property. This is VI-
RABLE income which can be
ET 12 per cent. and no trade
M. HOLLINGSWORTH, 223
Home 1333, 223 H. W. Hellman.
R. EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE
y beautiful and modern 5-room
ny residence, section southwest
and electricity. Hardwood floor-
and in fact everything that goes to
modern home: lawn, flowers and

EXCHANGE—BOOMING-HOUSES.—
10 rooms, fine transient trade, good location for larger houses.
4 rooms, cheap rent, 4 years lease.
10 rooms, fine furniture, beautiful land and lots.
10 rooms, nice furniture, in good location, for cottage or lots.
V. E. STOCKWELL, 304 Grand Avenue 2514.

to those who wish to exchange a
y. I would like to meet you, or
your property through the use
of any trade, large or small."
J. A. N
Room 1, Lyon Block, Bldg.
=====

EXCHANGE--
WANT larger house; 8-room,
2-story cottage, southwest; will
exchange for 2 to \$3000.
PETERS & WILSON
11 N. W. Hollman
Members L. A. Realty Board.
=====

EXCHANGE--
WANT Clear; large frontage on Sar
near Seventh, with large cottage

well-located mat up to \$10,000; complete.
First-class, highly-improved
lvs. both large and small; trade
in Angeles.

BOWEN & CHAMBER
L.A.R.R. 440 Douglas

EXCHANGE-WE CAN SUIT
Diago income for Denver or
equity in Oakland residence for
cottage or chicken ranch here; Mo
income for property in Southern
24 acres, with 8-room residen
Jersey, and cash for residence h
s of property to match yours.

P. E. CUTL
335 Broadway, 312 Grant

EXCHANGE-
marriage-house, 50 rooms, includ
re: rents \$900 per month; \$25,000.

ANOTHER.

PRICE	\$45,000.
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RENTS \$750 PER MONTH.
Will take \$10,000 clear orange grove
part, balance cash or mortgage.
GEO. W. HAID
254 First
EXCHANGE — NEW AND
fully modern 4-room cottage; lot
at work all done; everything first
small ranch or land with water
for alfalfa. TWIMBLE & WING,
day.

"House and Lot" Weekly Review of Real Estate and Building

AMONG OWNERS AND DEALERS.

FIRMNESS AND STRENGTH ARE CHARACTERISTICS.

A Certain Amount of Speculative Buying is Noted, but a Fair Share of Purchases are for Use and Improvement, and Prices are Still Below Danger Point.

Dwellings and Flats.

In this review will be found sketches of some of the attractive buildings now located on Olive street, between Second and Third streets, in the block just north of Angelo's Flight. The group comprises a typical southern California dwelling, a modern front porch, a detached garage, known as the Cumberland, and a sketch showing the new building and the Olive-street frontage of the handsome apartment building now nearing completion on the northeast corner of Third and Olive streets. The latter is to be known as the Hill Crest Inn. It is another of the improvements that have been made in this vicinity by the aid of Col. J. W. Eddy, the promoter and proprietor of the incline railway which is known as Angelo's Flight. The new building, known as the Hill Crest Inn, is owned by the Olive-High Realty Company, and it covers a lot having a frontage of 40 feet on Third street.

The east front of the building is about fifty feet wide and is a two-story structure. The adaptation of the building to the topographical features of the site is so perfect, and the general interior arrangement of the house is so carefully designed, that all rooms are given equal convenience and are made, in all substantial respects, equally desirable. A café, which will be located on the first floor of the Olive street front, and the fourth floor measured from the east front. A convenient entrance to the hotel will be provided on Third street, near the east frontage, and a covered way, 125 feet, with masonry tile flooring will extend from Olive street, to the Third street entrance to the café. The house is to be a bachelor's and tourists' apartment hotel. It represents an investment of about \$100,000, and has been leased for a term of years by Mrs. L. T. Logan. The latter is a well known social circle, and a nephew of the late Gen. John A. Logan. With a characteristic American independence that is worthy of the illustrious names mentioned, the tenant has elected to supplement the duties of social position with a little of the business side of the house, and will involve an outlay of about \$10,000. The house is now ready for occupancy, and the greater number of them are already engaged.

The other apartment building of the group is that known as the Cumberland. It is a two-story building, with a frame and cement structure. In the Venetian style of architecture, that stands at No. 233 South Olive street, it is being finished up by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Gordon, after plans of Architects March & Russell, and is leased to Mrs. D. A. Hitchcock. It contains 150 rooms arranged in two and three-room suites, and cost about \$100,000.

The other sketch is of the dwelling at No. 227 South Olive street, owned by A. Curtis, and rented and occupied as a residence by the lease of the inn already named. It is an eight-room two-story frame structure, located a short distance south of second street. The entrance to the building is through a spacious porch that covers the north half of the east front; has boundaries of graceful curves, and is surmounted by a roof which rises to the second story, and is supported by Tuscan columns of correct classic design and excellent symmetry. The house, while not one of the recent additions to the residence architecture of the locality, is a pretty specimen of the handsome dwellings which still grace some of the frontages of this street. As a rule, however, the lots are becoming too valuable to be used for such purposes. In time all the beautiful dwellings of this thoroughfare from First to Fifth street will probably be replaced by apartment houses, and they, in turn, by still more expensive hotels and business buildings. The property is close to the trend of development, and demand its appropriation for business uses, and it is not likely that that tendency will be stayed.

In Palm Place Tract.

Conveyances of lots in the Palm Place tract continue. The C. J. Hevier Company reported the sale during the week of 180x125 feet, on the northeast corner of Lake and Twelfth streets, to Mrs. C. E. Crowley; consideration named, \$7500. The buyer is to erect a handsome residence on the premises that will cost about \$10,000. Also for Thomas O. Fry and the Palm Place Company, a 100x125 feet lot, on an alley, west side Alvarado street, about 200 feet south of Eleventh street, for a two-story residence, named, \$1200. Prices quoted in this subdivision seem fair figures for desirable lots.

On Main Above Sixteenth.

Joseph Hyams sold to John Wollenshager a lot 60x125 feet, unimproved on the west side of Main street, sixty feet north of Sixteenth street, consideration named, \$10,000. Seems good value at price quoted.

Far Subdivision.

John W. Henderson, V. L. Denton and H. L. Bassett purchased of Mrs. Catherine Holridge through the agency of Dr. J. H. Smith, a 100x125 feet lot, on the northeast corner of Alvarado and Pico streets, consideration named, \$10,000. Purchaser will subdivide and place it on the market in 40-foot business lots. A very desirable corner, being favorably located for business.

Near Tournament Park, Pasadena.

Stratford and Campbell of Pasadena have bought, for wealthy Pasadena residents, the ninety acres just south of Tournament Park, Pasadena, known as the Jennings property. The consideration was \$75,000. This tract, or at least could be made, one of the show places of Southern California.

The property, unimproved, was sold five years ago by George S. Patton to a Mr. Jennings, a rich Chicago man,

for \$20,000. Mr. Jennings spent \$20,000 improving the acreage, installing a reservoir, erecting out-buildings and laying out private roads. Upon his death the land passed to the property of the widow, now Mrs. Estelle O. Howard of New York. It has been on the market at \$25,000, which price was shaved \$10,000 in the sale to Stratford and Campbell.

Large Lot on Pico.

A. Holridge has purchased of H. E. Callender, and Van L. Denton, through the agency of Dr. J. H. Smith, a 100x125 feet lot, on the southwest corner of Pico and Alvarado streets, with nominal improvements, consideration named, \$12,500. A portion of property will be improved with a three-story business building.

Both on East Fifth.

Among the deals noted in the latter part of the week, was that by which C. E. Hill and George W. Simpson purchased of Mary A. Mace, through the agency of R. A. Rowan & Co., 60x125 feet lot, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Olive streets, unimproved, consideration named, \$25,000 cash. The price quoted above is of nearly \$500 per front foot. The location is a desirable one. In time Fifth street, from the Arcade to Central Park, will be covered with substantial business buildings. Another sale on this street, through the same firm, was that by which Mary A. Mace disposed of a lot 27x125 feet on the south side of Fifth street, between Ruth and Gladys avenues, to a local investor, without the improvements; consideration named, \$12,000. Rate per front foot shows an increase in quotations on inside lots on this thoroughfare, but one that is probably not excessive.

Edgewood Park Tract.

A fairly brisk demand for lots in the Edgewood Park tract is noted. It is just south of the city limits on the Long Beach line of the Pacific Electric Railway, is bounded on the north by Nadenue street, on the east by Concord avenue, on the south by Manchester avenue, and on the west by the Pacific Electric Railway. The tract contains 121 lots, ranging from 25x120 to 25x120 feet. The consideration named, \$25,000. Property rents for \$25 per month.

Buy to Improve.

Following purchases of unimproved lots are reported through the agency of N. P. Nelson & Co., as having been made for improvement: Mrs. Mary A. Roseberry of B. F. Elliott, 40x125 feet, north side Cambridge street, between 10th and 11th streets, consideration named, \$10,000; and buyer will build home on premises; Justice Haller of H. G. King, George Malheur, John W. Floyd,

dwelling; F. E. Whitaker of Arthur Walker, 10x125 feet, north side Twenty-third street, 250 feet east of Eleventh street, \$1150, and buyer will build later.

Near Covina.

William Beale of this city has purchased of J. J. Baldwin, through the agency of Service Bros., twenty acres of unimproved walnut land, three and half miles southwest of Covina, consideration named \$2500. Property was bought for a home, and a dwelling, barn and pumping plant will be installed. Work of developing water is now in progress, and land will be set to walnuts. Other recent sales of ranch properties reported by firm named aggregate about \$20,000.

No. 728 Maple Avenue.

Mrs. Hannah A. Baldwin has purchased of Joseph H. Bohon, through John D. Foster & Co., 40x125 feet on the east side of Maple avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets, with seven-room frame cottage, No. 728; consideration named \$9000.

At Long Beach.

The Riveroll Company reports the sale of two unimproved lots of 100x120 feet each, on Long Beach, 30x120 feet each, on the ocean front, between Hart Court and Locust avenues, to William Lund; consideration named, \$2250.

On Los Angeles Below First.

A purchase reported in the latter part of the week through the agency of Edward D. Silet & Co., was that by which J. E. Carter secured of Dr. J. H. Smith, a 100x125 feet lot, on the west side of Los Angeles street, 212 feet south of First street, with a two-story brick business building, consideration named, \$25,000. Property rents for \$25 per month.

Residence for Lloyd Macy, on North Grand Avenue and Arroyo Drive, Pasadena.

Cooper, 60x120 feet, south side Thirty-seventh street, about 250 feet west of Figueroa street, 1800, and buyer will build a two-story residence, consideration named, \$10,000. The buyer is to erect a handsome residence on the premises that will cost about \$10,000.

At Pasadena.

Adelbert Penney has sold to Henry B. Wood, 100x125 feet, on the north-west corner of Orange Grove boulevard and Eleventh street, Pasadena, with handsome eight-room two-story cement-plaster residence, furnished; consideration named, \$25,000. The grounds are highly improved, and the dwelling is one of the handsome homes of Southern California.

On Olive, Below Seventh.

A purchase noted in the latter part of the week, that may be followed by substantial business improvements, is that by which Miles Pease acquired of Charles Monroe, through the agency of George E. Huntberger and John D. Foster & Co., 60x125 feet, on the east side of Olive street, 150 feet south of Seventh street, with frame dwelling; consideration named, \$45,000. Lot extends to a thirty-foot alley. Buyer is said to contemplate erecting a three-story brick business building on property.

Speculative Trading.

A sale noted in the latter part of the week that is indicative of an advance in prices on East First street, is that of Mrs. F. H. Smith, 100x125 feet, on the northeast corner of Alvarado and Pico streets, consideration named, \$10,000. Purchaser will subdivide and place it on the market in 40-foot business lots. A very desirable corner, being favorably located for business.

Central and Twenty-seventh.

B. J. Albers has purchased of George E. Combs, through the agency of Grider & Hamann, 60x125 feet, on the southwest corner of Central avenue and Twenty-seventh street, with a two-story frame business building, containing two stores on the first floor and ten rooms above; consideration named, \$9000. Property rents for \$90 per month under a lease, and is in a good business location.

Dedication of the Desert.

Through the efforts of Rev. B. F. Flannery, Missionary Apostle, and a man Catholic Church has been erected at Martinez, on the desert, for the use of Indians, and this was dedicated next Wednesday by Bishop Conaty. The church is located on the Indian reservation.

Mettler's Central Avenue Tract.

Among the subdivisions recently placed upon the market is that of Charles Mettler & Son. It is to be known as "Mettler's Central Avenue Tract." It lies two blocks north of Vermont avenue, between Central and

HOW HOLLYWOOD HAS GROWN.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE IN TWO YEARS AND A HALF.

Specific Data Describing a Building Campaign that Has Few Equals in Suburban Advancement—The Rival "Ends" and What They Have Achieved.

WEST OF CAHUENGA AVENUE.

The estimates in yesterday's issue for the west end were \$775,000.

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A Grateful Patient
Saved From the Brutal
Knife--Cancers Uprooted

"The 'Surgical Art' in cancer cutting will soon be a thing of the past, especially when the knife wielders admit that 'restoration of the function is a secondary consideration; the important point, is first of all to cut away, and then let the poor patient take his chances.'"

"We have received many patients at are in this very condition--cell cancer of cancer increasing daily, due to the recent operation--not only this, but we cure patients after the second operation."

Mrs. S. J. Bridge has a rational argument that cures--causing no inconvenience or suffering to the patient--diet somewhat restricted. She has administered it to hundreds of patients and the cures are absolute. It only takes one or two applications (powdered or liquid form) to kill the cancer and from six to ten weeks to make an absolute cure. Call and see your patients now under treatment.

Listen to what a great surgeon said: "I hold that it is a false ambition to limit to cure cases of cancer of the ovary, even if in the early stage. While the operation may remove the growth from the surface, it gives no guarantee whatever for the complete eradication of cancer. In my opinion, the game is not worth the candle."

Mrs. S. J. Bridge cured a Methodist minister over 75 years of age in San Francisco, who had cancer of throat was given up by some of the best physicians.

Now, dear sufferers of cancer, we show we can cure you without any tilting operation or other disastrous results. In the first or second application of our national treatment you will know that a cure is certain. Cases taken by the week or month; moderate charges.

Mrs. S. J. Bridge, with J. C. Aldrich, M.D., "The Chester," 454 South Union Street. Telephone Home 2965, in 3947, for appointment.

You are judged by your looks. Hair removed from face, hands, arms, bust or eye-brows. Moles, warts, red veins, etc. No return. No scars. Try our Perfected Electric Needle process. Special attention to all Female Diseases. Consultation free and confidential. Suite 8, 506 1/2 Broadway. 10 to 12-2 to 4

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"The drink that made Milwaukee jealous."

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.....IS THE CREAM OF.....

Figueroa Street

1 1/2 MILES INSIDE CITY LIMITS

50x168 Feet.

Largest Lots in the Southwest and Best Location

THE FASHIONABLE FIGUEROA STREET SECTION, WHERE VALUES WILL ADVANCE MORE RAPIDLY THAN ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE CITY.

TAKE REDONDO-GARDENA CARS TO BAXTER (46th) STREET ON THE TRACT.
AGENTS ON THE TRACT.....

YOUNG & ADAMS, Owners,

Phones--HOME 7866 SUNSET MAIN 2248 337 SOUTH HILL STREET "GROUND FLOOR"

Space To Let

READY IN ABOUT FOUR MONTHS. LARGE LOFTS AND BASEMENT, WELL LOCATED ON WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR WHOLESALE BUSINESS. WILL BE RENTED AT A VERY REASONABLE RATE TO SOMEONE WHO WANTS A PERMANENT LOCATION.

Apply to **DU BOIS & DAVIDSON**
 813 SOUTH BROADWAY

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S
 The Cream of Cocos.

COCOA
 The Most Nutritious

The "TURNER" Shoe for Men.

W. A. Baker
 234 1/2 Broadway, Second Street

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY

Wheat and Alfalfa Lands
 Modesto-Turlock and Tulare Lake
Richest in the State
 Last crop wheat--60 to 85 Bushels to the acre.
 Last crop alfalfa--1 1/2 to 4 tons and 6 cuttings.
\$8.50 to \$30 Per Acre. In tract 20 acres and up.
 Good terms can be had on these lands. \$10.00 to \$15.00 Round trips once a week to see this land.
 For further information see
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UNITED STATES
 Now Importing
CANADIAN WHEAT
 This is the sort of \$1.50 Wheat. Get a
FREE Homestead
 in
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 The average yield of wheat this year will be about 30 bushels to the acre. The soil and weather are well adapted for wheat. The climate, good schools and churches, excellent marketing facilities. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigrant, Ottawa, Canada, or to

FARM WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE OIL INDUSTRY SHUTDOWNS SOUTHWARD.

Difficulties of Promoters in
Douglas Field.

Sixty Per Cent. of Locals are
Not Pumping.

Strike of Light Fluid by
British in Mexico.

Immediately following the report of the shutdown of the Mexican Petroleum Company of this city operating at Ebanco, Mexico, for lack of a market, comes the announcement that the Mexican Oil Corporation, a British company, operating in the Gulf section near Tampico, has struck a gusher of fine light oil. The company expects to build a pipeline to the Tampico canal and ship oil by barge to Tampico, where a refinery will be erected.

The strike is of importance as the first that has ever been made of light oil in the Mexican republic, all previous finds having been of a very heavy fuel and retarding petroleum. This is true of that found by both the Mexican Petroleum company and the Oil Fields of Mexico company. The two oils are not likely to come into much competition with each other.

SHUTDOWN IN ARIZONA.
Work has been suspended immediately on the well that was being drilled in the Mammoth district of Arizona near Douglas. The shutdown is said to be due to some difficulties among the promoters. An effort is being made to adjust a number of claims with a view to possible resumption. The large demand for fuel oil in the smelters, mills and shops that are being established daily in the territory is stimulating the prospecting for a supply of oil at home. At present enormous quantities of California oil are being shipped to Arizona points. Much of this oil comes from Kern River, a great deal being handled by the Associated Oil Company. A number of very good contracts have also been secured by independent.

THE LOCAL SHUTDOWN.
The shutdown movement in the city fields now involves probably over 60 per cent. of the wells. Unless a contract is quickly made with the Associated, it is likely that more will stop pumping within a few weeks. Thomas F. Joyce, who owns lands near the Salt Lake well of the Associated, has reached 1250 feet on his well. He is reported to have declared his intention of building an independent pipeline to the city if the well proves successful.

The Westland Oil Company has been organized to operate the Shoemaker property in the Salt Lake field.

FAILURES IN VENTURA.

In the fields of Ventura county there is very little drilling except that being done by the Union Oil Company. At Fillmore T. E. F. Armada has discontinued drilling on a well now 800 feet deep without results. The well is in a portion of the field where several wells have been proven failures and no success has been achieved.

A. C. Chaffee has also suspended work at 1600 feet on a property in Ventura county leased by him from F. J. Katten. The usual depth of wells in that neighborhood is 2000 feet and work may be again taken up later.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

(The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding them responsible for writers' opinions. No letter, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 50 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea.)

Waste of Water.
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I read with interest Dr. J. F. Widney's remarks about the waste of water in this city. His plan of having suggestions as to the use of water printed on water receipts is a good one, but I would go farther and have an article published each week giving hints about the amount of sprinkling each plant, tree, shrub or grass-plot requires at any particular time of the year. The doctor is right about people wasting water, and also valuable time, sprinkling some things two or three times as much as necessary, owing to their ignorance. The way to overcome this ignorance is for the water commissioner to publish his advice each week. As to leaks in faucets, the most practical way to shut them off is to have a few men go from house to house and examine every faucet and toilet, and where leaks are found stop them immediately by using a screw driver, pipe tongs and rubber washers. This service could be paid for at so much per hour for man's time and material. The whole job would not amount to over 25 cents in many cases. This should be paid by the tenant, and any person should refuse to have the leak stopped, then report him to the water commissioner, who would see that the work was done promptly. At present the inspector comes to your house and finds one or more leaks; he notifies you to have the work done. The tenant, fearing a big plumber's bill, neglects it, and the inspector fails to call again to see if the work is done.

SUICIDE—NO TENDERFOOT.
John McGahy, a car builder in the employ of the S. P. who has lived in Los Angeles for twenty years, killed himself early yesterday at his home, No. 1782 Deol street. He was responding to a seemingly incurable stomach trouble. He came home late Friday night and in the middle of the night called to his wife who was in a separate room, to ask her to bring him medicine. She did so. She had scarcely left the room when he heard a shot. Running back to her husband, he found him dead, shot through the left temple. He left no word of explanation. The body was taken to St. Vincent's undertaking parlors where an inquest was held yesterday afternoon.

RAILROAD ROW GROWS.
"Railroad Row" is steadily growing and a new office is to be added by the Chicago Great Western Railroad which hitherto has not been represented in Los Angeles. Don G. Fisher, who for some time has been a contracting agent of the local division of the Santa Fe, has been appointed commercial agent of the Chicago Great Western and will have charge of the business in Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. F. O. Hatch of San Francisco is the general agent of the railroad. The new office will be opened in the Wilcox building.



DOUBLE TRACK ELECTRIC RAILWAY AT "VENICE DEL REY."

NO INTEREST. NO TAXES. \$1 DOWN—\$1 PER WEEK

BEAUTIFUL Venice del Rey.

ON THE AUTOMOBILE
SPEEDWAY AND BOULEVARD
\$175 Per Month Down NO Interest
Lot 11 a Week NO Taxes

On Double Track Electric Railroad of Los Angeles-Pacific System. Fine Water System, Electric Lights at Low Rate, High Cell, Suburban Climate, Rapid Transit, Good for Sample Contract. Illustrated Pamphlet and Full Information Mailed Free. The Price of \$175 includes Cost of Street Grading, Cement Sidewalks and Curbing. BUY NOW. We show our Confidence in the property by Selling on Long Time, Without Interest or Taxes.



THE BARONESS TRACT, ONLY \$115 PER LOT. WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF LOS ANGELES.

Two blocks from the Huntington "Short Line"—finest car service in Los Angeles. Only twelve minutes' electric ride from business center of Los Angeles city. Five-cent car fare. Lots for sale, only \$115 each; all one price; \$1 down, \$1 per week; no interest, no taxes. Will build you a pretty 4-room bungalow, like the one just finished on this tract, for only \$3355 painted on outside and finished inside, ready to move in. Title guaranteed perfect by Unlimited Certificate of Title of the Title Insurance and Trust Company.

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TERMS ON ALL LOTS:
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We Guarantee All Lots. \$5 Per Cent. Increase in One Year or Money Back with 5 Per Cent. Interest Added, as Per Our Written Guarantee.
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Will rank with the most notable driveways of Southern California. The magnificent width of 120 feet. Beautiful Parkway of 25 feet in center—starting as it does at Sunset Park on Sixth Street, running north through First Street and soon to be opened on to beautiful Hollywood; it traverses one of the most fashionable sections of the city.

The artistic conception of such a delightful residence thoroughfare is unparalleled and will make this Boulevard one continuous park—miles in length—maintained at public expense. Every bit of residence property fronting on such an Avenue will be at a premium—for such choice locations are getting scarce. Most centrally located on Occidental Boulevard—is charming

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A handsome tract of some 25 lots of liberal dimensions and superb elevation. Placed on the market under splendid restrictions, having every modern requirement in manner of improvement and convenience that high-class city residence property should have, and at our price is MUCH BELOW competitive places which cannot give as many advantages. Call on us or phone and we will call.

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BUY A LOT IN
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With street—see it double and
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Whenever you treat
With Candies Sweet
They'll please her more
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BE SURE TO SEE "Cahuenga Place" "Cahuenga Place"

Right on the Cahuenga car line near Hollywood. That's
where you can buy a fine, large, slightly, east front lot
50x147 feet for only

\$450 and \$500

Easy Terms Easy Terms Easy Terms

\$100 cash, then \$10 per month at 8 per cent. interest.
Street work all done and paid for. Graveled sidewalk,
cement curb, large water mains supplying pure mountain
water. Building restricted to not less than \$1500—no
shacks will be allowed in this beautiful tract.
Tell the conductor you want to get off at Cahuenga
Place. Office and representative there today. "Be sure to
go." "Snake of Hollywood."

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For Maps and Full Particulars
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A Beautiful Suburban Villa Tract, located within 20 minutes of
Los Angeles. 600 feet above sea level and of the most
irregular quality; scenery unsurpassed. AN EXHAUSTIVE
PLY OF PURE SPRING WATER CHEAP. These magnificent
lots contain.....

TWO ACRES EACH

And will be sold, if taken at once, for the
exceptionally low price of.....

\$1500 to \$2000

The product of one of these lots will give anyone an independent
living. BUY NOW.

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FIGUEROA STREET TRACT

We have one of these cottages for sale for cash or on easy terms, and
it's a bargain. We have in this tract a small number of

Lots at \$250 EASY

40 AND 50 FEET FRONTAGE
Cement sidewalk, curb, purest of artesian water piped in front of every lot. Full
bath, electric light, telephone, etc. And lots more. And you have
ventures, including electric light, telephone, etc.

... THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LEFT ...
And they're selling like hot cakes; so we advise you to come early. You'll have to
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Coachella Valley, famous for its cantaloupes.
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Watches Cleaned 75c, Main Springs 50c, Crystals 10c.

FIGUEROA PLACE

\$600 Lots For \$450

HARRY L. BENNETT CO.

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Partners will be made by

GOLDFIELD MINING & EXPLORATION

CO., which owns 1 claim in the

greatest mining district in the

Southwest, and is offering

shares; per value \$1.00 for

the cost. Write today.

Goldfield Mining & Exploration

302 Academy Science Bldg. San Francisco

ABOUT SAFETY OF BUILDING

ALL IRON STRUCTURES ARE
NECESSARILY UNSAFE.

An Interesting Communication
Concerning the Safety of
Buildings, by a Chicago Architect,
Who Takes the Position That
Structures Can be Made Safe.

The following article, with reference to the safety of iron buildings, contributed to the Times by Mr. W. E. Jones of Chicago, and is certainly worthy of careful consideration. He includes a clipping from an afternoon newspaper of this city, in which is a clipping from the "Iron Buildings" section of the "Chicago Tribune," which reads as follows: "Structural iron workers complain to the Council Committee that the large iron buildings are being up along lines that render them unsafe. The steel workers fear the danger of collapse in many of the iron buildings. The Building Committee will investigate."

Commenting on the foregoing, Jones says:

"This is so misleading and entirely alarming that I presume to draw your attention to it."

"Iron buildings are not unsafe," nor are they so declared by competent authority.

"It is true that a building improperly designed, and calculated by an unskillful architect, and badly built, is no proper superstructure, can do less so unsafe whether the material is not the material 'per se' renders a building safe or unsafe."

"To guard against unsafe buildings the building commissioner should be an assistant who is thoroughly skilled in building construction, and particularly in the use of steel, but who is also used in all important structural details."

The designs for all buildings over 100 feet high should be submitted to him and have his approval before a building permit is issued, and moreover, he should inspect the building during construction at least once during the erection of each story.

"Should the structural iron workers or any other person, at any time, think that there may be weakness in the building, he should without delay make an exhaustive examination, or until satisfied that the suspicion is without foundation."

"The iron or, better, steel buildings now constructed by structural architects are the safest of all existing buildings, owing to the advantages of steel, which is a fire-proof, cyclone proof and earthquake proof material."

"Steel is used in preference to iron as the ultimate tensile strength of steel is about 60,000 pounds per square inch while that of iron is only about 40,000 or 50,000. The cost of the two materials is nearly the same. Structural steel usually not more than iron."

"The work should be assembled with hot rivets, the rivets being calculated and specified. If the rivets are properly done, such a thing as a collapse is impossible. Even when the building is somewhat overloaded, the steel is calculated for a fiber strain of 10,000 pounds per square inch, or 100,000 pounds per square inch, which allows a coefficient of safety of about four, and more on the columns as the most essential. Or, in other words, it would require that the building be loaded with about four times the load it was calculated to carry to produce a collapse."

"Fortunately, when a building is loaded to more than one-half the breaking load, it commences to show signs of weakness, the beams deflect, plaster cracks, and falls, the masonry cracks; roof, no signs appear. When these signs appear, a thoughtful tenant would notify the building inspector, who would immediately examine the building and discover the cause, instigate a reform and a restoration for safety."

OUR WALNUTS.
Foreign Specimens Look Cheap in Comparison—Splendid Industry and A-Growing.

There has often been question as to the comparative excellence of foreign walnuts and the product grown in Southern California. Local men believe that these doubts are set at rest by specimens received yesterday from France, now on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce.

These were brought over from Bordeaux by a representative of the J. K. group of specimens, labeled Marbon, Cahors and others, and in the case of the French walnuts, the most excellent product—appear almost perfect in every way. They are little more than the size of the Southern California walnuts, but the shells are misshapen and are of a dirty color, and the appearance is not at all pleasing, with a white-brown shell and a greenish tint to the meat.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the increase in California production has been many fold during the last decade. At the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, the exhibit represented forty-five carloads; in 1904, at St. Louis, the exhibit represented 150 carloads, and the price of the product during that time was more than doubled.

Said a walnut man yesterday: "The boasts of the foreign walnuts are pitiful beside this specimen of their best production. The California walnut surpasses them to so great an extent that there is no comparison whatever."

The First Diamond.
From Kimberley comes news of the death of John O'Reilly, whose name is prominently associated with the discovery of the first diamond in the area now worked by the De Beers Company.

It was in 1867 that Mr. O'Reilly came to the area, and he was a beautiful specimen of a Dutch farmer while playing near the Orange River, the child took it home with a handful of other pebbles, and the extreme brilliancy of the stone attracted the attention of his mother, who drew a neighbor's attention to its sparkling qualities. The neighbor, another farmer, showed the gem to Mr. O'Reilly, who at the time was a traveling trader, and he, shrewdly suspecting the real character, undertook to get it valued.

Several people in various parts of the Cape Colony to whom he showed the stone ridiculed the notion that it had any extraordinary value. Finally, however, a Mr. Colberg, pronounced it a diamond, and his opinion was substantiated by Dr. W. G. Atherton, a prominent mineralogist of the day, who is the story which credits Mr. O'Reilly with being the discoverer of the first South African diamond. "Western" Gazette.

All street
completes
only \$100
car to

ABOUT SAFETY OF BUILDINGS.

ALL IRON STRUCTURES ARE NOT NECESSARILY UNSAFE.

An interesting communication concerning the safety of iron buildings, by a Chicago architect. He takes the position that such structures can be made safe.

The following article, with reference to the safety of iron buildings, as contributed to The Times by Architect W. L. A. Jones of Chicago, and it is certainly worthy of careful consideration. It includes a clipping from an afternoon newspaper of this city, which is headed "Iron Buildings Declared Unsafe," and which reads as follows: "Structural iron workers complained to the Council Monday that many of the large iron buildings are being put up along lines that render them unsafe. They declared that there was danger of collapse in many of the new iron buildings. The Building Committee will investigate."

Commenting on the foregoing, Mr. Jones says: "This is a misleading and unnecessary alarm. I presume to address you. Iron buildings are not unsafe 'per se,' nor are they so declared by any competent authority. It is true that a building improperly designed, and calculated, by an unskilled architect, and badly built, with no proper supervision, can doubtless be unsafe whatever the material. It is not the material 'per se' that renders a building safe or unsafe, but the character of the construction and the skill or ignorance displayed therein."

To guard against unsafe buildings, the building commissioner should have an assistant who is thoroughly skilled in building construction, and particularly in the use of steel, now so generally used in all important structures. The designs for all buildings over 100 feet high should be submitted to him and have his approval before building permit is issued, and moreover, he should inspect the building during construction, and until satisfied that the structure is without foundation.

The iron or, better, steel buildings as now constructed by our educated architects are the safest of all existing buildings, owing to the advantageous qualities of steel. They are fire-proof, cyclone proof and earthquake proof. Steel is used in preference to iron as less costly.

The ultimate tensile strength of steel is about 60,000 pounds per square inch, while that of iron is only about 45,000 to 50,000. The cost of the two metals is nearly the same, structural steel usually not more than iron. The work should all be assembled with hot rivets, the number being calculated and specified. If the foregoing is properly done, such a thing as a collapse is impossible, even should the building be somewhat overloaded, for the steel is calculated for a fiber strain of, say, 12,000 pounds per square inch in columns, and say 16,000 on beams, which allows a coefficient of safety of about four, and more on the columns than the most essential. Or, in other words, it would require that the building be loaded with about four times as much as it was calculated to carry to produce a collapse.

Unfortunately, when a building is loaded more than one-half the breaking load, it commences to show signs of weakness, the beams deflect, plaster cracks, and falls, the masonry settles, wood, so overloaded, cracks. When these signs appear, a thoughtful tenant would notify the owner, who would immediately examine the building and discover the cause, investigate a reform and a restoration for safety.

OUR WALNUTS. Foreign Specimens Look Cheap in Comparison—Splendid Industry and A-Growing. There has often been question as to the comparative excellence of foreign walnuts and the product grown in Southern California. Local men believe that these doubts will be set at rest by specimens received yesterday from France, now on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce.

These were brought over from Bordeaux by a representative of the J. K. Army Company. They are three groups of specimens, labeled Marbots, Colons and Cornes, and in the case they are ranged alongside an exquisite collection from Los Angeles county. The French Walnuts—brought in the markets of the world as the most excellent product—appear altogether inferior in every way. They are little more than half the size of the Southern California walnuts, the shells are misshapen and are of a dirty-brown color, and the appearance is not at all pleasing. The local walnuts are of very large size, of fresh and delicate appearance, with a white-brown shell and a unparallelled in its beauty.

Salt Lake Railroad Tract

Located between Sixth and Seventh Streets and extending from the Salt Lake Terminal grounds to the Boyle Heights bluffs.....

TAKE GREEN BOYLE HEIGHTS CAR AT THIRD AND SPRING TO FOURTH AND CLARANCE.

Lots \$500.00 and Up
No Interest
All Street Work Done
CEMENT SIDEWALKS—CEMENT CURBS

The Salt Lake Railroad is finished... through cars from the East via Salt Lake will be running to Los Angeles within two weeks. The Salt Lake people are bound to need these lots very soon. Why don't you arrange to have one or more to sell them at a big advance? Only \$20 a lot secures them.

\$20 Down, \$10 a Month
No Interest
Taxes Paid for 1905
Before You've Paid for Your Lot It Will Be Worth Double

Buying these lots is just like "buying for money and paying with time." You are as sure to double your money as you will be to regret it if you fail to take up this golden opportunity. The wise ones are buying these lots in bunches, for they read in the papers of the electric line on East Seventh Street.

Strong & Dickinson L. D. CLARK, Tract Agent
Southwest Cor. Fourth and Clarence
135 South Broadway.....Both Phones 1273

HOPPER & SON'S Western Avenue Tract

offers to the investor or home-seeker an opportunity far superior to anything that has ever been brought before him. It lies between Thirty-first Street and Jefferson Street, just west of the Victor Hall Tract, where lots are selling for \$1000, and is in a direct line of the extensive building operations for which the fashionable Southwest is noted.

Why go 10, 20 or 30 miles from Los Angeles to buy a lot when you can secure a desirable piece of property within the city limits, at the same price that is asked for country property?

5c Car Fare will take you to the tract. This is an important fact that should be taken into consideration when buying property. Take either the Jefferson street Traction line or the West Adams street car and get off at Western avenue, the eastern boundary of our tract. The tract office is located at corner of Thirty-second street and Western avenue.

Restrictions is the case where there are no building restrictions. For scenery this location cannot be surpassed. WE ARE ABOUT TO BUILD A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES IN THIS TRACT.

\$100 Down and \$10 per month are the liberal terms on which these lots are sold. The prices range from \$440 to \$650, according to the location. All lots with a few exceptions face either north or south. A number of the lots are now sold, thus showing that desirable property like this will never go begging for buyers.

Call at office for maps and full information. We will be glad to take you out to the tract.
E. L. HOPPER & SON 402-04 Laughlin Building
315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
PHONES: Main 244, Home 1961.

The Oswald Home Tract...
All streets are graded and oiled, 5-foot cement sidewalks and cement curbs completed and in tip-top shape, with water piped to every lot. The price is only \$250 and up. Take Maple Ave. car to 4th St. Office on the tract.

TAKE THE
MAPLE AVENUE CAR one short block to Main Street. See our beautiful new Main and Moneta Avenue Tract.
THE MCCARTHY BLDG., 203 N. Broadway.

Irrigated Land
of the Sacramento Valley. Average price \$60 an acre. The land of certain crops.
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Highland Park Annex!
Will be put on market MONDAY. PER A. C. CROFT and see first choice. Large lots \$25 to \$500. Cash or terms. See Sunday papers for large descriptive ad.
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Phone: Home 1224; Main 1882. Near Pacific Savings Bank.

For Choice Lots
Good for homes or investment. Don't neglect to see
Huntington Beach
The Pacific Electric cars carry you there pleasantly, safely.
\$190 Buys a Good Lot
Terms Easy
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Lands \$35 to \$75 per acre on easy terms or will exchange for Los Angeles property. Land owns the water. Water \$250 per acre. Free literature by mail. Special excursion rates by calling on
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Six blocks south of Jefferson Street
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ON OCCIDENTAL BOULEVARD—Best section of the city. Our price is low for such property.
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In the southwest, 1 1/2 miles inside city limits, 1600-2000. Easy payments.
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LOTS \$250
Large lots—water—sidewalks and curbs. Near terms. BURKE BROS. owners, 608 S. Spring

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Main and Moneta

Ave. Tract
Now Being Subdivided

Ready for offering this week in the fastest growing part of beautiful Los Angeles

BUILDING LOTS
Low prices—easy terms—on Main St., 50th St., 51st St., Moneta Ave. Take Maple Ave. car to 51st, one short block to Main St.

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In the Sacramento Valley, 100 miles north of San Francisco, on the main line of the Southern P. Co. Railway there is a colony of about 2000 acres in which 2000 beautiful homes have been built. There is room, opportunity and welcome for many more. If you'll tell me who and where you are, I'll tell you how these people got these homes. You can do the same.
W. N. WOODSON,
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VENICE OF AMERICA.....
Sold by Mrs. Geo. Sibley, day to day; double your money in 60 days
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Hollowbrook
On the Long Beach Ave. 317-1-1-2000 built a better place than you can find elsewhere. \$1500 down \$1500 per month.

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Lots in beautiful Hollywood are selling fast. Secure free tickets
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THE IDEAL BEACH PROPERTY
Terms and particulars for a 20-acre lot, 1000 ft. beach, 100 ft. of water, 100 ft. of sand, 100 ft. of rocks, 100 ft. of shells, 100 ft. of fish, 100 ft. of birds, 100 ft. of flowers, 100 ft. of fruit, 100 ft. of vegetables, 100 ft. of everything else you can think of.
W. J. WHITE & CO., Agents.

DOLGEVILLE
The Manufacturing and also one of the finest Residence Suburbs in Los Angeles County.
Call on tract, or write to Pacific Electric Bldg., N. J. White & Co., Agents.

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Between Fifth and Sixth Streets From Spring to Broadway
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MIRA MAR PLACE
LONG BEACH, CAL.
For Home or Investment
F. E. SHAW & H. L. GUNDY
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FOR SALE We offer for sale this week in a SACRIFICE one of the very choicest CORNER LOTS immediately adjacent to the Arlington Park Hotel. Located on the corner view of the ocean; 18 x 50 ft. and 100 ft. deep; only two blocks from ocean and terminal walk and curb, streets graded. Price \$1000; we consider this a bargain. Call on or write
A. L. ENLOR, Long Beach.
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Offers an excellent investment in acreage property. Good soil and water.
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No. 1 and 2
SIZES OF LOTS \$2000 and \$2500 5000 AND UP—SUNSHINE AT TRAY.
Winton & McLeod,
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BOWEN & CHAMBERLAIN'S
MAIN STREET BOULEVARD TRACT
Cor. New Main St. & Vernon Ave.

INVEST IN
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The best values in Hollywood.
G. WOODS HICKS
300-5 Laughlin Building

TIGHT SQUEEZE FOR ORANGES.

Hard to Get Them Through
by Congested Railway.

Passenger Traffic Blocks the
Way at New York.

Porto Rico Fruit a Small Fac-
tor in Situation.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Oranges can be bought at a discount in the New York market since the blizzard. Fully thirty thousand boxes had piled up in the market and in the railroad yards before the blockade was raised. Many of these naturally suffered from the effects of frost and more or less affected oranges will depress the market for several weeks to come. The influence will not be as disastrous as it would have been had not the Florida crop almost all frozen on the trees. There will be from 600 to 1,000 cars less of Florida to compete with the California product.

The Florida freeze will stimulate importations from Porto Rico to some extent, but it is unlikely that the imports will approach the quantity which came from Porto Rico last year. Next to a Florida orange some consumers like the Porto Rico best, but the quality of the wild fruit which grows in that island is no uncertain thing. Imports are not likely to increase sufficiently to affect California prices materially. There are some consumers who may possibly buy more Porto Rico than they do Florida or California, but the number is relatively small and their purchases are not very liberal in most instances.

With the Florida competition wiped out there is no reason why California should not obtain high prices for all its best stock at least, and the same influence will operate to increase prices upon everything that comes from that State. When a particular locality controls the supply of something that is badly wanted it is certainly in an extremely favorable position, and that is the way California is situated now. It controls the supply of oranges, practically, and prices will depend largely upon the quality of the fruit which comes from there. Of the demand for it there is no question. It is now dependent upon the condition and the quality of arrivals. Every other phase of the matter is favorable.

FOR TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Losses are probably more severe about New York in a blizzard, or even in extreme cold weather, than they are in any other city or market center in the United States. The transportation facilities are such as might have served well enough two hundred years ago, but in these times, when everything depends upon the facility with which an article can be handled, it is too slow for the immense demands of distribution.

The oranges destined for the New York market come into the railroad yards at Jersey City, N. J., on the west side of the North River, which is the name of the Hudson where it flows between the New Jersey shore and the head of Manhattan. It is about a mile wide at the water front of both cities. But the passenger terminal requires a wide extent of space and the freight yards are scattered from the river front for two or three miles back into New Jersey. There is a high hill which cuts them virtually in two and the only means of access from either side is a tunnel, one and one-fourth miles long, with only two tracks.

Taking the Erie Railroad which bridges the bulk of the oranges, for example, it must first provide for the passage of 234 passenger trains every twenty-four hours through that tunnel. To the lay individual that alone would appear like crowding the capacity of two tracks. Yet it is done day in and day out with scarcely a hitch. During the rush hours in the morning, when the 10,000 commuters are going to business, both tracks are thrown open between the hours of eight and nine for traffic to the city and two trains can run through at the same time. The same thing is done at night with the traffic out. This has prevented serious congestion of passenger traffic for more than a year.

SMALL SHOW FOR DISPATCH.

Between this rush of passenger trains, which appears almost unbroken, long freights are shunted through the tunnel and out to the water front. But difficulties have only begun. The stations for unloading are on the New York side, with a mile or more of water between, stretching to several miles, depending upon the pier at which they wish to discharge their loads. To get them across the river huge floats are provided, holding from twelve to twenty-four cars. A whole freight train is run up on these floats, a tug is lashed to it and the whole thing is ferried to the pier for which it is destined. Here they are unloaded in the usual way.

All this looks easy, and under favorable conditions, is comparatively easy; but let a fog come, or let the river be full of ice, or let it freeze at this time of year, with a strong tide running in or out, and no cars can be taken across. That means congestion, and in cold weather possible loss for perishable products. Some receivers of oranges say that the journey across the continent is accomplished with less difficulty than the trip from the freight yards to Pier No. 29, where they are unloaded and where the auctions are held.

After the cars are unloaded the same operation must be repeated in reverse to get them back to the main line again ready for their return trip to California. All this adds to expense and could it be eliminated, would make a considerable difference in the price of fruit and consequently increase the profits of the California grower and shipper.

FORTUNE'S WORTH.

Merchants' Trust Company Covers Bonds for Building of Detention Hospital.

L. L. Elliott, general manager of the Merchants' Trust Company, yesterday afternoon deposited with the City Clerk a sealed bid for the \$50,000 worth of Detention Hospital bonds which the city now has for sale.

While Mr. Elliott declines to make public just what bid his company has made it is generally understood that he has an offer of the par value of the bonds, together with the accrued interest. These bonds were voted last March. They bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Health Officer Powers yesterday afternoon expressed gratification that the purchaser whom he had been seeking for lot these many months, has at last been found. "We need that hospital

Tickets Can be Had at Room 125
No. 142 South Broadway

Free Excursion SATURDAY, FEB'Y 11th ..To Ocean Park..

Ocean Park and its suburbs must be seen if you want to get a good idea of the progress and opportunities of the wonderful City by the S-a.

Ocean Park was still a bleak bare sand hill when Long Beach had attained a population of several thousands.

Ocean Park had not a single cottage when Santa Monica had a big population, the Long Wharf, the bath-house, the railroads and other great improvements.

Ocean Park has half the population of Santa Barbara—more than Ventura and these towns are old enough to be Ocean Park's grandfather.

Ocean Park is the magical city—because the town is founded on a logical location for a seaside residence city of this type.

Ocean Park Acreage (Wright's Addition to Ocean Park)

This excursion will put you in personal touch with Ocean Park. It will enable you to form your own opinion and draw your own conclusions.

Wright's Addition is within easy walking distance of the land side of Abbot Kinney's Modern Venice—as acreage which will soon sell as building lots at high prices it is one of the best real estate investments of the year.

Wright's Addition is only one block from the Ocean Park Short Line—Plenty of water—elegant soil and the town growing right up to it as fast as any town ever grows.

It is only a question of time when you can sell city lots from this grand tract at the price you now pay for acres.

Any amount from one acre up on easy monthly payments.

Go down on the excursion Next Saturday—It will cost you nothing to investigate and investigation is all we ask.

GET TICKETS
AT ROOM 125

142 South Broadway

FOR SALE THE NEW ASCOT AVE. CAR LINE

Compton Ave. Tract

Near Corner Vernon and Compton

Cement walks and curbs; streets oiled. 12 minutes from business center

\$50 DOWN Lots Only \$450 \$10 MONTHLY

SCHOOLS AND FINE STORES ADJACENT TO TRACT

Take E. Ninth St. car to Vernon Ave., go one-half block west and one-half block south and our salesman will reserve your lot. Come early as they will all be sold by Wednesday. For further information see

A. S. C. Forbes also Comstock, Sladd & Millissap

547 Douglas Bldg. 4311 Central Ave.

STRONG & DICKINSON

Can Suit You in Vacant Lots

STRONG & DICKINSON'S FIGUEROA ST. TRACT
BOUNDED BY FIGUEROA ST. & FLORENCE ST. & VERNON AVE.

LOTS 40 & 50 FEET FRONTAGE
HIGH GRADE SOUTHWEST PROPERTY AT LOW GRADE PRICES

STRONG & DICKINSON'S
MAIN & MONETA AVE. TRACT
BETWEEN MAIN ST. & MONETA AVE.
ON 48TH ST.
40 FT. LOTS
\$500

THE BIG FOUR
ALOT PURCHASED IN ANY OF THESE TRACTS WILL MAKE YOU SURE MONEY

STRONG & DICKINSON
135 S. BROADWAY
BOTH PHONES 1273

EAST JEFFERSON TRACT
CORNER EAST JEFFERSON & LONG BEACH ELECTRIC LINE
LOTS 40 X 150 TO ALLEY.
\$450. TO \$550.

ROBT MARSH'S CENTRAL AVE. TRACT
47TH & CENTRAL AVE.
40 FT. LOTS
LOTS SELLING AT FROM \$285 TO \$350

TERMS 1/4 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT - ON ALL FOUR TRACTS

HOW TO REACH THE ABOVE FOUR TRACTS

Figueron Street Tract—Take Redondo Street Car to Figueron Street and walk south to our office.
Main and Moneta Avenue Tract—Take Maple Avenue Car to Forty-eighth Street; walk one block west.
East Jefferson Street Tract—Take East Ninth Street Car to Thirty-eighth Street.
Robert Marsh's Central Avenue Tract—Take Central Avenue Car to Forty-seventh Street.

You Will Find Representatives at Each Tract

HIGHLAND PARK ANNEX

THE beautiful, level tract adjoining Highland Park, just off Pasadena car line, 5 cents car fare on direct route to Eagle Rock. Pacific Electric Co. has surveyed for new line through tract. New York Street runs from Garvanza through center of tract. Magnificent view of mountains. Plenty of good water. Wide, level streets. Within 15 minutes of city.

\$25.00 Down	Sale begins tomorrow	Lots
\$10.00 per Month	MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6	\$225.00
6% Interest on deferred payments	Come early and get first choice	To \$350.00

An ideal spot for homeseekers, health seekers or profit seekers. Huntington has just expended \$125,000 in the district. Finest subdivision yet placed on market. These lots will double your money in short time.

For free tickets, maps and particulars call on

Ralph Rogers Co. 545 South Spring Street
Phones, Main 1865, Home 1378 Joining Pacific Savings Bank

FORTUNE.
IT'S YOUR TURN NOW.
Smiles ONCE on every man. YOU are no less fortunate than the other fellow IF you would only return the compliment.
CAN YOU SMILE?

Edgewood Park
Directly on the Long Beach line, about 12 minutes' ride, is the place for you to cast your lot, whether for a home or investment.

ALL RIGHT
LOCATION, PRICE TERMS, EVERYTHING

Lots \$100 Up—\$1 Down, \$1 Per Week
No Interest—No Taxes. 15 per cent for Cash—10 per cent for one-quarter Cash. Artesian water piped to every lot. All lots to an alley. Moderate building restrictions. On the market since Jan. 8 and about two-thirds sold already.

THERE MUST BE A REASON. FORTUNATE?
HADN'T YOU BETTER GET IN NOW? CAN'T YOU COME DOWN TODAY?

Conservative Realty Co., Inc.
Main 2013 Home 4816 612-613 H. W. Hellman Building

ARCHITECTURAL EMBELLISHMENT.

COMMERCIAL REQUIREMENTS AS
AGAINST BEAUTY.

Ruskin's Strong Protest Against Materialism—What the Structure of the Animals Teaches Us—Top-heavy Buildings—Iron Columns and Earthquakes.

Following is the closing part of the principal paper on "Architectural Embellishment—A Factor in Public Education," read before the Sunset Club, Los Angeles, on January 27, by Theodore A. Eison:

We now come to the heading of "Consistency," and we can do no better than make another of Ruskin's quotations, as follows: "The moment that the conditions of weight are comprehended, both truth and feeling require that the conditions of support should also be comprehended. Nothing can be worse either as judged by the taste or the conscience than affectedly inadequate supports, suspensions in air or other such tricks and vanities. The moment that the iron in the least degree takes the place of the stone and acts by its resistance to crushing and bears superincumbent weight, or if it acts by its own weight as a counterpoise, and so supercedes the uses of pinnacles or buttresses in resisting a lateral thrust, or if in the form of a rod or girder it is used to do what wooden beams would have done as well, that instant the building ceases to be so far as such applications of metal extend, to be true architecture." He further says: "What in the license of a lateral thrust, or if in the form of a rod or girder it is used to do what wooden beams would have done as well, that instant the building ceases to be so far as such applications of metal extend, to be true architecture."

As practical men of the day, and architects and engineers, our first thoughts tend to relegate these statements to the realm of the visionary and chimerical and to charge Ruskin with a spirit of aestheticism run riot, but on second thought, anticipating amplifications in another direction from him, which we cite in evidence of the spirit of truth, a quotation unique in its rendering and as follows: "The example most apposite to our present subject (in speaking of untruth in architecture) is the structure of the bones of animals. No reason can be given I believe why the system of the higher animals should not be made capable, as that of the inferior is, of secreting flint, instead of phosphate of lime, or more naturally still, carbon: as we find the bones of the mammoth, once the elephant or the rhinoceros, had the earthy part of their bones been made of diamond, might have been as agile and light as the bones of the other animals might have been framed far more magnificently colossal than any that walk the earth. In other words we may perhaps say such creations, a creation for every element and element in nature, but the architecture of animals here is a lesson to God to be a marble architecture, not a flint or adamant architecture, and all manner of things are adopted to attain the utmost degree of strength and size possible under that great limitation. The jaw of the ichthyosaurus is pierced and riveted, the leg of the megalotherium is a foot thick, and the head of the mylodon has a double skull; we in our wisdom should doubtless have given a cast-iron head piece and the mylodon a cast-iron head piece, and the great principle to which all creatures have witness, that order and system are noble things that may be used in no law, no principle based on past practice, which may be overthrown in a moment by the rising of a new condition or the invention of a new material. This is certainly a lesson of nature, but it is a lesson which we are in the habit of ignoring. The father trusts his son with a law when he assumes on the borders of scientific secrets, his own ability to act without any aid or accident, and humanity is now herefore supposed to be a creature of reason and of scientific secrets, and in this domain of phenomena, and in this domain of phenomena, we are prone to devote such discoveries to the advancement of class interests, be it in the trend of warfare, commercialism or line of architectural practicality, and in connection with these last sentiments expressed by Ruskin and his reference to the architectural employment of iron, it is apparent that we have now arrived at the Steel and Iron Age—and with this result, the narrative. But the buildings are mounted high in the air in their apparent monolithic splendor, high in the air where as yet humanity does not belong, and in some cases buildings are supported for their first twenty-five feet apparently on a device of concealed steel or iron trusses, and the unobstructed display of commercial gain and for prospective financial gain. There is a suggestion of iron in the old time London shop front. There is a suggestion in Dickens' curiosity shop and in the recital of the narrative. But the

a commercial and advanced age, and a decree goes forth, from some source or the other, that art must submit itself to utility, and we must unobtrusively acquiesce. Perhaps that's so; but we said the son was intrusted with a law provided he did not jeopardize his own life. The father trusts his son with a law when he assumes on the borders of scientific secrets, his own ability to act without any aid or accident, and humanity is now herefore supposed to be a creature of reason and of scientific secrets, and in this domain of phenomena, and in this domain of phenomena, we are prone to devote such discoveries to the advancement of class interests, be it in the trend of warfare, commercialism or line of architectural practicality, and in connection with these last sentiments expressed by Ruskin and his reference to the architectural employment of iron, it is apparent that we have now arrived at the Steel and Iron Age—and with this result, the narrative. But the

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SELLING
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a man may use it for his infirmities,
but not for his nourishment."

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or framing the bones of adamant at
the joints. The elephant or the rhinoceros,
had the earthy part of their bones been
made of diamond, might have been as
safe and light as grasshoppers, and
certain animals might have been trained
to more magnificently colossal than
any that walk the earth. In other
words, we might suppose such crea-
tures, a creation for every element
and elements infinite. But the archi-
tecture of animals here, the architecture
by God to be a marble archi-
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der that great limitation. The jaw
of the ichthyosaurus is a bone, and
the leg of the megalotherium is a
bone, and the head of the mylo-
don has a double skull; we in our
should doubtless have been trained
to a steel jaw and the mylodon
to a steel head piece, and forgotten
the principle to which all crea-
tures witness, that order and sym-
metry, nobler things than power.

Woman of this, we may say there
is no principle based on past
which may not be overturned
by the rising of a new
or the invention of a new
This is certainly a tenet of
But in our acceptance of
negative we accept a tenet
which is a tenet of the
father trusts
with a in when he assumes
ability to act, and we must
accident, and humanity is now
in a borderland of scientific secrets,
supposed to belong to the
of phenomena, and in this
of mammon we are prone to
such discoveries to the advance-
ment of class interests, be it in the
of warfare, commercialism or
manpower else, but in adhering to the
of architectural practicalities and
to proceed with these last sentiments
expressed by Ruskin and his reference
to the architectural employment of
it is apparent that these have now
arrived at the Steel and Iron Age,—and
what result?

Buildings are mounted high in the
air, in their apparent moonlight
and shadow, high in the air where as yet
humanity don't belong, and in some
new buildings are supported for their
height twenty-five feet apparently on
a glass, through the trickery and
deceit of concealed steel and iron, and
the unobstructed display of com-
mercial goods and for prospective
financial gain. No wonder an artist
to depict an old time London shop-
front. There is a sentiment in Dick-
ens's curiosity shop aside from the
of the narrow. But this
of a commercial and advanced age,
and a decree goes forth, from some
one or the other, that art must sub-
sist to utility, and we must
acquire. Perhaps that's so;
we said the son was intrusted with
an provided he did not jeopardize
his. Jeopardizing in any way in our
of the merest suggestion that we
but little of the realm of fantasy
which our paper has unconsciously
been we do claim that we know
when we descend to iron
and bricks, and inasmuch
the writer has witnessed, in two dif-
ferent years, the upbuilding of a
and the consequent fall of
of stories of masonry above,
ing earthquake shock, and he knows
they fell, notwithstanding he
day indulging in the same or not
better methods of construction,
required to do so by the rigid
of commercial conventional-
Granting that danger from this
is remote, in that we have fully
the meteorological and other
of climatic anticipation, even
the extent of commercial pooling for
the amount of moisture we want,
we ask ourselves what we know of
constitution, the ailments and the
of metal. Otherwise, what pro-
of crystallization, or the negation
the law of cohesion, and the remedy
what?

We desire to enter upon the
of metal. It seems that we are in a
of reversing the order of build-
ings, for which no historical
is given, that of depending
the indefinite quality called ten-
tative material; in other words,
the miter-joint, which is the fo-
cal point of beams and rods, though not
known. By this procedure we
to be defying the law of gravi-
tation and working parallel with
law, and banking entirely upon
deeper understanding of the law
of nature. Where the ancient used
stone and an arch, we frequently
a guy line and expect it to live in-
definitely.

As a reply for this diversion, which
indicated by the query as to
or not Ruskin in affirming the
work of animals being righteously
in marble architecture then
that the architectural employ-
ment of metal would be an attempt
to improve upon God's way of do-
ing, so far as present condi-
tions are concerned—if so he may be
in his remark, that the em-

Sunnyside Park

THE HOME PLACE

LARGE VILLA LOTS
RICH SOIL - ABUNDANT WATER.

Sunnyside Park

EXCELLENT CAR SERVICE
SMALL PAYMENT DOWN TO A MONTH

Sunnyside Park

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Free Car Tickets Until February 15th

Can be had at my office, to Sunnyside Park. It is one of the prettiest tracts in the glorious Southwest. "The lay of the land" will appeal to every one. Situated, as it is, upon high, level ground, within a few minutes' ride of the city, and yet far enough away to escape the noise and dust and tumult of its busy streets, the half and quarter-acre villa lots in this tract offer inducements that can not be excelled by city property.

Improvements

Are all completed. Cement walks and curbs are laid, streets are oiled and lined with palms and acacia trees. Pure water is piped in 4 and 6 inch mains to every lot. A number of houses have been built and more are in process of construction.

Better Soil

Can not be found in Southern California. It is composed of rich loam, containing no adobe or alkali, and is just the thing for the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Car Service

Is splendid. The tract is reached by both the Redondo (Gardena Branch) and the San Pedro Carlines, two of the best suburban lines running into Los Angeles. A few minutes ride will take you to the business district.

The Scenery

Is worthy of more than common mention. To the north can be seen the mountains towering majestically to the skies, while to the south is a quiet valley over which the Ocean breezes sweep day by day. On all sides, prosperity is in evidence.

Lots of Lots

Have been sold within the past few weeks. In fact, over two-thirds of them are now in the hands of contented purchasers. Make your selection before the choice lots are all snapped up. DO IT TODAY.

Prices

are remarkably low, much lower than prices of smaller lots adjacent.

\$200 Buys a quarter-acre lot.

A half-acre lot sells for **\$400**

Office will be Open Today Until 2 o'clock for the Distribution of Maps and FREE CAR TICKETS.

EMIL FIRTH, Owner,

411-417 LAUGHLIN BUILDING,
315 South Broadway.
PHONES: Main 2543; Home 8105.

Big Deal—Little Money

SAFE, SURE, MONEY-MAKING INVESTMENT FOR PARTIES WITH \$600 TO \$5000, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE BEACH PROPERTY ON THE MARKET.

Long Beach is no experiment, but the most popular seaside resort in Southern California, with a population of 12,000 or more. It is a busy, thriving city. Every value there must continue to advance, as the city grows, until really reaches a level that will compare favorably with other beach cities East and West. Beach frontage in Atlantic cities runs into thousands per foot. Even at Ocean Park today values of \$500 per front foot are not unusual.

OCEAN PIER TRACT Is a part of the thriving city of Long Beach. It lies adjacent to the big Pleasure Pier, which cost \$100,000; close to the contemplated Pavilion, and practically next door to the new \$500,000 Hotel. It has every feature that makes for present value and future greatness. It offers safe, certain and large returns for every dollar invested.

HERE IS OUR PROPOSITION:

We have just 29 lots left in this splendid tract. The values have been great and the sale spirited and pleasing. We want to close out this little block of lots without a day's delay. No other beach property offers equal certainty of big returns. With the offer of a third cash and easy terms on the balance, we invite the attention of every man or woman with \$600 to \$5000 to invest.

CHOICE OCEAN-FRONT LOTS \$1750 TO \$6000 EACH.
VALUES ONLY IN THEIR INFANCY NOW.

E. RIVEROLL & CO. 311 H. W. Hellman Bldg. AND 129 East Ocean Ave., Long Beach
Fourth and Spring

Elysian Park Tract..

THIS close in property is attracting the attention of careful buyers who see a good margin of profit in the near future. For a homesite it is unexcelled, as it has so many attractive features and no bad ones. It is surrounded by the great Elysian Park, at a high elevation and no steep climb to reach it, and is only eight minutes ride from Spring and First Streets, on two first-class lines of cars.

Present price of lots \$300 to \$650. Price will be advanced March 1st. Now is your time to get one or more of these fine lots for half their value. Act quickly as you have but a few days to purchase lots in this tract at the original prices. For particulars see owners.

McGarvin & Bronson Co.,

Either Phone 1533. 308 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

"Garland" Gas Ranges!

They are provided with safety lighter—absolutely preventing explosion. Valves will not leak; all parts are easily removed for cleaning. Construction and operation guaranteed. Sold only by

HENRY GUYOT
Stoves and Hardware
538-40 South Spring Street

FIGUEROA BOULEVARD TRACTS
No. 1 and 2.
\$500 The Best Buy in Town.
Lots 30x125—50x125
WINTON & McLEOD 810 Trust Bldg.
3rd and Spring.

FREE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Times will give FREE to each School Child presenting this notice a patented, substantial paper cover for books. The cover is so constructed that it can be made to fit any book up to 10 inches in size, and will be found a good protection.

FOR LONG BEACH BUSINESS PROPERTY NETTING OVER \$100;
SEE E. RIVEROLL & CO.
311 H. W. Hellman Building
Home Ex. 53

ERKENBRECHER SYNDICATE (Ld.)
REAL ESTATE AND MINES
Suite 204, BRALY BLDG. 4th and Spring
Phone Main 1277—Home 1272.

Sunset Phone, West 4058 Take San Pedro Street Car

Sole Distributors of
Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s
Fine Clothing

JAMES SMITH & CO.
137-139 S. SPRING STREET

We Guarantee
Every Garment to
Hold Its Shape

Not "Half Price" but Better

Decidedly, the City's Greatest Values in Men's Clothing

Before you buy clothing at "half price" on Main street, Los Angeles street, Broadway, Spring street—stop and think. You know that no concern can afford to throw away its merchandise at such a sacrifice unless—and this is important—unless the clothing is so utterly undesirable that it cannot be sold by ordinary methods.

A self-respecting man cannot afford to wear such clothing at any price.

We have positive proof that at least one concern which calls itself a legitimate clothing store has purchased a job lot of inferior clothing which is now on sale in Los Angeles at half price; and which the firm represents as being its own stock.

We refer to this incident because it is the duty of a legitimate house to advise the public against such unsatisfactory merchandising, and because we don't wish the public to class our genuine sale with such events.

\$25.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$30.00 Men's Suits \$5 Off

These suits are absolutely guaranteed to satisfy the critical man in every respect. You cannot compare them with ready-made apparel, but we seriously invite you to place them side by side with the finest tailoring produced in Los Angeles. They are not suitable merely for the man of regular proportions, but we have them in so many modifications of sizes that we can fit perfectly men of any build. No tailoring has such an air of elegance and style. The materials are mostly imported goods, very exclusive and attractive. Select any of these suits in the entire store at \$5.00 reduction.

\$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00 Men's Suits \$5.00 Off

\$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00 Men's Suits for \$14.50

This lot comprises Alfred Benjamin's \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00 Business Suits. They come in a high grade of fancy mixtures and popular blue serge, and black unfinished worsteds. The original prices were half what a tailor would charge for a similar quality. Your choice of the entire lot, \$14.50.

**\$20.00 and \$22.00 Semi-Dress
Cutaway Coats and Vests \$12.75**

Alfred Benjamin's popular three-button cutaway frock coats and vests. Come in black, clay worsteds, beautifully tailored and of exceptional quality. Prices reduced to \$12.75.

**\$25.00 Cutaway Frock
Suits for Semi-Dress ... \$14.50**

These suits come in Alfred Benjamin's popular cutaway frock style. Made of rich black cheviot, in full suits, including coat, vests and trousers. A dressy and stylish attire for afternoons and semi-dress occasions. Price cut to \$14.50.

James Smith & Co.

Exclusive Distributors of Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s Clothing

137-139 S. Spring St.

Bryson Block.

**30 Per Cent.
Off Winter
Overcoats**

Your choice of any winter weight overcoat in the entire store in long and conservative lengths at 30 per cent. discount.

**20 Per Cent.
Off Craven-
ettes and
Paletots**

Your choice of any cravenette overcoat or paletot in the entire store at a reduction of 20 per cent.

FRESH BATCH OF MOLOKANS.

Another Party of Russians to
Arrive Here.

Present Colony Now Numbers
Four Hundred.

Kind Services to Colonists by
Local Compatriot.

Another company of Russian peasants of the sect of "Molokans," or Russian Quakers, arrived yesterday in Los Angeles. They were received with a warm welcome by the colony located east of the Los Angeles River, in "the flats" of the Ninth Ward.

More of these people are on the way from the East, and will arrive next Friday. There are nearly one hundred persons in this company. When they reach here the local colony will number about 400.

It is said by those in close touch with their plans that this is only the beginning of an immigration which will give Southern California a large settlement of industrious, frugal and desirable citizens.

The Molokans are strictly a farming people. They are desirous of securing land for settlement as soon as possible. To this end several committees of their leading men are investigating various localities, not only near here, but in San Diego and Tulare counties. One business corporation in Los Angeles has placed at the disposal of the new Russian colony a tract of 20,000 acres. As this can be secured on long-term payments it is possible the colony may be located in Los Angeles county.

The newcomers are not paupers nor beggars. When they left Russia every family had some means, although in many cases they were not given the opportunity to convert their holdings into cash.

SLIP ACROSS BORDERS.
They were forced to slip across the borders of Russia by stealth, or through bribing officials. On their route through Germany and other countries to the seaports where they might take ship for America, they were plundered by officials of transportation companies and others until the journey cost them much more than should have been the case. Fearing a return to conditions which they no longer could bear, they submitted to these extortions, and their stores were badly depleted when they arrived in New York.

However, they are industrious and save their earnings, and it is expected by those familiar with the life of the Molokans that here the colonists soon will accumulate property and eventually become a prosperous community. A movement on similar lines took place about fifteen years ago among another sect of Russians, who settled in Southern Kansas. They arrived with scarcely any funds, yet today the colony owns large tracts of agricultural

land in Osage and other counties of Kansas.

START OF MOVEMENT.
The history of the present movement to Los Angeles is interesting. The facts are learned from Capt. P. A. Demens, president and general manager of the Southern California Mill Owners' Association, who has done much to aid the colonists in their efforts to settle here.

Four years ago Capt. Demens received letters from the Molokans in the Caucasus, stating that they were dissatisfied with conditions in Russia that they wished his help in investigating locations in America which might prove suitable for their colonization. He set on foot inquiries which showed him that the Molokans were excellent farmers, sober, reliable and industrious; much above the average Russian peasant, and mostly well-to-do.

The first delegation sent from Russia did not reach California, but examined Canada and the Northwest, and reported to their people against those localities.

Three years ago another delegation of six men arrived here, after six months of travel through the North. They remained for fourteen months, visiting numerous points on the Pacific Coast. At last they left for home, satisfied the California was the land for which they had been seeking. Their reports were circulated throughout the settlements of the Molokans in Russia, and the movement to emigrate took form.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS.

The first small party arrived in Los Angeles last May. Since then the companies have been arriving as they could get the opportunity to make their way across the borders of Southern Russia. This has been difficult to accomplish as the Russian passport laws are rigid.

Some were caught on the very frontier, when liberty was almost in sight, and some are suffering in Russian prisons, while others have been deported.

Capt. Demens was notified that some of the colonists were about to be deported from New York on account of lack of funds. He made a personal trip to New York in their interest and arranged for their transportation to Los Angeles, at an outlay of over \$5000. In many ways, Capt. Demens has assisted the immigrants.

The first and second parties to arrive here have worked so successfully that today of the \$1284 advanced for their transportation, there remains unpaid only a little more than \$100.

It is estimated that it has cost about \$1000 per family to make the journey from the Caucasus to Los Angeles. This expense sometimes was doubled by their helplessness and submission to "cr-f" on the way.

BUMPING BURGLARS.
Battering Ram Splinters Strong Door, but Thieves Are Scared Away in Time.

Burglars used a ladder for a battering ram in an effort to break into the rear door of Schroeder Bros. paint store, No. 121 East Second street, at 10 o'clock last night. They had nearly succeeded in knocking the strong door from its fastenings when they were scared away. The jamming attracted the attention of a policeman and several passers-by, who investigated.

The battering and splintered ladder lying near by offered mute evidence of the bold attempt. It is supposed the thieves were after gold leaf valued at several thousand dollars, which is carried in stock by the firm.

Trust Companies.
TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.
(Corner Franklin and New High Streets)
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$600,000.00
Issues Policies of Title Insurance. Issues Certificates of Title.
Acts in All Trust Capacities. TEL. EXCHANGE 12.

Life Insurance.
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEWARK, N. J.
Dividends, Frederick Frelenghuysen, President. Assets \$62,537,730.97; surplus \$7,319,502.92.
WALTER H. FISHER, Manager, 415-413 Broadway Bldg. Home 900. Tel. James 415.

Bonds and Investments.
TORRANCE AND DICKINSON
331 S. HILL ST. LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS
PHONES 68

SUITS TO ORDER

\$15
NO MORE—NO LESS

Your choice of a thousand hand some patterns at the Scotch Store. We make you up a suit for \$15, no more, no less—just about half what other tailors would charge you for a similar suit. There's no economy in ready-made; when you can come to the Scotch Store and get real suit satisfaction for so little money.

THE ORIGINAL \$15 TAILORING HOUSE—All Others are Imitators

SCOTCH TAILORS 330 SOUTH SPRING ST.

A Carload of White Touring Cars

Will be unloaded tomorrow morning but they will not last long and if you are interested we advise that you call Monday.

COLORS: BLUE, GREEN, RED.

Also have on hand a few of the nobby

FRENCH TYPE OLDS RUNABOUTS.

Wheel steer and divided seats. Sell for \$800—nothing like them for the price. As soon as the roads dry up they will all go for they are "hot cakes." Remember we maintain an "up-to-the-minute" garage and repair shop and can do hurry up work that will suit you.

WE NEVER CLOSE

White Garage, 712 S. Broadway

SLASHED IN ARM.

Frank Gallivan, a young laborer, was slashed across the arm with a saw by an unknown man on East First street last night. Gallivan and several companions had been drinking together and when they met an old carpenter in

front of a restaurant they began "guying" him. Armed with a saw the carpenter attacked his tormentors and wounded Gallivan. The carpenter escaped. Gallivan was sent to the Police Station and locked up on a drunk charge together with his companions. His injuries are not serious.

1835 20 YEARS 1905
Since the incorporation of this bank. The wise and conservative management shows in the

Steady Increase

each year in deposits and other elements of strength and according to the last statement shows
Over \$5,700,000 Resources and Over 24,000 Depositors
The largest number of any Savings Bank in Southern California.

WE PAY 4% Interest on term Deposits compounded twice a year 3% on all ordinary deposits

Deposits on interest accounts exempt from taxation. Money loaned on approved real estate.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, \$2 a Box per Year and Up

Southern California Savings Bank
Established Jan. 3, 1885

READY MONEY

is a remedy for many ills. Start a Savings Account today with a dollar or more. 4 per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually, paid on deposits.

HOME SAVINGS BANK 152 N. Spring St. Cor. Court.
Money to loan on approved real estate.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

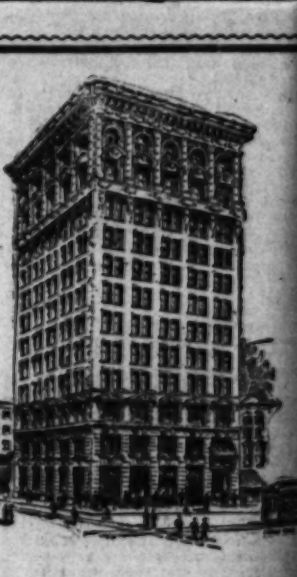
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$100,000.00
SURPLUS PROFITS \$9,343.55
RESOURCES \$535,336.24
JAMES C. KAYS, Pres.; WM. D. STEPHENS, Vice Pres.; C. C. DESMOND, Vice Pres.; W. G. TANNER, Secretary. Directors: JAMES C. KAYS, WM. MEAD, W. C. PATTERSON, ROBERT N. BULLA, C. C. DESMOND, WM. D. STEPHENS, OSCAR C. MUELLER.
4 per Cent. on Term Deposits. Money Loaned on Approved Real Estate.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS BANK Cor. First and Broadway
4%
Paid on Term Deposits.
Get one of our Little Steel Safes for your home savings.
Money to Lend on Real Estate.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS 6:30 TO 8:30 P. M.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS
Pays 4 per cent. on Deposits and solicits the accounts of systematic savers. Open Saturday Evenings.
DEPOSITS \$5,000,000.00
M. N. AVERY, President.
GAIL B. JOHNSON, Vice-President.
W. F. CALLANDER, Cashier.

MERCANTILE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: F. M. Douglas, Pres.; W. Jarvis Barker, Vice Pres.; Charles Ewing, Cashier; J. A. Graves, I. B. Newton, Edward Strassburg, Roy Jones, Carl Leonard.
Subscribed capital \$200,000. Paid up capital \$100,000. Home phone 663. Sunset Main 813.
340 SOUTH BROADWAY, COR. MERCANTILE PLACE.

F. J. STILSON CO. (A Corporation)
—Realty—Stocks—Bonds—
Member L. A. Realty Board, L. A. Stock Exchange, 305 Helman Building, Los Angeles. Telephone 105.



THE BRALY BLDG. S.E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

GOLD FIELD TONOPAH MINING STOCK LIST

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
The Big Board
Has decided to list the best stocks in the above district.
REGULAR CALL 10:30 A.M.
COMMISSIONS 1/2% 1/4%

TONOPAH.
Write D. G. DOUGLASS, Banker and member SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE, 200 Pine Street, San Francisco, for short showing actual prices in all Goldfield and Bullfrog stocks. In Prices do the business. Private when meeting the Camps.

5 REASONS

Why hard-of-hearing persons learn lip reading: 1. It is a great help in business. 2. It is a great help in social life. 3. It is a great help in the home. 4. It is a great help in the church. 5. It is a great help in the school.

CONSOLIDATED BANK (131 South Broadway)
(Chamber of Commerce Bldg.)
on deposits, Savings and Commercial. Solicited. W. H. Carlson (ex-Special Agent, U.S. Treasury, California, and U.S. Marshal, California). President. F. H. Dixon (ex-Special Agent, U.S. Treasury, California, and U.S. Marshal, California). Vice-President. William Graves (capitalist, South Coast, California). Director: C. H. Albrecht, California.

HYOMER Cures Catarrh
Sold under absolute guarantee of cure or money refunded. Leading Dispensaries.

Editorial Sheet.

VIEW'S ON PASSING EVENTS.

XXIVTH YEAR.

Geo. J. Bi

345-347 South S

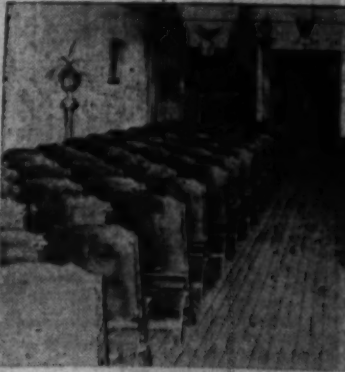
Largest Establishment the Entire Pacific

occupying five floors and basement twenty-seven thousand seven hundred able growth for four years, even in months.



Stairway Room—Second floor; Grand.

Stairway, Kranich & Bach, Starr, French, Richmond, Brinkerhoff, and Cecilian Pianos and Piano Players; A Victor Talking Machine; Small Music.



Stairway Hall—Fifth floor; used for and Civilian Room.

Sil

For I



We have added many new lines to our collection of Cloth Suits, absolutely correct in every detail, at \$18.50 to \$35. Excellence of finish and fine quality characterizing these models.

A line of \$10, \$12, and \$13.50 hats special at \$5.00.

James P. Cooper, 523 South Broad

Good Laundry

You can get it, if you bundle to Munger's.

For thirty-five years Munger has been a guarantee.

A telephone call wagon to your door.

The Laundry That's

MUNGER'S LA

PHONES 1350, 814

HOLLYWO

Switzerland in Hollywood, winding drive, roads, together with the famous, scenic hills and unspoiled views of cones, mountains, make Picturesworth the place for your home.

Lots \$700, \$800 and

LIBERAL TERMS
GEO. H. COFFIN &
NO. 12 N. H. H. LAND AVE
Home Phone 3.

We Guarantee
Every Garment to
Hold Its Shape

Editorial Sheet.

VIEW ON PASSING EVENTS.

XXIVTH YEAR.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.

345-347 South Spring Street

Largest Establishment of its Kind in
the Entire Pacific Southwest.

occupying five floors and basement—33 by 150 feet—aggregating
twenty-seven thousand seven hundred square feet of space; a remarkable
growth for four years, even in these days of great accomplish-
ments.



Steinway Room—Second floor; Grand, with Uprights lining the wall.
Steinway, Kramlich & Bach, Starr, Doty, Emerson, Haddorf, Kreil-
French, Richmond, Brinkerhoff, and other high grade Pianos;
Cecilian Pianos and Piano Players; Austin and Estey Pipe Organs;
Victor Talking Machines; Small Musical Instruments and Sheet
Music.



Steinway Hall—Fifth floor; used for complimentary Piano
and Cecilian Recitals.

Silk Suits For Early Spring

The elaborate showing of individual
style-character that predominates
here will be of interest to all wom-
en in this vicinity, and the exclu-
siveness and elegance of these
creations never deserved more
praise from the critically inclined.
Silk suits, in blue and brown, ta-
feta, the very newest models of
tailor waists and pleated skirts;
some with Persian applique orna-
ments, and bow and tab stocks;
others, more elaborate, with Per-
sian vest fronts and lace stocks,
giving short yoke effect, at prices
ranging from
\$25 to..... \$30
Costume of black silk, showing the
stylish new waist, with puffed and
tied sleeves and full box pleated skirt.
An exceptionally good value in black
suits, plainer than above..... \$20
Suits of fancy checks and stripes
in blue and green combinations, at
popular prices.

We have added many new lines to
our collection of Cloth Suits,
absolutely correct in every de-
tail, at \$18.50 to \$25. Exce-
llence of finish and fine quality
characterizing these models.
A line of \$10, \$12, and \$13.50
fancy cheviot shirt-waist suits,
special at \$5.00.

James P. Cooper,
523 South Broadway.
Successor to
Callis & Cooper,

Good Laundry Work

You can get it, if you send your
bundle to Munger's.

For thirty-five years the name
Munger has been a guarantee of
the best.

A telephone call will bring a
wagon to your door.

"The Laundry That Knows How"

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY

PHONES 1350, 814-818 SO. MAIN ST.

HOLLYWOOD

Switzerland in Hollywood, winding drive and mountain
roads, together with the natural beauty of the
hills and mountains of the Pacific Coast, make
Hollywood the ideal location for your home.

Lots \$700, \$800 and \$900

LIBERAL TERMS

Geo. H. Coffin & Son

AD. 12 N. H. HAVEN AVENUE

Hemp Phone 3.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

Part II—8 Pages

NEWS—POLITICS—PERSONAL

PRICE 5 CENTS

GLORIOUS RIVERS, DEEPEST WASHOUT.

Mountain Streams Delight to Eyes
of Southern Californians—Rail-
roads Suffer from Effects of Storm.
Tons of Mail Delayed.

THE mountain streams, at ordinary
times mere little creeks, are swollen
and great volumes of water are
rushing down into the valleys.
It is a refreshing and inspiring sight
such as has not been seen for many
years.

In the San Gabriel Cañon at the
headgate of the Pacific Light and
Power Company, the rainfall for the
storm to 7 a.m. yesterday was 3.11
inches at the power-house at the
mouth of the cañon the fall for the
storm to that hour was 5.61 inches.
The San Antonio Cañon received a
fall of 5.50 inches for the storm.

Along the San Gabriel range, as far
as reported, the rain ceased at 7 o'clock
yesterday morning. At Mentone at
noon it was still raining, indicating
that the San Bernardino range was
getting rain several hours later than
the mountain country further west-
ward.

Idyllwild, up in the Riverdale county
mountains, has had nearly twenty
inches of rain this season. There is
no snow there, but in Taquitz Valley,
further up, there is eight feet of snow.
The Edison Electric Company reports

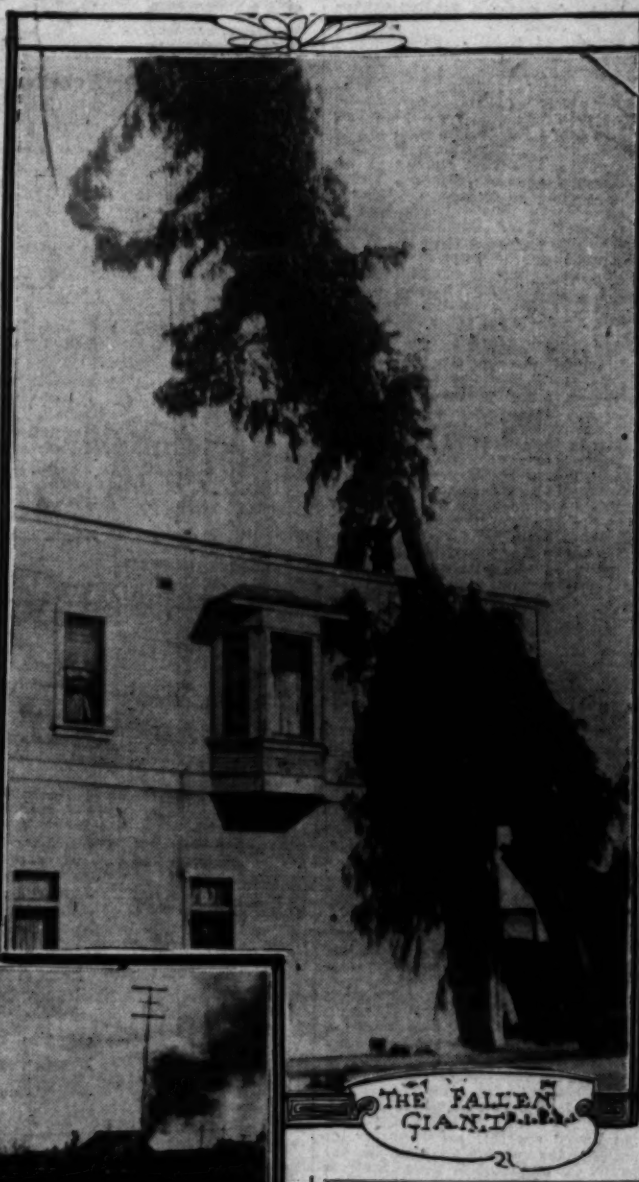
In some cases railroad ties came down.
These were the great prizes to be
towed to shore and cut into firewood.
One enterprising Mexican youth had
a rafter with which he roped the big-
gest pieces of driftwood before the other
boys could get hold from the sewer-
pipe bridge.

GIANT TREE LAID LOW.

University has lost its famous blue
gum tree as a result of the storm and
the well-known landmark will no
longer grace the corner of Wesley ave-
nue and Thirty-eighth street.

Twenty-five years ago, on a plot of
ground owned by Rev. A. M. Hough,
this tree was planted and with others
of its kind became a part of a eucalyptus
grove at near the then city limits.
Because of its sturdy growth and
for the added reason that it grew on
the extreme southeastern corner of the
grove the massive eucalyptus never
felt the woodman's ax but was allowed
to attain its full height.

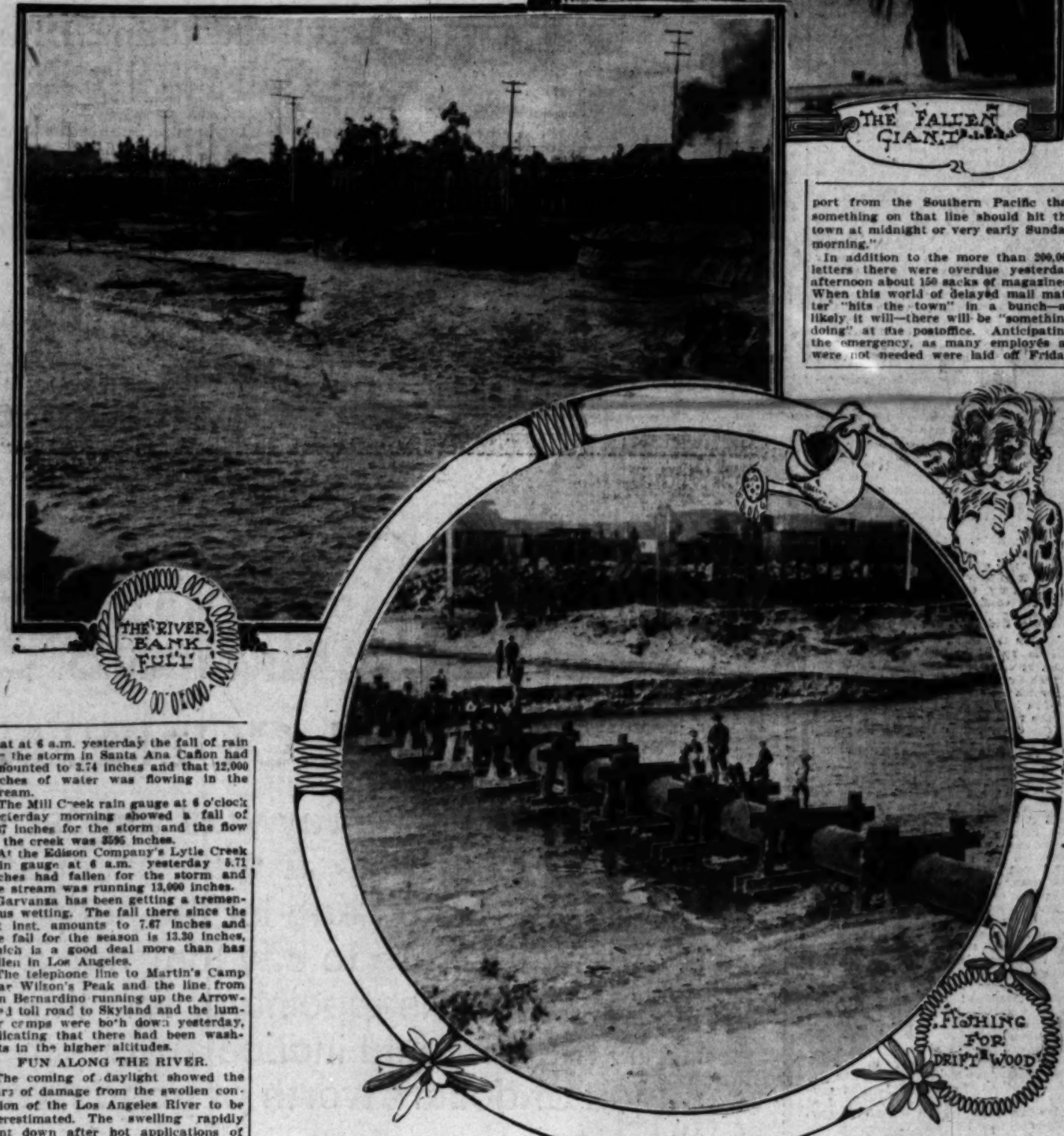
Streets were graded and sidewalks
laid, but still the tree withstood the
siege of improvement and the inhabi-
tants began to turn their attention to
its preservation with the result that ar-
rangements were made to keep it from
injury and a cement curb was laid en-
tirely around the base of the noble



THE FALLEN
GIANT

port from the Southern Pacific that
something on that line should hit the
town at midnight or very early Sunday
morning.

In addition to the more than 200,000
letters there were overdue yesterday
afternoon about 150 sacks of magazines.
When this world of delayed mail mat-
ter "hits the town" in a bunch—as
likely it will—there will be "something
doing" at the postoffice. Anticipating
the emergency, as many employees as
were not needed were laid off Friday



The Raging Waters and Winds—Wrath and Humor of the Storm.

tree which was the pride of the neigh-
borhood.

The storm of Friday night, said to be
one of the most severe that has passed
over the University district for many
years, was too much for the blue gum
and after having battled with the ele-
ments through the night, yesterday
morning the continued strain proved
too great and the tall tree fell against
the side of Shideler's drug store where
every moment it threatened to crush
the building.

Yesterday morning The Times pho-
tographer took a snap shot of the tree
just as it was settling dangerously
against the side of the structure, and
while a crew of men were working bur-
rily to save the store from destruction.

University's big tree was one of the
objects of interest pointed out by the
tourist in charge of the tourist excursions
of the "observation car" of the Los An-
geles Railway Company and in order
to give the visitors an opportunity to
estimate its height a stop was made at
Thirty-eighth street where enthusiastic
easterers were wont to measure the
tree by the long shadow on the street.
Students of the University of Southern
California have kept the tall slim gum
shorn of its branches and in former
years the spring trimming was an
event in the annals of the school's his-
tory. Recently, however, the tree has
been bent over to such an extent that its
sap had become dangerous and the
branches were allowed to grow undisturbed.

Some years ago the property, togeth-
er with the tree, passed into the pos-
session of Thomas Lloyd to whose ef-
forts the preservation of the tree is
due.

The work of removing the tree was
dangerous and it was not until the
storm was laid in sections on the street
that it could be accurately measured.
The tree was found to be 142 feet in
height and at its base was 3 feet in
diameter.

The storm caused much damage
throughout the University district,
barns were blown down and fences
were demolished. The football fence of
the University of Southern California
was blown down along Hough avenue
and many of the ornamental trees on
the campus were uprooted.

and Saturday; so when the flood of
pouches and sacks comes rumbling in-
to town a full and practically fresh
force of men will be on hand at
Seventh and Grand avenue, prepared to
"get busy" in earnest. There'll be no
body "laying off" today, says Flint.

BLOODSHED.

Hector's bones are scattered dust,
Nestor's chariot turned to rust,
O'er Ambracia's purple sea
Floats the ghost of Antony;
Where the shapeless shroud-worms
crawl
Sleep the followers of Saul.
Countless centuries ago,
Sickened by the purple flow
Of the earth's most precious blood
(smoothly, 'twas a raging flood).
All humanity cried "Cease!"
And the world said, "This is Peace!"
"This is Peace!" the thoughtless cried;
Came again the crimson tide,
Came again the clash of steel,
Came the dungeon and the wheel,
Came again the gory field,
Given helmet, battered shield,
Rumbled loud the battered cars
Of the mighty, untamed Mars.
Peace! Ah, where is Peace today?
Shrieks the shrapnel on its way,
Chargers plunge and sabers flash,
Cannons roar and rifles crash.
'Tis the story, fraught with tears,
That has thundered down the years:
Since the day of Cain's fell blow,
Blood has flowed and still must flow.
—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

GREAT GAP IS TORN IN ESPEE.

CLOUDBURSTS AT EL CASCO DID
THIRTY FOOT GORGE.

Sky Cracks and Heavens Open
With Successive Deluges—Neces-
sary to Drive Piles to Bridge
Chasm—Santa Fe Hard Hit in
Arizona and All Traffic Tied up.

The deepest washout ever known on
the western division of the Southern
Pacific occurred near Escondido Satur-
day night. Cloudbursts came one after
another in quick succession, heralded
by roars of thunder and blinding
lightning.

It seemed as if a gigantic bowl, piv-
oted thousands of feet above, had been
dumped, refilled and dumped again.
Section men who had been sent to the
district were forced to run for their
lives when the spill came. Then think-
ing it was over, the rain stopping at
suddenly as it came, they would steal
back in the awful darkness, mass their
lanterns and again take up their all-
night labor of repairs.

Omniuous stillness fell over the deso-
late place as the wall of water tore on
down the cañon, spread itself and died
away in the distance. Suddenly the
black canopy seemed to crack from
rim to rim, letting in a blinding super-
natural light which the eyes of man
could not stand. The rush of mighty
winds came from every side, the air
seeming to be driven into the earth
as the solid body of water dropped
with the swish of a million swords torn
from their scabbards.

Holding their shovels over their
heads, crouching as if they thought the
wrath of God was upon them, the men
again stampeded up the hillside and
burrowed into the underbrush and
bushes.

When they came again, where once
had been a railroad track was a gorge
100 feet long and more than 30 feet
deep, with a raging torrent eating its
way into the earth at the bottom. In
one brief moment these men saw all
the work they had accomplished dur-
ing the afternoon swept out of exist-
ence. They wanted to cry: a great bully
had planted his foot on their card
bridge and it was crushed and gone.
Cribbing here would never do.

Word was sent to Colton and a pile-
driving machine and a trainload of
piles were hurried to El Casco and
yesterday morning the heavy weight
drove telegraph poles into the desert,
that storm-bound humanity might be
carried forward into the "land of eter-
nal sunshine."

As the piles were driven a gang of
200 men stacked ties in between and
filled the gaps with dirt. By 6 o'clock
yesterday afternoon a roadway had
been laid on top, and an overland train
driven across at the rate of about two
miles an hour. The men waved their
caps and threw their shovels in the
air, then looked with frightened glances
towards the overhanging clouds.
"Would the clouds open again?"
Could there be more fire left in the
heavens? they thought and shuddered
with the memory of the long night they
had lived through.

And this enormous washout was not
all. The storm extended all the way
from Tortuga, out on the desert, to Los
Angeles and there were hundreds of
small washes that had to be repaired.
That trains were moving by 4 o'clock
yesterday morning was a miracle. The
operatives officers and forces of the
Southern Pacific. The ravages of the
elements in the Escondido district have
been unrelenting this year and thou-
sands of dollars have been spent in re-
pairs at this one point. To the railroad
men it seems that the place has been
plugged with gold, only to have the
filing jerked out and carried down the
mountain side. Something is to be
done to prevent such loss in the future,
but the engineers are puzzled.

TOWARD SANTA BARBARA.
Troubles were small but many be-
tween Los Angeles and Santa Bar-
bara. Bridges weakened by the steady
rush of waters had to be strengthened,
hundreds of feet of track were tipped
or lowered by slides, other hun-
dreds were imbedded in sand, while at
still other points the roadbed was torn
away, leaving the track in the air. Re-
lief was at hand almost before the
trouble was threatened. The Santa Fe
expresses this year have shown the
railroad men what to expect and gangs
were hurried to the front as soon as it
was seen that a deluge was at hand.
Train No. 22, due in Los Angeles via
the Coast Line at 10:45 o'clock Friday
night, was the first to get in, arriving
at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was
followed closely by all trains that had
collected at Santa Barbara and by
midnight everything was moving on time.

SANTA FE HIT HARD.
For the third time this season the
Santa Fe Railroad in Arizona and New
Mexico has been put out of business.
But Superintendent John Denair at
Needles has never yet gone the limit
before rising to his feet again, and he
is now at the front with a small army
digging into the ribs of the relentless
landslide and turning its blows aside
with embankment guards and security
ditches. The worst break was made at
Franconia, where 400 feet of track
were washed away or twisted out of
shape. Ten telegraph poles were driven
at this point and the country looks as
if a great comb had been slashed across
its slopes, the giant teeth gouging and
uprooting the surface. A few hours
later the wounds had stopped bleed-
ing, but the deep scars are there to be
dressed and healed again. Not a train
will be moved until late tonight.

At Bissell the west-bound Overland,
the California Limited, train No. 1 and
several freight trains are stalled. A
Raymond & Whitcomb special carry-
ing more than one hundred people is
being held at Ash Fork. The California
Limited, due in Los Angeles Friday
afternoon, is at Kingman and four
east-bound passenger trains are banded
up at Needles. Train No. 2 is at Lud-
low and No. 4 is at Barstow.
Damage done on the Santa Fe in the
San Gabriel Valley consists of small
slides, washes and sand-buried sections.
Up on the loop beyond Highlands the
track was washed out for a distance of
400 feet; but John R. Hitchcock, the
new superintendent of the Los Angeles
division, handled his men so well that
they were running on time by the
middle of yesterday afternoon.

SCHUTZEN PARK OVERFLOW.
Nature tapped the rocks in Schutzen
Park Cañon and a river of water
rushed from its mouth at 1:30 o'clock
yesterday morning, washing out 200
feet of track of the Pacific Electric
Railroad. All traffic to Monrovia, Al-
hambra and San Gabriel and the short
line to Pasadena had to be moved out
to the Mission-road junction over the
long line to Pasadena until noon yester-
day. At Mission-road junction the
Monrovia cars were turned south to
Oncota Park, where they continued
over their own line. This was the only
bad wash the company experienced
during the storm.

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH.

CHRISTIANITY HAS IMPROVED THE CONDITION OF THE AVERAGE MAN—THE RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY.

(From a sermon by Dr. W. L. Williams at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Los Angeles, January 23.)

AS A RESULT of Christianity, wealth is more diffused. The contrary of this is asserted here and there, but I have read the story of the condition of the workingmen of the nineteenth century, and I have been in the homes of the workingmen of the twentieth century. And we all can truly say, there never was a time in the history of the world when wealth was as widely diffused as it is in this year of our Lord, 1905, when there was as much opportunity, as much largeness of life. Here and there is a man who is said to possess, say, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. And there is much complaint because of it. But what does he do with it? He does not like to see his Roman forbear, and bury it in the ground. He does not spend it in clothes which moth and rust corrupt, nor hide it where thieves break through and steal. He builds railroads and electric roads, and he is not the only man who rides on them. What does two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the hands of a Vanderbilt mean? It means this: one man administering the highways of a nation, by which the nation takes the benefit. Many anxious questions are involved in this, I well know. But the only fact I want you to recognize this morning is that railroad wealth and mining wealth are diffused wealth; that Christianity makes every man minister to the welfare of the common people. No man can conduct a woolen mill, or a cotton mill, and make money out of it without helping a thousand men. Society has been revolutionized in this respect, and there is no honest way by which a man can acquire wealth for himself without conferring it upon his neighbor. He may be grasping, corrupt, avaricious, but he cannot make money for himself without bestowing a portion of it upon his poorer neighbor. He must whether he will or not. Some people serve God because they like to, and some people serve him because they cannot help it. EVERYBODY BETTER OFF.

The tendency and effect of Christianity, then, has been not concentration, but diffusion. It has not increased political power, but it has diffused political power. It has not created greater intelligence, but it has diffused intelligence. It has not made greater wealth, but it has diffused the comforts which wealth produces. Its service has not been more money put into cathedrals, especially in later years, but more money put into the service of humanity. For religion is not merely bowing down before God; it is doing the work of love in the world.

Now, have we reached the end? Is the work of Christianity to stop just at this point, I believe not. I am confident, first, that Christianity is to bring in a yet greater diffusion of religious life. It is doing this already. It is multiplying the means of grace. It was once thought that these means were limited to the pulpit, the catechism, the sacraments, and the prayer-meeting. And as a matter of fact this was all too seriously true. Many people thought, there are many who so think today, perhaps some are here this morning, that God had no ministry outside of these. But today He is making every agency of our modern civilization a means of grace. You can hardly make up any respectable magazine, and not find some diffusion of Christian sentiment in its pages. You can hardly take up a daily paper and not find with some diffusion of the Christian message. Some diffusion of the Christian message also. Thousands of ministries to a higher and nobler religion exist outside of the religious sanctuary. Religious liberty is increasing. In all religious bodies it is growing larger and freer; the public discussion of religious questions is to go on more and more; and it is a noteworthy fact that all such discussion leads men more and more back to the simplicity of the Gospel as this church hath received the same—the fundamental, historic facts of the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles' Creed.

The day has gone by when a Westminster Assembly can determine what is the Word of God. For Christian workers have decided that religion consists not in taking some human formula of divine truth and putting it on and wearing it as you would a suit of clothes, but in wrestling with the great problems of the religious life, and in finding the way to God—in proclaiming good things to the poor, in giving release to the captive, in giving sight to the blind—all kinds of blind, in setting at liberty those that are bruised, and in proclaiming the acceptable year of the Lord.

And then, there is coming to be, more and more, a wider diffusion of political power. The king, the aristocracy, the lord and the nobility, have been abolished, and the boss and the machine are on the way to be speedily abolished, also. They are not essentially undemocratic. They are simply a new form of the concentration of political power in the hands of a few. There will be a primary by ballot that will represent not the late-makers, but the people. We are working in this direction. We have a form of ballot that makes corruption of easy, but a matter of no little trouble; a ballot that troubles the readers and purchasers of votes. And the time is not far distant, when the sources of political power, the nominating conventions themselves will be really and truly, as they are in present day, in the hands of the common people. And all this will be the work of Christianity.

MORE KNOWLEDGE. We are coming to a greater diffusion of intelligence. Our public school system, with all its faults, and they are any, is not, in spite of croakers, in any danger. Both of these statements are so obvious I need not dwell upon them. And this is the result of Christianity.

And then, although some of you may think me heretical, all the history of the past points to a larger diffusion of wealth. It is not enough that America is grown in wealth with a growth unparalleled in the history of men; what I want is that Americans should grow in wealth. Not the nation, but men; not the aggregate, but the individual. Dr. Lyman Abbot, than whom, by the way, there are few sadder thinkers, said a few days ago in New York City, something like this: "If I am to be a citizen of this country, I must have created six thousand years ago, and if I had lived at this time, I had succeeded in laying up \$100 a day for every working day of the thousand years of his life, but had the it in a stocking, and could not interest in it, he would not have made as much money as the elder Cornelius Vanderbilt is credited with having made in his lifetime. I would have died in a life with a mouse-trap."

At the end of twenty-five years he was rich. He made four millions of dollars on the average. And the statistics tell us that an average wage of unskilled labor is less than \$100 per year. I need not be lect in my statistics. But Christianity does not mean an equality of condition; it does not mean an

of wealth. It means a greater equalization of conditions and a greater equalization of wealth. And that, I contend, Christianity is securing. Christianity does mean a broader public education; not that every man should start alike, but that every child should start with some equipment as a man shall make by honest industry; honest industry must be left free to make what it can. But it may mean restriction in industry that is not altogether honest. Christianity means the diffusion of virtue, the diffusion of political power, the diffusion of education, the diffusion of wealth.

FOR ALL MEN. And so, the message of Christianity is not for kings or priests, for aristocrats or plutocrats, but for men. It does not have one message for men of wealth and another for men of none. It has one message for all men, and its message is this: You are all brethren, and there is one Father over all, and by love ye are bound together. You are to serve one another. You are not to stand on your neighbor's shoulders that you may climb higher; you are to reach down your hand and help your neighbor up. For Christianity means humanity. It means that men are the sons of God and all men are brethren; it means religion for every man, political power for every man, and sufficient measure of wealth to secure reasonable leisure and reasonable comfort and reasonable livelihood for every honest, industrious man.

ABOUT APPENDICITIS. Dr. Joseph Kidd Gives Some Rules for the Prevention of the Disease.

(The Nineteenth Century and After.) To prevent appendicitis: (1) Do not neglect chills when heated by exercise, especially after games or games, or when much fatigued in mind or body. The actual exciting cause in most cases is chill. The bacterial forces are quiescent until the colon is blocked by undigested food; then a chill develops the peritonitis, to which the inflamed appendix adds greater intensity and danger to life.

(2) Masticate well, eat slowly, do not swallow any food that is not perfectly masticated by the teeth. Even salads, fruit, nuts, almonds, and raisins may be taken freely if really well masticated. In the haste and bustle of city life it is better to take half a meal well masticated than to bolt the whole in a hurry.

(3) Avoid aperient salts, waters, or pills. Far better to let nature do her own work, undisturbed by purgatives of any sort. The doctor may find it necessary to administer an aperient for a sick person, but the use of the aperient ought gradually to cease and not become a habit. With patience and care, nature may be allowed to resume her ordinary habit of health, a slow, gradual process. Patience is the opposite of impatience which cannot wait. Alas! it is the rarest thing in the present day to find any one waiting for the healthy working of nature, all impatient for quick results, in haste to disturb the healthy progress (slow and sure) of normal digestion. The surgical operation is a very serious one, not to be lightly entered upon; yet delay is often dangerous. A distinguished surgeon has lately written: "In one month I have seen six fatal cases of appendicitis—a terrible record."

The physician is the first to advise operation when peritonitis threatens. "The importance of inflammation of the appendix depends chiefly on the close connection of the organ with the peritoneum."

Among its many triumphs, modern surgery has worked a marvelous success in the operation for appendicitis. When it is inevitable, the patient and friends may trust the surgeon with absolute confidence.

Did Lincoln Say It? Within the last few days several inquiries by letter and telephone have been received at this office as to the speech or writing of Abraham Lincoln in which he used those famous words: "You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but not all the people all of the time."

It was found the answer had to be that careful search failed to find it anywhere with better authority than "as Lincoln said," but where or when he said it was left a mystery. It seems the inquiry was widespread, and in every case proved futile. Col. Hay was appealed to, but that biographer of President Lincoln refused to acknowledge he never encountered the sentence when making minute investigation of Lincoln's speeches, papers, letters and recorded sayings. An Ohio Congressman who had been asked the question, referred the inquiry to the library of Congress, where, if anywhere, the information should be obtained. The Washington Post reports the result. Assistant Librarian Spofford made a written reply, in which he says the sentence does not occur in any of Lincoln's writings, adding that Mr. Nicolay, Lincoln's secretary and associate of Col. John Hay in writing the elaborate biography of Lincoln, told Spofford the alleged Lincoln saying was spurious. Librarian Spofford says the real author of the popular sentence was Phineas T. Barnum, the famous showman, who "fool the people" more successfully than any other man of his time.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Pianos for the Free Conservatory. Mr. Frank B. Long, Dear Sir—In reply to your favor, will say that after trying many of the other makes, we have decided to purchase several Frank B. Long pianos, on account of their excellent tone. By having these in the Free Conservatory of Music, after a few months of constant use for several months they will retain their beautiful tone; consequently I do not hesitate to recommend them to my friends and pupils. MRS. BROOKS FREEZE. Again "the unequalled tone" wins over all competitors.

Sunrise at Grand Canyon. "A morning on such a awful grandeur, while slowly and solemnly the darkness of night is changed into the beauty and splendor of the day, is like standing on some new Mount of the world, where the sun's rays fall and descriptions become impossible."—(The Illustrated London News, February 11th and 22nd. Very low rates. Ask Santa Agata.)

P.A.—New hotel "El Torero" is open. Fat Folks. I reduced my weight 20 pounds, lost 10 inches, waist 6 inches and hips 9 inches in a short time by the extraordinary harmonizing without exercise or starving. I will tell you all about it. Write to me. Address: MRS. M. F. FADDEN, San Francisco.

Mr. Harry's Stomach. Mrs. Frances Harris of 23 Shaw avenue, Lawton, Pa., says: "After trying all other remedies, I have found that food does not disturb my baby's stomach."

Wanted. Dealers and paper hangers to send for sample books and wall paper. No charge. Exclusive goods. Low prices. Write: Box 12, South St.

Surplus Stock Sale

February will be an eventful month for Parmelee's. The most important sale we have ever held begins tomorrow. Stocks throughout the store are overcrowded. We must reduce every line to the normal amount in order to make room for immense shipments that will arrive about March 1st. It is simply a case of cut prices whether or no. We are absolutely compelled to get rid of the goods. This is not a clearing sale! Bear that fact in mind! Never were our stocks cleaner, fresher, nor freer from back numbers and undesirable goods. This is a stock-reducing sale, pure and simple—and all prices quoted are bona-fide reductions from regular prices.

Cut Glass 20% Off

6-inch Round Nappies.....	were \$2.00	now \$1.60
6-inch Round Nappies.....	were \$4.00	now \$3.20
7-inch Bowls.....	were \$3.50	now \$2.80
Water Bottles.....	were \$4.00	now \$3.20
Water Bottles.....	were \$5.00	now \$4.00
9-inch Bowls.....	were \$5.00	now \$4.00
10-inch Bowls.....	were \$5.00	now \$4.00
7-inch Vases.....	were \$5.50	now \$4.40
Vases.....	were \$6.00	now \$4.80
Vases.....	were \$12.00	now \$9.60
Spoon Trays.....	were \$3.25	now \$2.60
Spoon Trays.....	were \$4.00	now \$3.20
Sugar and Creamer.....	were \$7.00	now \$5.60

Pottery Vases 25% Off

This includes Royal Bonn, Dutch Twilight, Country House, Meteor, Florian, Mission, Finland, Holland, Louwela, Quimper and other famous kinds of pottery. It is needless to say that the assortment is widely varied. A straight reduction of 25 per cent. throughout the stock.

\$2.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$1.90
\$3.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$2.25
\$3.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$2.60
\$4.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$3.00
\$4.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$3.35
\$5.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$3.75
\$5.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$4.10
\$6.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$4.50
\$6.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$4.85
\$7.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$5.25
\$7.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$5.60
\$8.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$6.00
\$8.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$6.35
\$9.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$6.75
\$9.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$7.10
\$10.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$7.50
\$10.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$7.85
\$11.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$8.25
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\$12.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$9.00
\$12.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$9.35
\$13.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$9.75
\$13.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$10.10
\$14.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$10.50
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\$15.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$11.25
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\$16.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$12.00
\$16.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$12.35
\$17.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$12.75
\$17.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$13.10
\$18.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$13.50
\$18.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$13.85
\$19.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$14.25
\$19.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$14.60
\$20.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$15.00
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\$21.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$15.75
\$21.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$16.10
\$22.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$16.50
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\$23.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$17.25
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\$29.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$22.10
\$30.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$22.50
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\$84.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$63.35
\$85.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$63.75
\$85.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$64.10
\$86.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$64.50
\$86.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$64.85
\$87.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$65.25
\$87.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$65.60
\$88.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$66.00
\$88.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$66.35
\$89.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$66.75
\$89.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$67.10
\$90.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$67.50
\$90.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$67.85
\$91.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$68.25
\$91.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$68.60
\$92.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$69.00
\$92.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$69.35
\$93.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$69.75
\$93.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$70.10
\$94.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$70.50
\$94.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$70.85
\$95.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$71.25
\$95.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$71.60
\$96.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$72.00
\$96.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$72.35
\$97.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$72.75
\$97.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$73.10
\$98.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$73.50
\$98.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$73.85
\$99.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$74.25
\$99.50 Pottery Vases now.....	\$74.60
\$100.00 Pottery Vases now.....	\$75.00

Brass Goods 25% Off

Artistic Brass Ware both useful and ornamental. These will appeal to the home lover, for nothing will give a more pleasing effect to the decorations than a few articles of rich brass.

Placques.....	were \$2.50	now \$1.90
Placques.....	were \$2.75	now \$2.05
Placques.....	were \$3.00	now \$2.25
Placques.....	were \$3.25	now \$2.45
Placques.....	were \$3.50	now \$2.65
Placques.....	were \$3.75	now \$2.85
Placques.....	were \$4.00	now \$3.00
Placques.....	were \$4.25	now \$3.20
Placques.....	were \$4.50	now \$3.40
Placques.....	were \$4.75	now \$3.60
Placques.....	were \$5.00	now \$3.80
Placques.....	were \$5.25	now \$4.00
Placques.....	were \$5.50	now \$4.20
Placques.....	were \$5.75	now \$4.40
Placques.....	were \$6.00	now \$4.60
Placques.....	were \$6.25	now \$4.80
Placques.....	were \$6.50	now \$5.00
Placques.....	were \$6.75	now \$5.20
Placques.....	were \$7.00	now \$5.40
Placques.....	were \$7.25	now \$5.60
Placques.....	were \$7.50	now \$5.80
Placques.....	were \$7.75	now \$6.00
Placques.....	were \$8.00	now \$6.20
Placques.....	were \$8.25	now \$6.40
Placques.....	were \$8.50	now \$6.60
Placques.....	were \$8.75	now \$6.80
Placques.....	were \$9.00	now \$7.00
Placques.....	were \$9.25	now \$7.20
Placques.....	were \$9.50	now \$7.40
Placques.....	were \$9.75	now \$7.60
Placques.....	were \$10.00	now \$7.80
Placques.....	were \$10.25	now \$8.00
Placques.....	were \$10.50	now \$8.20
Placques.....	were \$10.75	now \$8.40
Placques.....	were \$11.00	now \$8.60
Placques.....	were \$11.25	now \$8.80
Placques.....	were \$11.50	now \$9.00
Placques.....	were \$11.75	now \$9.20
Placques.....	were \$12.00	now \$9.40
Placques.....	were \$12.25	now \$9.60
Placques.....	were \$12.50	now \$9.80
Placques.....	were \$12.75	now \$10.00
Placques.....	were \$13.00	now \$10.20
Placques.....	were \$13.25	now \$10.40
Placques.....	were \$13.50	now \$10.60
Placques.....	were \$13.75	now \$10.80
Placques.....	were \$14.00	now \$11.00
Placques.....	were \$14.25	now \$1

IT IS A MAGIC NAME

CARLSBAD

DIRECTORS
JAMES McLAUGHLIN
JOHN J. LONERGAN
J. M. KELLERMAN
J. F. BAXTER
JOHN KOSTER
WARREN GILLESLEY
DR. H. BERT. ELLIS

OFFICERS
DR. H. BERT. ELLIS, Pres.
JOHN KOSTER, Vice Pres.
WARREN GILLESLEY, Treas.
JOHN J. LONERGAN, Sec'y.
LUTHER G. BROWN, Attorney.
J. M. KELLERMAN, Gen. Mgr.
R. A. NYMEYER, Chief Eng'r.

The Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Company

Owens over 7000 acres of deeded land in these New Oil Fields in New Mexico—This new discovery is the Eldorado of high-grade Paraffine Oil.

The Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Co. is capitalized with \$3,000,000.00, shares \$1.00 par value,

Full Paid and Non-Assessable

No Liability to Stockholders

It is believed, shares in this "Carlsbad Oil Co." that you can now purchase for 25c per share will be worth par or \$1.00 per share within 12 months.

Office Rooms, 904 and 905 Braly Building
Open Every Night This Coming Week Until 9 O'Clock

Preparing to Begin Work in New Oil Field.

Carlsbad Consolidated Company Will Ship Several Rigs for the Purpose of Developing Its Big Holdings.

A meeting of the directors of the Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Company will take place today at the company's office in the Del Monte Tavern, and the report of General Manager J. M. Kellerman will be submitted.

These new oil fields promise to be a second Beaumont, even a second Spindletop. The directors of the company are Dr. Bert. Ellis, J. F. Baxter, recently of Pittsburg; John Koster, Congressman James McLaughlin, J. J. Loneragan, Warren Gillesley and J. M. Kellerman. Luther Brown is attorney for the company. Willis George Emerson, stockholder and fiscal agent. Ben W. Washington is the local representative at Carlsbad, N. M., where the company owns over 7000 acres of the choicest land in this new oil field.

It is expected the directors will authorize General Manager Kellerman to ship a number of rigs to the company's ground and commence drilling, and probably place on sale 100,000 shares of the treasury stock.

When asked in regard to the price of the stock, Secretary John J. Loneragan said:

"It ought not to be placed on the market for less than \$1.00 a share; the par value is \$1.00 a share. We own over 7000 acres of these oil lands right in the heart of the district, and our company has a capital of \$3,000,000."

"We are now negotiating with a Los Angeles firm, also with an El Paso, Texas, firm, as well as a Carlsbad, N. M., firm to lease them each forty acres of our territory, and as soon as they get the lease each of these proposed syndicates have announced to us their intention of organizing a million-dollar company. They will only have forty acres of leased oil land which we own. We have absolute deeds to between 700 and 800 acres of these lands. Here is a copy of General Manager and Director J. M. Kellerman's report which he will submit at today's directorate meeting."

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 23, 1905.

Dr. H. Bert. Ellis, President Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request of yourself and the Board of Directors of the Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Company, I paid a visit to the property recently purchased by the company, consisting of some 7000 acres in El Paso County, New Mexico, have made a careful examination, covering a period of a number of days in the field and I have this to say:

I find the geological condition in every way bearing out the report made to the company by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Loneragan and Mr. L. Brown. I find the field extensive and the prospect of such an immense deposit of oil, that it is difficult for me even to predict its future.

The oil belt apparently is about six miles in width, and in a distance of some fifty miles traversed by our party during our examination I found plenty of evidence that it was continuous at least that distance.

I find the field a very economical one to work, railway facilities, labor, hauling, water, and the altitude of the field is such that the output can readily be placed in the market at points along the railroads, or even at the gulf coast, by gravity pipe lines.

I cannot give you a better idea of my opinion of the immense deposit of oil that will undoubtedly be found in this field than to say that I believe these 7000 acres of land controlled by our company could supply the markets of the world.

I think enough of this field and its promising prospects to invest my own money in the stock of the Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Company, and recommend that they send some rigs into this district at once and commence drilling. I believe we will reach the oil deposit at from 700 to 800 feet in depth.

Very respectfully yours,
J. M. KELLERMAN.

J. M. Kellerman is well known in Los Angeles. He has been active in the Pennsylvania oil fields as well as in California. He has drilled all told, seventy wells, and has never failed to get a producer. He is known in oil circles as a "lucky oil operator" and owns some of the best business property in Los Angeles, among others the Del Monte Tavern property on Third street, between Spruce and Broadway; also a beautiful residence at 1118 South Hill street, and is reported to be one of Los Angeles' wealthiest men.

The Santa Fe has commenced surveying from the station north of Carlsbad, twenty miles into the interior, to connect with the new town of Oil City, just laid out. Today it is a city of tents.

CUT THIS OUT AND BRING IT IN TODAY OR MAIL IT TO US.

Subscription

JOHN J. LONERGAN, Sec.
Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Co.
Rooms 904 and 905 Braly Bldg.
Los Angeles, California.

I wish to subscribe for _____ shares of the capital stock of the CARLSBAD CONSOLIDATED OIL CO. (par value of shares \$1.00) at the price of 25c per share, and herewith inclose remittance for payment.

Name _____

Street No. _____

Town _____

State _____

CUT THIS OUT AND BRING IT IN TODAY OR MAIL IT TO US.

Opportunity of a Lifetime

A few dollars invested in Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Co. just at this time at 25c per share may bring you a silver dollar for each "ten cents" you invest. No subscriptions accepted for less than \$10.00. The directors of the company have authorized the selling of one hundred thousand shares for development purposes. Soon as these shares are all taken price of stock will be advanced. NOW is the time to act.

The Carlsbad Consolidated Oil Co.

DR. H. BERT. ELLIS, Pres.

JOHN J. LONERGAN, Sec.

WILLIS GEORGE EMERSON, Stockholder and Fiscal Agent

Office—Rooms 904 and 905 Braly Building

Corner Fourth and Spring Sts, Los Angeles, Cal.

AUTOCRACY IN RUSSIA.

A RUSSIAN TELLS OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PEASANTS LIVE.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE TIMES

Thomas Buckle, in his famous book, "History of Civilization in England," attributes the fall of Rome to the unfeeling avarice between her patriots and plebs. Something similar exists in modern Russia. The splendor, extravagance and extravagance of the imperial court, coronation ceremonies costing forty millions of dollars, high education and refinement of her upper classes on the one hand—and the wretched dug-outs and cabins, general misery and profound ignorance of the masses on the other. Every country has its rich and its poor, its nobility and its humble—but nowhere on earth is the division so sharp and permanent, and the percentage of the whole so hopelessly great. And the main foundation of Russian autocracy is the fierceness and the locked-in condition of this very plebs. It monopolizes the money, the soldiers and the great army of smaller local officials, the watchdogs of the bureaucracy in the interior. The empire is vast, the population is great, and the number of commissioned officials in the country districts is comparatively very small—but they rule the interior successfully through an army of carefully-selected watchdogs from among the peasant population itself. The law upon the emancipation of the serfs provides for the election of most of these lower officials—but that law has been dead since the late eighties, and the elections are nothing but a sham, and the local district officer, the most nathalnik, in reality appoints them all.

Thus the whole interior is most systematically and fairly efficiently organized against the possible intrusion of any elements inimical to the existing order of things. And, as all civilization, education and elevating influences are considered as such, the peasants are well protected from them. The interests of autocracy require this condition. The rural population

of Russia, is 91 per cent. of the whole; only 9 per cent. is urban. It is so far a purely agricultural country—her industries are very feebly developed as yet, and her industrial centers are few and far between. There are less than a dozen large cities in the modern sense of the word, in the whole empire—only two of them, St. Petersburg and Moscow, having a population of a little over one million each. This urban population, outside of the bureaucracy, has never had any political influence over the Russian people, as, for instance, Paris has always had over France. Paris alone brought about and consummated all French revolutions—so city in Russia can accomplish that. On the contrary, all Russian revolts, involving the masses, always originated and developed in the country. There have been many of them—the most important being those of Stepan Razin and Pugatcheff—the latter lasting for over a year, extending over about one-fifth of Russia, and costing hundreds of thousands of lives and an incalculable loss of property.

These peasant revolts are, as a rule, bloody and terrible—it takes a long time to start a Russian peasant going, but once started, he is furious. Many centuries of slavery and oppression have made him hate the "white bone," as he calls the nobility and everybody else belonging to the ruling class. In that hatred he makes no distinctions and does not recognize his friends from his enemies among the upper classes. Everybody but a peasant is his enemy. He is by himself, and by himself alone. A clever political agitator of the educated classes can sometimes start him—but he cannot control or guide him once started. His logic and his methods of thought are his own—and very few educated people, even after a long life among them, can fully grasp his logic and methods and reason with him successfully. An American's method of thought is different from that of an Englishman, Frenchman or German—but the difference is certainly wider between the Russian upper classes and Russian peasants than between any two civilized nations. Therefore, even among the most advanced Liberals there always exists a wholesome dread of a peasant revolt. They know that such a revolt, once allowed to reach certain

proportions, cannot be guided and will turn into massacre and pillage.

I do not believe that even in the large cities, like St. Petersburg, an industrial disturbance like the bloody affair of January 22, last, even when temporarily turned into a political movement, can be directed to any extent by its framers—although the mechanics and factory workers are away above the rural peasant in their mental development; still, when excited, they will obey their nature and their labor methods of thought. Only very few of them will be above that. The great majority will follow new chance leaders of their own, and at the critical moment will turn into a mere mob and spoil the best plans. Revolutionary movements with such material are necessarily very uncertain.

The Russian peasant is by nature a land tiller, and heartily despises the city man and especially the factory worker. That is another anomaly of Russian life, which must always be taken in consideration and explains my former statement, that Russian cities cannot lead the interior. Even if a revolt in a city should be successful, it would not stir the country people. Cities will follow one another, but the interior will remain quiet and loyal, and vice versa. So far, that has been the case with all more or less important revolts in Russia. And the autocracy certainly knows it, and acts accordingly. While there is an amazing dearth of great men in Russia today, still the heads of the government central institutions in St. Petersburg are astute and clever men, and they know how to play their cards, how to pacify one class at the expense of others, how to promise, how to be even generous in cases of necessity. Once the acute stage of the movement is over, it will be easy to "remove" the offenders of the educated classes, the framers of the revolution, and to put the promises on the shelf. The causes of discontent and the demands of the peasant, of the factory worker and of the educated classes, while in reality identical, seem so different to them that they cannot make a common cause and fight together. The radicals can start the mob and print a political platform for it, but the mob will not understand it and will barter it at the first opportunity for something that the autocracy will offer them without any loss whatever to itself. In

other words, there is a wide abyss between the various elements of discontent, and most of those elements will never come to an understanding with the autocracy, than with their supposed allies. The educated opposition, the Liberals and Radicals, are neither numerous nor strong enough to accomplish anything by force—that is out of the question. The latter have been trying it for forty years, ever since 1866, using terroristic methods of conspiracies and political assassinations—but autocracy in the course of time became used to it, and there always are scores of men ready and eager to take the places of the removed ones in that way. The supply of these willing rulers is unlimited and always on hand, and the danger of a political assassination seems to have lost its horror. Russian bureaucracy understands that it has to take such chances for the sake of its very existence. I do not want to be understood as saying that the cause of revolution in Russia is hopeless—on the contrary, I am fully convinced that revolution is inevitable in due time. But I believe, that the present upheaval is only one of many stages yet to travel, and that the desired result is yet far off. Russian constitutionalists have no adequate force behind them—autocracy has more prestige and better means of handling to its own advantage the peasant and the industrial class, and until that condition changes, it will live.

P. A. DEMENSTVERSKOY.

Early Sunday "Liners."

The large volume of "Liners" now being regularly printed in the Sunday Times is taking the mechanical capacity of the office, and it will be appreciated if real estate dealers will turn in Sunday copy as early as possible. Copy that can be turned in by Friday evening will be of material assistance. Our advertising solicitors will be pleased to call for copy if it is inconvenient to send or bring it to the office. Telephone Sunset Press Co., Home The Times.

Grand Canyon Excursions.

February 11th and 22nd the Santa Fe will run low rate excursions to Grand Canyon of Arizona—the greatest and grandest of natural wonders, and one which every good American should see at least once in his life.

The very low rate of \$5 from Southern California and \$20 from north of Lakefield has been made for these excursions. Full particulars of Santa Fe agents.

P. S.—New hotel "El Tovar" is open.

EASTERN, foreign and difficult prescriptions of all kinds filled. Sun Drug Co. (8 stores.)

1492

BUY A

BUGGY THAT WILL LAST

The name Columbus Buggy Co., as all carriage experts know, stands for quality—for the best designs, the best materials, the best workmanship—for vehicles stylish and handsome when new, and holding their elegance through years of service. Built for strength, too—sparing no expense of money, skill or careful supervision needed to make them strong for a lifetime's wear—sound in every part for any accident that may befall. Beware of cheap imitations called "Columbus Buggies," etc. The Auto Vehicle Co. has the exclusive agency in Los Angeles county for the Columbus Buggy Co.'s vehicles. A fine line now showing at prices that will please you.

SUCCESSORS TO THE

PARROTT CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO.

Cor. Tenth and Main Streets

1492

RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, Nervous Diseases Cured

MRS. MARGARET WALDEN DOUGLAS, 82 1/2 South Olive St.

YOU

Can own your own gas plant. We sell the only gas system that can be sold under guarantee and we do it.

412 South Spring St

Newby Portable Gas Co. 219 Temple St.

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PUBLIC SERVICE OFFICIAL DINGS.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

L. L. Elliott, manager of the Merchants' Trust Company, yesterday deposited with the City Clerk a bid for the \$50,000 detention-hospital bonds which the city now has for sale.

Chief Strohm, acting in a partial report of the fire protection afforded to Los Angeles theater-goers.

Three belligerent firemen were yesterday haled before the Fire Commission on charges preferred by their captains. One was dismissed, one was exonerated and the third is still on the carpet.

The forces are gathering for the fight over the incorporation of Altadena as a city of the sixth class, and the hearing has been set for next Monday.

County Superintendent of Schools Keppel has called an election in several of the outlying districts for an election to determine whether another union high school shall be formed.

David Sykes, said to be the toughest negro in Los Angeles, was convicted of vagrancy yesterday in Justice Austin's court.

J. W. Thurber was fined \$10 for carrying a concealed weapon.

A companion of a gay "Mother Goose" girl was landed in the Police Court yesterday and fined for being drunk.

AT THE CITY HALL.
CITY FREE FROM FIRE TRAPS.

CHIEF REPORTS ON THEATERS AND AMUSEMENT HALLS.

Complains About Blocked Aisles and Blind Exits Being Further Investigated—Belligerent Firemen on the Carpet—Department Men Must Play Fair—Civil Service Rule.

Chief Strohm, acting under directions from the Fire Board has been investigating the protection of theaters from fire, and what is still more deadly, fire traps.

His first report was made to the commission yesterday at an executive session. He was instructed to go and investigate some more and to present a written report to the board at his next meeting.

The general fire protection afforded by Los Angeles theaters is, in the opinion of the chief, superior to that of almost any other city in the country. Many of the amusement houses have at least one side in addition to the front opening on to a street or a vacant lot. All the theaters have fire-proof curtains, fire-proof exits and many exits. The chief's first report shows that fire protection is 55 per cent more effective than it was a year ago.

MUST COME DOWN.

Reporting on an application for a gasoline engine, Chief Strohm called the attention of the commissioners to conditions existing in the burned district on Eighth street between Main and Spring streets. A number of buildings have been left standing and are being rented by business men. These buildings, the chief said, are damaged more than 50 per cent of their value and should be torn down.

The commission denied the application for the engine permit and directed the chief to act in conjunction with the superintendent of buildings in warning tenants to vacate the damaged houses.

BELLIGERENT FIREMEN.

A greater part of the session of the Fire Board was devoted to adjudicating trouble between belligerent firemen. Three firemen were on the carpet charged with fighting, C. H. Gridley and W. McCormack were reported by their captain to have fought for half an hour recently when they should have been putting away hose.

Gridley appeared to rather relish the situation. McCormack was visibly embarrassed.

JEALOUSY MAY DEFEAT SCHEME.

Gridley was well known to most of the commission. He was at one time the champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the Pacific Coast. Recently he wanted a month's leave of absence to go up to San Francisco and humiliate the pride of a Japanese wrestler who was doing things with the Northern athletes. He told his story first.

ELECTIONS CALLED TO DECIDE ON UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

County Superintendent of Schools Mark Keppel has called an election of February 21 in Inglewood, Weyburn, Hyde Park and La Dow schools, for the purpose of determining whether these districts will join together as a union high school district.

While it is conceded that a high school will be very advantageous to these several districts, there is some jealousy existing in Inglewood, the growing little town where probably the high school would be established. It is not believed, however, that this feeling will develop sufficiently to affect importantly the result at the election.

PEACE NOW PREVAILS.

Next Saturday morning there will be a petition presented to the County Board of Education asking for the division of the Fruitland school district. There will probably be an exciting time when the two factions favoring and opposing the proposition appear and speak their pieces.

To the outsider the district could be divided without causing any difficulty or friction, but the amour propre of some parties closely concerned has to be considered. In reality there are two school districts in the school district—Fruitland and Bell. These places are separated from each other by an arroyo that has never been settled and probably never will be. In each settlement the population is about the same, each has a schoolhouse with two teachers, and each has a good road to the city. The district should not be divided and each take its own school. Both settlements are in a rich district and in that respect also on an equal footing, and the only thing to overcome is the opposition of the faction that is fighting for no reason that anybody knows and the other may not be divided next Saturday.

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INCORPORATION FIGHT.

PROTESTS IN ALTADENA.

A renewal of the fight for the incorporation of Altadena as a city of the sixth class is to come before the board of supervisors on the 13th inst. The plan has been presented before to the board, but failed of favorable action. The reason given a year ago was that the plan was not in accordance with the boundaries of the proposed incorporation.

The present hearing is to be held on a petition that was filed with the supervisors last December. Internal opposition to the plan has developed and a lively fight is expected before the board.

Fifty persons have signed the petition requesting incorporation, while thirty-one names are attached to a petition protesting against it. The board of supervisors is expected to have a lively fight in the district as then mapped out.

The present hearing is to be held on a petition that was filed with the supervisors last December. Internal opposition to the plan has developed and a lively fight is expected before the board.

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

"The Day of Rain in Southern California is Indecent an Uncertain one," mused E. T. Besscott at the Hollenbeck last evening.

"The day of rain in Southern California is indeed an uncertain one," mused E. T. Besscott at the Hollenbeck last evening. Mr. Besscott is a pioneer of the earliest days, and though he has been absent from the tobacco fields of Mexico for nearly twenty years, he still retains keen memories of the early days.

"I remember an instance where a whole household was cut off from the outside world for weeks, when a horse was drowned almost in its stable, where crops were torn bodily from the earth, and rich alluvial streams poured a dark torrent into the ocean for weeks," continued Mr. Besscott. "Those years raised more than a generation of farmers as far as the agriculturalists were concerned. Irrigation was entirely undeveloped, and the amount of water that went to waste was shameful."

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL SUIT FILED. Richard Osun, by his guardian W. E. Goetz, has brought suit against the Pacific Electric Railway Company to recover \$500 as damages. August 1 of last year the child was thrown out of the automobile driven by his father, Dr. J. O. Osun, when the vehicle was run into by a repair car belonging to the defendant company on the Downey and Livers road.

HIT HIM FOR LUCK.

James Foster lives just outside of the city close to the Arroyo at Garvanza, and with several colored people make a little colony. Yesterday Foster got to speaking about his wife, and her cousin, who were causing him great grief. His brother-in-law, Rowland McCoy, heard Foster delivering himself and told him that if he didn't stop flinging at his family he'd "swat him on the jaw."

THE INTERIOR COURTS.

WOMAN BEATEN BY CLIENTS.

Strikes the Woman Who Sent Them Out—Thurber Fined for Carrying Concealed Weapon—Carpenter Beats a Bill Collector—Sykes is Convicted.

COY BO-PEEPS.

Chorus Girls Sipped Champagne at Expense of Los Angeles Gallants. Run in.

PUNCHED THE COLLECTOR.

CARPENTER'S WRATH. A. J. Moore, a carpenter on the East side, was yesterday on his way to a collection agency. While this was upon him, L. E. Reeves, an employe of the Dyer Collection Agency went out to see him about a little bill.

BAD COON.

IS CONVICTED. A victory for the police was won yesterday by the conviction of David Sykes, a negro of evil reputation living off the earnings of a pretty white girl.

PEACE NOW PREVAILS.

Next Saturday morning there will be a petition presented to the County Board of Education asking for the division of the Fruitland school district. There will probably be an exciting time when the two factions favoring and opposing the proposition appear and speak their pieces.

To the outsider the district could be divided without causing any difficulty or friction, but the amour propre of some parties closely concerned has to be considered. In reality there are two school districts in the school district—Fruitland and Bell. These places are separated from each other by an arroyo that has never been settled and probably never will be. In each settlement the population is about the same, each has a schoolhouse with two teachers, and each has a good road to the city. The district should not be divided and each take its own school. Both settlements are in a rich district and in that respect also on an equal footing, and the only thing to overcome is the opposition of the faction that is fighting for no reason that anybody knows and the other may not be divided next Saturday.

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NEW WASH GOODS.

Walking Skirts.

AT \$6.75 Walking skirts of fancy pattern cloth in brown, blue or black. Full pleated. Better grades up to \$12.50.

AT \$8.75 Walking skirts in fancy checked materials and wool; extra full pleated skirt with 35 inches. Better grades up to \$15.00.

AT \$12.50 Walking skirts in fancy checked materials and wool; extra full pleated skirt with 35 inches. Better grades up to \$15.00.

NEW CLOTH SUITS.

At \$25.00.

Handsome suits of Panama cloth, blouse front, and very newest sleeve, trimmed in fancy braid. These come in blue and brown.

COVERT JACKETS.

At \$12.00.

Excellent quality covert jackets in plain tailored effects with the newest sleeve, skinner with lined.

AT \$20.00—Novelty herringbone covert jacket, trimmed with self strap and buttons; collarless tailor stitched neck.

AT \$25.00—Jackets of the English coat, lined with taffeta, double breasted effect, trimmed with narrow silk braid on collar and sleeves.

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les.

JOB JUMPER CAN RETURN.

BO SAYS JURY SITTING ON MESA'S REMAINDER.

E. J. Porter, who sent the spirit of Whiskey-soaked Mexican Hurling Spawards, Fully Exonerated—Two Saloon Men in Shooting and Clubbing Duel—Mourning for Gambler.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

TUCSON (Ariz.) (Feb. 2).—E. J. Porter has been exonerated by a coroner's jury of all blame in connection with the shooting of a Mexican, Tomas Mesa, at the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad camp in the Gila Cañon.

Last Christmas, at the same camp, a couple of Mexicans murdered a blacksmith named Porter, who, it should be explained, was no relative of E. J. Porter, a timekeeper on the same work. The affair was the beginning of a small race war on the Gila. The murderers were captured and imprisoned at Florence, while the workmen at the camp sharply divided into two factions, according to nationality. Everyone went armed. Mesa, his skin full of vile camp whisky, attempted to take the timekeeper's job from him. In the struggle the two men clinched upon the ground. As they rolled, Porter managed to pull his revolver and to perforate his antagonist in a vital spot. They both jumped his job. The climate of the cañon had become insalubrious.

BLOODIEST DEATH FIGHT.

W. N. Bond and George Richards, rival saloon-keepers in the little town of Hodes, on the Southwestern Railroad, had a fight to the death last week. On meeting, they "drew" simultaneously, although it is believed that Bond fired first. Richards was shot in the body, the bullet ranging around his ribs and out at the back. Bond was mortally wounded, the bullet passing out of his body close to the spine. The men still advancing, each fired another shot, without effect, and then beat at each other with clubbed weapons, although bleeding in streams. They were separated by bystanders, who found Richards with a fatal wound. Bond was slowly recovering. It is believed the wife of the slain man had the reputation of a quarrelsome individual. When the railroad came, he homesteaded 160 acres surrounding the station and thereafter made it his special business to defend his rights from possible infringement.

MOURN "SQUARE" GAMBLER.

There is deep mourning in Nogales over the death of M. M. Conn, the hands of "Catalina Kid" Walters. Though a gambler and saloon-keeper, Conn had the reputation of being an absolutely honest and "square" man. He had discharged Walters because he had detected him in crooked card dealing. Conn was 60 years old, a native of Missouri and a member of the Elks, Red Men and Knights of Pythias.

A Mexican burglar, who entered the house of A. T. Samarelli at Agua Prieta, near Douglas, a few nights ago, with burglarious intent. He was mortally wounded by the householder.

A couple of nights later, W. Bush, a Douglas saloon-keeper, awoke in the early morning to see a man climbing into a window. A moment later the intruder had dropped to the floor with a serious bullet wound in his shoulder. He was identified as Walter Delin, a workman on the railroad.

An unknown man was killed last week north of Yuma, under the wheels of a heavy freight wagon, on which he had secured permission to travel, and from which he fell while asleep. He had told the driver that he had come from California, and that he had worked on the new roundhouse in Yuma.

William McLas, a miner, was killed and burned at the Old Dominion smelter in Globe, January 9, died of his injuries Sunday.

William A. Queen was crushed to death under a fall of rock in the Oliver mine at Bisbee last Tuesday. Queen had been in the mine only a few days and had worked only two shifts in the mine. He was from Anaconda, Mont.

In the same mine, Nicholas Vulovich, a miner, missed his footing in trying to jump across the shaft at the 100-foot level and dropped 100 feet to his death.

Ada Fisher, the 14-year-old daughter of a Southern Pacific fireman, was fatally burned Sunday by the explosion of a gasoline stove which she was lighting before the preparation of breakfast. The girl ran screaming from the house, followed by her mother, who had snatched up a blanket, and who succeeded in extinguishing the burning clothing only after sustaining severe burns herself. The girl lingered in agony for twelve hours.

John Q. Morris, a car repairer at Yuma, was thrown from the roof of a car on which he was working by the bumping of a shunted car. He was thrown under the wheels, one truck passing over one leg and mangle the other. The left leg was amputated in the railroad hospital at Los Angeles, and it is possible the right leg cannot be saved.

Clinton Rhodes, a miner, penniless, though possessed of valuable mining claims in the Blackfoot Mountains, took an overdose of morphine at Bisbee Wednesday and was found dead in bed.

Tuesday, at Lowell, near Bisbee, a young man known as H. H. Stebbing committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

UNDER THE RED LIGHT.

Eight bichloride of mercury tablets were utilized as a means toward self-destruction by Carrie Bish, a demimondaine, resident in Brewery Gulch, Bisbee. The experiment proved successful, though she lingered a couple of days, worked over by physicians. Amy Howard, inmate of a Douglas house of ill repute, tried to end her errors by the use of a revolver. As she aimed at her heart, the pistol barrel must have wobbled, for the bullet went through her arm. Then she ran from the house to call to a passing pedestrian to run for a doctor, as she was about to die. Returning to the house, she took another shot at herself, but managed somehow to dodge the bullet entirely.

James Hart, a miner, put off a Southern Pacific train at Pantano for offensive drunkenness, soon thereafter committed suicide by the side of the track a few miles west of the station by shooting himself through the head. He had started from Bisbee for Phoenix.

ONLY JUST JAPS.

Thirteen Chinamen were arrested lately at Yuma by Chinese Inspector A. Griffin, who found them locked in a box car, bound for Los Angeles. They had been smuggled across the line at El Paso and into the car, evidently with collusion on the part of some El Paso railroad hands. They were all ordered deported. Fifteen other celestials were found in a refrigerator car west of Cambray Station, near the Arizona line. When investigated by the Chinese Inspector, they were found merely a "side-dress Pullman" for the sake of economical travel.

Hale's

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A WEEK OF WONDERFUL VALUES

Over 1500 Yards of Beautiful

Val. Lace 25c Dozen Yards

These are beautiful French val. laces and insertions worth 50c and 75c the dozen yards. They are not the cheap, trashy sort, but well made and in such dainty new patterns. Every woman likes to have a nice supply of such pretty trimming laces on hand. Over 200 patterns to select from. On sale Monday at 25c the dozen yards.

35c a Dozen for Laces Worth up to \$1.00

This is another lot of val. laces, insertions and beadings worth as high as \$1.00 a dozen. They come in new patterns. Over fifty different styles to select from. Your choice Monday, 35c the dozen yards.

10c New Spring Wash Laces 5c

Beautiful English torchon laces and insertions. Extra good patterns. Widths 1 to 5 inches. Regular price 10c. Special Monday, 5c the yard.

SALE FOR EARLY SEWERS ALL THE WANTED MATERIALS

This is the season of the year when thousands of women do their sewing for spring and summer dresses for the children, new garments for baby, and many things for the house itself. You'll save a tidy sum by purchasing materials at Hale's big sale this week, and besides you get the very nicest materials and a complete assortment.

Cashmere twilled flannels, particularly desirable for infants' use. Comes in dainty shades such as pink, blue, cream and plain white. 15c grade, special at 12½c the yard.

White flannel, strictly all lamb's wool. Special Monday, 30c a yard.

Beautiful silk embroidered flannels, 33 inches wide, all pure wool. Prices ranged from 75c to \$1.25, special Monday, 58c the yard.

5000 yards of elegant, sheer India linens. A fine assortment to choose from. 15c and 20c grade, special at 12½c the yard.

Long cloth with a fine nainsook finish; 12 yards to the piece. \$1.50 value, Monday, 12c per piece.

Pontice long cloth, especially adapted to

making baby dresses. Price everywhere 50c, special at Hale's Monday, 35c a yard.

White lawns, 40 inches wide, very soft and pretty. This is cheap at 15c, special at 10c a yard.

Good cambric from Lonsdale Mills, nice, soft grade, 36 inches wide, 10c value, 6c.

Muslin from Utica Mills, 36 inches wide, finished ready for the needle. Special, 6½c.

5-4 bleached muslin, from Dallas Mills, special, 19c.

5-4 width, 22½c. 5-4 width, 12½c.

Bleached pillow tubing, 12-inch, special, 18c.

45-inch, 20c. 50-inch, 22½c.

36-inch, good heavy unbleached sheeting, special, 6½c.

Announcement for Women. Don't fail to inspect Madam Wilbur's Celebrated Toilet Articles.

These famous toilet preparations have become thoroughly established and are now looked upon as a necessity in the average home.

Madam Wilbur's magic skin food has no equal as a wrinkle eradicator. It heals chapped skin, cleans out the pores, and repairs weak muscles and tissues.

Madam Wilbur's Eureka face cream is used instead of powder. It removes and prevents tan. An expert demonstrator is in attendance at our toilet department, who will be pleased to explain many of the secrets by which harmless preparations will keep the skin and complexion in a perfect condition.

Our \$2.00 walking gloves of the most popular gloves in the city.

For that reason we have selected it as a special leader for Monday. The gloves come in a fine, extra good quality of kid, in all the desirable shades. Made with two pearl clasps. These gloves are never sold below \$2.00. Just for Monday, \$1.50.

Specials for Monday

Women's handbags in all the new shapes and colors, including brown, black and tan. Made with braided handles. Your choice, \$1.00.

New stock of coin purses in the latest spring styles, 25c each.

Stamped pillow shams, full size, regular 35c, special, 19c a pair.

Odd lot of pin cushions to close out Monday at 5c each.

New styles in women's velvets and hat drapes, 1½ yards long, Monday, 50c.

Big Sale of Rugs

All wool three-ply Duchess Smyrna rugs, extra weight, all new designs, best goods for wear. Prices as follows:

16x27 in. \$1.25 rugs at 75c.

21x45 in. \$1.65 rugs at \$1.30.

30x63 in. \$2.50 rugs at \$1.65.

36x72 in. \$3.25 rug at \$2.35.

Asminator rugs, Sanford & Son's make, the best in the market. Come in oriental and floral patterns, beautiful finish.

27x56 in. \$3.50 values at \$2.85.

36x72 in. \$5.25 values at \$4.35.

12½c and 15c Towels 10c

These come in sizes 19x10; some worth 12½c and some 15c. Monday, your choice, 10c.

Highest Grade of Portieres \$2 Each

Worth in Pairs \$6.00 to \$15.00

Our Eastern office purchased the entire sample line of portieres from a certain big maker. This is the first sale of kind ever conducted in Los Angeles. The portieres come in full length in the richest of English tapestry, mercerized murex, and the well-known Gordon Reys. You can imagine how effective and beautiful they are when you learn that the regular prices range from \$6.00 to \$15.00 a pair. The portieres, however, come singly and our special sale price is \$2.00 each. Just the thing to give an air of elegance to a home. They come in oriental patterns, bagdad stripes, plain colors, also plain centers with heavy knotted fringe on top and bottom edges, others heavy knotted fringe on top and bottom. Over 200 different patterns in the lot. One sale Monday, \$2.00 each.

\$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00 Portieres \$5.00 Pr.

In conjunction with the big sample sale we have decided to close out all odd pairs of portieres that have accumulated our stock the past year. These portieres formerly sold at these prices—\$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50 and \$10.00. Come in all styles, patterns, and colors. The entire lot will be on sale Monday at \$5.00 a pair.

\$5.50 Couch Covers \$3.00 Ea.

Very heavy English tapestry couch covers in oriental patterns and colorings; heavily fringed all around; 3 yards long, 54 and 60 inches wide. Several handsome styles to choose from. Formerly sold at \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. Special to close out Monday, \$3.00 each.

\$1.50 English Tapestry 85c Yd.

A splendid quality of very heavy English tapestry suitable for couch covers, portieres, or for upholstering couches, etc. Comes in all colors, including black and cream. Would be a splendid value at \$1.50. Clearance price, 85c a yard.

\$1.00 Ruffled Swiss Curtains 65c

Handsome ruffled Swiss curtains, with five rows of tucks and deep stitched ruffles. Splendid quality. Swiss, nicely made. \$1.00 value, special Monday, 65c a pair.

Cut Prices on Dress Goods and Silks

\$1.00 Silk Suitings 85c

Fancy silk suitings in all colors, small figures, checks and plaid effects. Regular price \$1.00, special at 85c a yard.

85c Crepe de Chine 57c Yd.

22-inch crepe de chene, all silk, very soft and drape. Comes in all colors, including black and cream. Regular 85c value, special at 57c a yard.

\$1.00 Black Taffeta 78c Yd.

An extra heavy quality of black taffeta silk, 24 inches wide. Rustling quality, very bright and lustrous. Regular price \$1.00, special at 78c.

Crepe de Chene 85c Yd.

Silk and wool crepe de chene, 40 inches wide, an elegant material, very soft and clinging. Comes in all colors, including cream and black. Per yard, 85c.

\$1.25 Silk Aeolienne \$1.00 Yd.

Silk Aeolienne, 40 inches wide. One of the stylish weaves for spring, very bright and glossy; light weight. Comes in all shades, including black and cream. Worth \$1.25, special at \$1.00 a yard.

50c Scotch Mixtures 35c Yd.

Scotch mixtures, 38 inches wide, all wool, an extra good quality. Regular price 50c, special at 35c a yard.

Fancy Mohairs 50c to \$1.25

Fancy mohairs are going to be the popular spring material. This is a new just received, 38 to 42 inches wide, in brown, blue, green and black. 50c, 75c, 85c and \$1.25 a yard.

50c Crepe Albatross 39c Yd.

36-inch crepe albatross, all wool, crepe quality. Comes in cream, brown, blue, tan and gray. Regular quality, special at 39c a yard.

Hale's for Linings

You will find Hale's the most satisfactory place to buy linings, trimmings, dressmakers' supplies. Always have in stock and at the right price.

All Winter Jackets Half Price

This means exactly what it states.

When some stores advertise a reduction they mark the goods up then down. At Hale's this is strictly a genuine sale of all our Winter Jackets at exactly half their original price.

You can hardly imagine what values this affords. Jackets in long, medium, and short lengths, jackets of every material and color, etc. of every style. Any jacket in stock at half price. In addition to this we offer

\$10.00 and \$12.50 Jackets at \$5.95

This lot comprises smart jackets made of a all wool kersey cloth. Quite a number in the lot. All of them strictly man tailored. Just think of getting good \$10.00 and jackets at \$5.95.

\$5.00 Silk Petticoats \$3.95

These are our regular \$5.00 silk petticoats and by the way, these \$5.00 petticoats are as good as many you'll find at many stores marked considerably higher. They are red, green, blue, and black. Made of all silk taffeta with accordion pleated flounce, small ruffle on bottom. Also dust flounce. In the lot are also black silk drop skirts. Special Monday, \$3.95.

\$20.00 to \$35.00 Suits \$16.75

This lot comprises the most elaborate and exclusive suits in our house, some of the products of the highest priced tailors in the country. In many cases the prices marked on the cost of the elaborate materials used in them, to say nothing of the tailoring trimmings. All priced, \$16.75.

\$15.00 to \$20.00 Suits \$10.50

These are some of the prettiest tailor-made suits brought out for Winter. They are very slightly from Spring that they may be worn far into the hot weather and Winter they will still be quite useful. Worth up to \$20.00, your pick, \$10.50.

\$17.50

\$20, \$22.50 and \$25 Tailor-made Suits

Our annual clean-up. The sale includes the noblest effects in browns and grays. Over 300 different patterns in cloth. Tailoring up to our usual high standard. This is our finest \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 grade of tailoring. Don't miss the opportunity of getting an Eisner suit for \$17.50.

EISNER & CO. Tailors, 120 and 122 South Spring St.

BOROSEPSINE MEDICATOR

AT LAST A BOON TO WOMANKIND

NO WATER NO DISAGREEABLE DRUGS BEST, SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE FOR ALL FEMALE TROUBLES. THIS SUPPLIES A LONG-FELT DEMAND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

For further information invaluable to ladies call or write for booklet. Lady always in charge. BOROSEPSINE MEDICAL COMPANY 624 SOUTH HILL ST. PHONE 7557

Doctor Harrison Twenty-one Years a Specialist for Men

We are Specialists for Varicocele Hydrocele Stricture Piles, Fistula Blood Diseases Troubles.

OUR MEDICAL FREE JOURNAL

Downstate at our entrance, 601½ South Broadway, you can help yourself to our medical journal; an extensive description of our special work is given. It contains full information, which we cannot publish in our advertisements. If you live out of the city, write for one.

Our Success Unquestioned

By our advanced and improved methods we are making cures in cases that have been unfortunate in consulting incompetent men. Our examinations of cases presented to us are so thorough and searching that errors of diagnosis are given made thus all our treatments are given understandingly, based on the latest researches of medical science. Kindly remember that CONSULTATION IS ALWAYS FREE.

Varicocele AND PERMANENT CURE IN CASES THAT WE TREAT OF VARIOCELE. We will show to any man wishing to be cured a dozen leading business men of Los Angeles that we have cured. This fact, with our GUARANTEE of a cure, ought to convince men that they can be cured of Varicocele.

STRICTURE This trouble we treat successfully by our improved method. It never fails to bring about a cure. Electricity or electric cautery cannot do this trouble any good. When you employ either you threaten your money away. Call and let us explain the nature of the trouble and how it can be permanently cured.

Piles, Fistula, and Rupture DR. HARRISON will positively cure every one of these troubles placed under his treatment. If you are suffering from either, it costs you nothing to call and talk with him; his methods of treatment.

We are both graduates of the best colleges in the United States and have registered and complied with every letter of California law. Any man doubting the above can see our diplomas and state, county and city certificates in our office.

607½ South Broadway, Corner Sixth.

Hours—9 to 4; 7 to 8. Sundays 9 to 12.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

POSITIVELY CURED From Four to Forty Days

I HAVE secured the services and treatment of an old specialist of 50 years' experience in the treatment of all Blood and Skin Diseases. Our remedies are entirely new, and contain no mercury or iodides of potassium, and we positively cure Scrofula, Cancer, Indolent Ulcers, Eosinoma, Pimples, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Stricture, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele, Opioid Habit and all Private Diseases. A trial treatment free in any typical case. Office removed from 204 S. Broadway to 424 S. SPRING ST., Grand Pacific Hotel, rooms 1 and 2; hours from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

MELVIN E. SYKES, M.D.

RUPTURE

CAN BE CURED By the Surgical Application of

PROF. FANDREY, No Medicine, Operation, Injection or Ointment

LADY ATTENDANT, 642 S. MAIN ST. L.A.

\$25.00

Is about the amount you save by fully warranted.

Cushion Rubber Runabout

of us. We have seen similar jobs done than this that sell for about \$25.00 our prices.

ADVANCE BUGGY 3000 Central Avenue Vernon cars pass the door.

ONE BOTTLE CURES Melbury's Kidney and Bladder Cure. Last cure by a man who has cured thousands of cases of Bright's Disease, brick dust deposit, hot-weather gravel, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism, etc. Send \$1.00 in stamps to W. F. Melbury, Room 608, 238 So. Spring St., for 4 days' treatment. Prepaid \$1.00. Drug list.

9 x 12 ft. Wilton Rugs

Very heavy fine rug in solid piece of hardwearing small floral designs or modulations. One of the best of Smith & Sons' makes. Matchless anywhere under \$40.00. Sale leader \$30.00

BOROSEPSINE MEDICATOR

AT LAST A BOON TO WOMANKIND

NO WATER NO DISAGREEABLE DRUGS BEST, SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE FOR ALL FEMALE TROUBLES. THIS SUPPLIES A LONG-FELT DEMAND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

For further information invaluable to ladies call or write for booklet. Lady always in charge. BOROSEPSINE MEDICAL COMPANY 624 SOUTH HILL ST. PHONE 7557

These consist of Swiss, nainsook, cambric, edges, etc., with floral, and wheel designs; all with drawn work at bossed dots and figures; up to 20 inches; values up to \$1.00 per yard. On sale Monday at \$0.75 per yard.

Embroideries at per yard

A very choice line, both embroideries and fine cambric, Swiss and nainsook; also finished beadings with floral, wheel and scroll designs up to 10 inches. On sale Monday at \$0.75 per yard.

There's individuality about the apparel sold by the Paris Collection. Suit House 232 South Broadway.

BOOKS NEVER M

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Smith & Son's Ca

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2x13 1-2 Ft. \$40.00

size for the largest rooms and are solorings serviceable for living, dining and of the Alexander Smith & Son's Co. A

At Choice \$30.00

100 yards of the 10-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets—new colorings and patterns. They are in hall, stair and room patterns with or without borders; actually worth \$1.20. Trade Sale price per yard..... 90c

BOOKS NEVER MET

Angels on School Books and School Supplies these necessities. "What Others Advertise interest to have the children bring their plenty of extra salespeople Monday to ensure books adopted by the Board of Education,

School Children's Eyes

Close application to books will soon overtax not over-strong eyes of children; and the defect should be looked after as soon as noticed. Impaired vision before reaching manhood or womanhood will be the penalty if parents neglect this duty to children. We have an expert who will carefully examine all eyes free.

Lenses and Frames at Lowest Prices

Lamburger's
127 to 147 N. Spring St. (Opp. Ardmore)
(WHAT OTHERS ADVERTISE, WE SELL FOR LESS.)

Carpets and Rugs

Smith & Son's Carpet Co.

of floor coverings is always of interest to the housewife, and the majority of new carpets always secured for use just after the spring house cleaning. This sale affords the best possibly ever offered in this city to purchase such reliable makes of goods at such low prices. Many of them are the new patterns and colorings for "1905." The balance of them was at the beginning of the fall season. There is not any possible want in either a rug or any room that we cannot satisfy for every individual taste; so be forehanded enough to now and lay aside for a month or so if necessary until wanted.

2x13-1-2 Ft. \$40.00 Axminster Rugs at \$30.00

size for the largest rooms and are seldom carried by any carpet house. They are in patterns colorings serviceable for living, dining and bedrooms; all of them choice patterns and are the of the Alexander Smith & Son's Co. Actual \$40.00 values for our Trade Sale



At Choice \$30.00

20 Tapestry Carpet, 90c

\$1.65 Wilton Velvet Carpet yd. \$1.25

59c Wash Silks at per yard 35c

8x12 ft. Wilton Rugs

\$30.00

25c for Embroideries Worth to 75c

Embroideries at per yard 10c

10c

School Books and Supplies

- Composition Books, good paper, 36 pages. Our price, each.....2c
- Composition Books, good paper, ruled or plain, 72 pages. Our price, each.....5c
- Slate Pencils, in box containing 12, per box.....1c
- Noiseless Slates, of best quality. Our prices, each, 20c, 15c and.....10c
- Pencil Sharpeners, the really practical kind. Our price, each.....10c
- Boxwood School Rulers, with brass edges. Our prices, each 7c and.....5c
- Webster's Dictionaries, small size, containing over 30,000 words. Our price, each.....9c
- Lead Pencils, good quality for school use. Our price, per dozen, 10c and.....7c
- Pencil Boxes, all styles, with lock, key, and sliding covers. Our price, each, 25c, 15c, 10c and.....5c
- School Straps, of good quality leather. Our price, each, 7c and.....5c
- Prang's Paints, or "M. B." Paints. Our price, per box.....25c
- Compasses, Eagle style 25c; Excelsior wing compass. Our price, each.....10c
- Faber's Emerald Pencils, the regular school size. Our price, each.....5c
- M. B. Drawing Pads, each 5c. M. B. Painting Pads, each.....10c
- Pencil Tablets, ruled or plain. Our price, each, 5c, 10c and.....5c
- Brass Protractors, the style your school list specifies. Our price.....15c
- School Bags. A choice of several good styles, at 50c down to.....15c

New "1905" Plain and Fancy Silks

Advance Showing of the Very Latest Weaves. For this week we give you a first peep at the new dainty silks that will be used the coming season. Our buyer is now in the East and has just sent this consignment by express so you can be assured that they are not to be found in any other store. We carry nothing but dependable silks and our prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than others ask at all times.

BLACK GUARANTEED TAFFETA AT PER YD.

This is a very heavy grade of Taffeta that we guarantee for wear; is 21 inches wide; pure silk; a rich bright black; the running kind and is equally serviceable for shirt-waist suits, waists, coats and linings. A special value at per yard.....**75c**

Plain and Changeable Taffetas—fully 150 shades in all the new colors; has a just tious Chiffon finish; is guaranteed for satisfactory wear, and 19 inches wide. Equal to any 85c silk shown elsewhere in the city. Our introductory price, per yard.....75c

Chiffon Failles and Taffetas—two of the weaves that will be popular the coming season for street and evening wear. The Failles are a corded weave, soft and clinging. The Taffetas a bright lustrous finish yet soft. Both are all silk in full range of colors and are 20 and 21 inches wide. Introductory price, per yard.....\$1.25

Printed Velveteens and Corduroys

These are the same weaves that we sold earlier in the season at 75c and \$1.00; are 23 to 27 inches wide. An assortment of 1100 yards consisting of printed Velveteens in small dots and figures in contrasting color on blue, brown, gray, black, pink, green and white grounds; also Corduroys in wanted shades. The Corduroys are hollow cut cord weave, narrow or wide wale. All of them on sale for Monday or while they last at per yard.....**29c**

Last Jab at Winter Wearables

This Is Where the Long Shot Wins. Even money had the call at the first of the season, but now the odds have changed and prices are from 25 to 50 per cent. under what they were three months ago, but we are going to close every line regardless of what they cost us and the winning ticket is held by the public.

\$20 Stylish Tailored Suits at

There are just 25 suits in the lot, but not a one of them are worth less than \$20.00. They are of fancy mixed materials in the medium shades of wanted colors; have 26 to 30 inch jackets, and there are just one or two of each style; all of them nicely made, correct in fit and finish, but are priced for Monday and while they last at, choice.....**\$10.00**

\$39.00 Tailored Suits—One Cheviots in browns, blues and black; have 27-inch jackets, made with or without vest fronts; trimmed with silk velvet or cloth; have plaited skirts, and are specially priced for the February reduction to.....\$20.00

\$50.00 Tailored Suits—some of the very finest and consist of mannish textiles in wanted colors, also Cheviots in brown, blue and black; have 27 and 30-inch jackets trimmed in exclusive modes. One suit in the lot is an elegant brulee colored costume, but all of them are \$50.00 values reduced to.....\$27.50

\$7.50 Shirt Waists—of imported vesting material; light, medium and dark colorings, trimmed with plaits and finished with buttons. The original price of \$7.50 was no more than they were worth, but now to get rid of them quickly, priced at, choice.....\$2.00

\$1.50 Silk Vests, 75c

Women's high neck, long sleeve Vega silk vests—every garment stamped; are hand finished around neck and front and have ankle or knee length tights to match; are in white only and usually sell at \$1.50. For Monday as a leader per garment.....75c

Women's Sample Gloves 50c

An assortment of 100 dozen pairs of sample gloves in kid, silk and Lisle. The kids are 2-clasp with embroidered backs; the silks are 2-clasp in black, white, and colors; and the Lises are black, white, gray, mode and champagne with Paris Point or Fillet embroidery. This assortment represents values 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 but offered for Monday, choice, per pair.....**50c**

Men's Underwear and Furnishings

STYLISH WEARABLES MUCH UNDERVALUED. The immense volume of business enjoyed by this department is but the natural result of the satisfactory service which prevails here.

MEN'S 25c LACE LISLE HOSE, AT PER PAIR, 12c.

These are fine real Egyptian lisle, 2-ply combed thread, have fancy vertical lace stripes, positively fast black, made with triple heel and toe, and are seamless; are actual 25c quality. On sale Monday, 12c a special bargain, at per pair.....**12c**

Seasonable Underwear at \$1.00—a very complete line, including derby ribbed all-wool shirts and drawers in salmon and fawn colors, and sizes 34 to 44; natural gray and camel's hair garments, of wool, steam shrunk, heavy weights, silk bound, all sizes 34 to 44; sanitary gray and fawn, medium weight, silk bound, shaped cuffs and bottoms, fully finished with tail or seams, sizes 34 to 44; also stout; and gold scrolls; can be had in sets or odd pieces; set of 100.....**\$1.00**

Men's Shirts Worth up to \$1.00—an offering which includes golf shirts of madras and oxford; in neat stripes and colors; also indigo fast color percales with white polka dots, with two extra collars and one pair cuffs; also fine percales with two extra collars and one pair cuffs; and fine madras Stanleys, with cuffs and collars, tan and green; values from 75c to \$1.00. On sale Monday, choice.....**50c**



Alexander Smith & Son's \$1.35 Axminster Carpets at, per yard

This is one of the best values in this great Trade Sale and comprises 5000 yards of Axminster Carpets in the very latest colorings and patterns and is the same weave sold in all stores throughout the United States at \$1.35 per yard. There is no other carpet that so well answers all general requirements and the lasting quality is not excelled by any other kind of carpeting. Was actually made to sell at \$1.35 and can be bought with or without borders. Will be one of the big winners for the Trade Sale while it lasts at, choice per yard.....**\$1.00**



Lamburger's

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The first sale of
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A yard for Alexander Smith & Son's

Tapestry Brussels Carpets Worth 90c

Another great winner in this Trade Sale will be an assortment of 8000 yards of Tapestry Brussels Carpets from the Alexander Smith & Son's stock; are of very best wool in newest colorings; pretty room patterns with or without borders, as also hall and stair patterns. It is a weaver that was made to sell at 90c, but for the Trade Sale priced at less than you would pay for good grade ingrain carpets, as it will be offered while it lasts at, per yard, 60c.

60c

Hamburger's

Hamburger's
TO TRADE
LET 1417 N. GARDEN ST. Los Angeles
(WHAT OTHERS ADVERTISE, WE SELL FOR LESS.)

New "1905" Dress Fabrics

The fashion journals will have informed you that the most popular dress fabrics this season will be the ones that we are now describing. There is a richness to them all that will appeal to your aesthetic taste and as judges of quality you will admit that none of them are overpriced.

A YARD FOR NEW ALL WOOL VOILES
Never in the dress goods line have such pretty weaves been brought forward as these new Mohair textiles of which we show 35 pieces this week. They are chiffon finished very sheer for tucked and plaited suits and the new ripple or umbrella skirts; are in street and evening shades, also white, cream and black; are 45 inches wide and can not be matched elsewhere under \$1.25.

\$1.00 Mohair Shirt Waist Suitings—44 inches wide; the very newest shades of the popular spring season; including blue, brown, green, tan, champagne and black; are in mixtures; in visible plaids and check effects; have a rich luster and are guaranteed for satisfactory wear. An introductory leader at, per yard, **\$1.00**.

\$1.00 Silk and Wool Axminsters—one of the ever popular weaves, but a little better this season than last; is equally serviceable for street or evening gowns; is a fine corded weave effect; pure silk warp with wool filling; all the wanted colors, also black, and cream; are 45 inches wide and worth \$1.25. Introductory price, per yard, **\$1.25**.

\$1.25 Silk Warp Crepe de Paris—a handsome imported textile that will be popular this season; all the wanted street and evening shades as also black and cream; is a Crepe-weave of light weight; tucks and plaits prettily; is a silk and wool mixture; 42 inches wide and is reasonably priced at per yard, **\$1.50**.

\$1.50 75c Mohair Sicilians—one of the most desirable fabrics for shirt waist suits and dresses; is 50 inches wide; a Sicilian weave; crisp finished; both sides alike and the colorings are brown, green, gray, castor, red and black. Sold earlier in the season at 75c, now priced as a Monday Special at per yard, **59c**.

68c Fancy Shirt Waist Suit Silks per yard 68c

The largest and best line of fancy shirt waist suit silks ever shown over any counter in the city and are actual \$1.00 to \$1.25 values; 20 to 27 inches wide and are in colorings of brown, blue, green, red, gray, black and purple with small figures, stripes, seeded and overshot effects; also checks and changeable effects. They are Louisiane and Taffeta weaves. Equally serviceable for waists or full dresses and will be specially featured for Monday's selling at per yard.

Good Sense in Shoe Buying

Footwear That is Actually Worth the Price.
There are plenty of shoe stores in Los Angeles but our shoe department is superior to many and equal to any and if you consider the values at the prices you pay, you must acknowledge that we have a superiority that no other dealer can reach.

\$1.35 For Light Weight Rubber Boots
They are not for men, but women and boys only; are a popular light weight pabbie top rubber boot and are in sizes 2 to 8; are well made and have sold to now at \$2.00 but as a special sale feature are priced at less than they cost at the factory.

\$3.50 New Tan Gibson Ties—women's ties for "1905" of a rich dark brown kid; light weight, with hand-welted soles, Cuban heels, plain dress toes, large silk worked eyelets, with ribbon ties. They are dressy and ultra stylish. Are an actual \$5.00 value. Snap at, per pair, **\$3.50**.

\$1.95 Women's Sample Shoes—an assortment of Vicid kid, patent leather, and Velour calf shoes with welted or turned soles; all styles of heels; not all sizes of a kind, but all sizes in the lot. None worth less than \$3.00, and many of them up to \$5.00, but are offered as a special feature at, choice per pair, **\$1.95**.

\$3.55 Women's \$5.00 Shoes—of the very finest grade patent kid in lace style in the newest shape for dress wear; comfortable, stylish last, and cannot be duplicated in any other store under \$5.00; all sizes in the lot. Choice per pair, **\$3.55**.

10c 12c Standard Percales 10c
For a special Monday leader we offer 5000 yards of a standard quality shirting Percale; are full 36 inches wide; full count goods. The patterns are new; the colorings the best washable and they are regular 12c values. For the one day, per yard, **10c**.

Most Popular of House Garments

KIMONOS AT ABOUT THE COST OF THE MATERIAL ALONE.
In the offerings for this week are some of the pretty Japanese Kimonos purchased by Mr. Hamburger last season and others are of Japanese made from one of the best factories of New York City but all of them are much wanted every day in every home.

69c WOMEN'S \$1.00 FLANNELETTE KIMONOS AT
Made of a well flannel figured Flannelette with or without sailor collars; trimmed with self material and there are all sizes in the lot. They are in the popular colorings and the regular price was \$1.00 but now offered at, choice, **69c**.

\$1.00 \$2.00 Jap Kimonos—the popular Japanese Crepe material in green, blue and lavender colorings with handsome Oriental patterns in figured designs; are nicely made and have been reduced from \$2.00 to, choice, **\$1.00**.

\$1.69 \$2.50 Jap Kimonos—of very finest Japanese Crepe cloth; made with silk facings down front; have large flowing sleeves; are finished with belt and are full length garments sold to now at \$2.50. Priced this week while they last at, choice, **\$1.69**.

\$1.32 "Gold Medal" Enameled Ware at 57c
Let No. 1—consisting of 3-quart lipped preserving kettles; 2-quart covered Berlin kettles; 12-inch wash basins; 3-quart deep pudding pans and 3-quart milk pans. Choice, each, **57c**.

44c Let No. 2—consisting of 3-quart tea kettles; 1-quart covered straight saucepans; 5-quart covered Berlin kettles and 2-quart tea or coffee pots. Choice, each, **\$1.32**.

44c Let No. 3—consisting of 2-quart milk pans; 2-quart deep pudding pans; 1-quart covered straight saucepans, and 1-quart deep stew pans. Choice, each, **44c**.

Newest in Hair Goods

The largest stock in the city to select from. Best French hair goods at popular prices. Hair matched and dressed free. Partial list of prices: Straight switchers, 98c to \$10.00; wavy switchers, \$3.00 to \$18.00; pompadours 75c to \$10.00; pompadour rolls, 15c to 50c. Combing made up.

Shampooing and Manicuring Our Specialties

OUR PRICES ON SO

We have saved so many thousands of dollars in prices that we have earned the title to "Head-tise We Sell for Less" has a positive meaning. Lists of needed books and supplies to Hamburg your being waited on promptly and correctly and not a motley assortment of publishers.

Trade Sale of

From Peremptory Sale of

On November 14th at 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, New York City, there were sold an \$5,000,000 worth of Axminster, Tapestry and Velvet Carpetings and various qualities of Rugs; all of them the product of the world famed Alexander Smith & Son's Carpet Co. peremptory sale and everything was sold without reserve and prices realized were from one-third less than the regular wholesale prices. The firm of A. Hamburger & Sons, Los Angeles house represented and we secured a fair share of the best products all of which now be featured for the February Trade Sale.

9x12 Ft. \$25.00 Axminster Rugs at \$18.75

Alexander Smith & Son's best make of rug and a weave that is always popular, as they stand as of hard service and the colorings and general appearance remain new and bright. They are as sold by other carpet houses at \$25.00. A special feature for the Trade Sale.

At Choice
\$18.75

Drug Sundries and Notions

A Soap bargain—Sweet, Nardolam, large, fragrant cake, regularly worth 10c. Special at, **10c**.

Another soap offering—Wild Lotus Honey Soap, made by Jergens; good generous cakes; worth 10c each. Special at, **45c**.

Imported "Tooth Brushes" with bristles that will not come out; worth 25c. Special each, **19c**.

Hair Brushes—extra olive wood backs and either light or dark bristles; worth 18c. Special each, **18c**.

Perfumery Extracts, all the popular colors, regularly sold at 25c. Special per ounce, **25c**.

Woodbury's famous Dental and Facial Cream, regular price 50c. Special, **15c**.

Eastman's old original Tooth Powder, regular price 12½c. Special, **12½c**.

Petroleum Jelly, same as 7c. Special, **7c**.

Mourning Pins, 48 in a box, bright and dull black; regular price 25c. Special box, **1c**.

Head Looms for making all kinds of head work; regular price 25c. Special, **25c**.

Hooks and Eyes, the best four sizes; both white and black; regular price 1c. Special, **1c**.

Spool Silk, 50 yard spools, odd colors; worth 3c. To clear up the lot quickly, **3c**.

Mending Wool, brown and blue, 50c per yard, regular price 30c. Special card, **1c**.

Royal Silver Plate Polish; in powder form; guaranteed not to scratch; regular price 7c. Special, **7c**.

Primo Hair Crimpers, 12cm card; regular price 5c. Special, **5c**.

Cube Pins, black only, 50 per count; regular price 5c. Special, **5c**.

Dr. Koch's Stockings Dress Shield; sizes 2, 3, and 4; regularly 25c. Sale and 25c. Special, **25c**.

Mercerized Darning Cotton; something new and very desirable. Per ball, **5c**.

\$1.65 Axminster Carpets per yd. \$1.25

8000 yards in the lot—one of the choicest weaves of the Alexander Smith & Son's make. Will give unlimited service; are in the very newest colorings and designs; come with or without borders. In the lot are also some three quarter wide borders to match bodies. This carpet has sold regularly at \$1.65. A Trade Sale leader with us per yard, **\$1.25**.

White China for Decorating.

For those who paint this China offering will prove very acceptable. It is a clearance sale of a number of odd pieces of large size bonbons, salad bowls, nut bowls, sugar bowls, hair receivers and fancy plates of good quality white China for decorating, and represent values up to \$1.00, but to close quickly Monday priced at, choice, **25c**.

"1905" Shopping Bags

An Advance Showing of Newest Goods

\$2.45 "Los Barrios" Shopping Bags—of hippo grain leather; blue, green and black; fancy figured lining with an extra fine card case and coin purse. Drug store price \$4.00. Our price, **\$2.45**.

\$1.95 "Los Alamos" Shopping Bags—with duplex gilt and nickel frames; new style handles; are black and brown walrus grain leather; are nicely fitted. Drug store prices \$3.00. Our price, **\$1.95**.

\$1.45 "Los Santos" Shopping Bags—sea lion grain leather with large coin purse; have gilt and covered frames. Drug store price \$2.50. Our price, **\$1.45**.

95c "Los Robles" Shopping Bags—black or brown walrus grain leather; have woven leather handles and fitted with coin purse. Drug store price \$2.00. Our price, **95c**.

\$2.00 Jet and Spangled Stocks at 75c

These are in round and stole shapes of black silk net with spangles and jet; patterns are floral and scrolls; others have medallions and appliques of ecrú battenburg; values range from \$1.25 to \$2.00. Monday special, choice, **75c**.

Jet and Spangled Stocks at 89c

This is an entirely new line shown for the first time, and consists of black net jet and spangled stocks, with flower and scroll patterns. Actual 75c to \$1.25 values. On sale Monday, choice, **39c**.

Wilton Velvet Rugs

9x12 feet size; are made in one solid piece; no seams to rip and no mismatching and will outwear two ordinary rugs; are in small Persian designs or with large medallion centers. Regularly worth \$35. Trade Sale price, each, **\$25.00**.

Los Angeles

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FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

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Illustrated Weekly Magazine

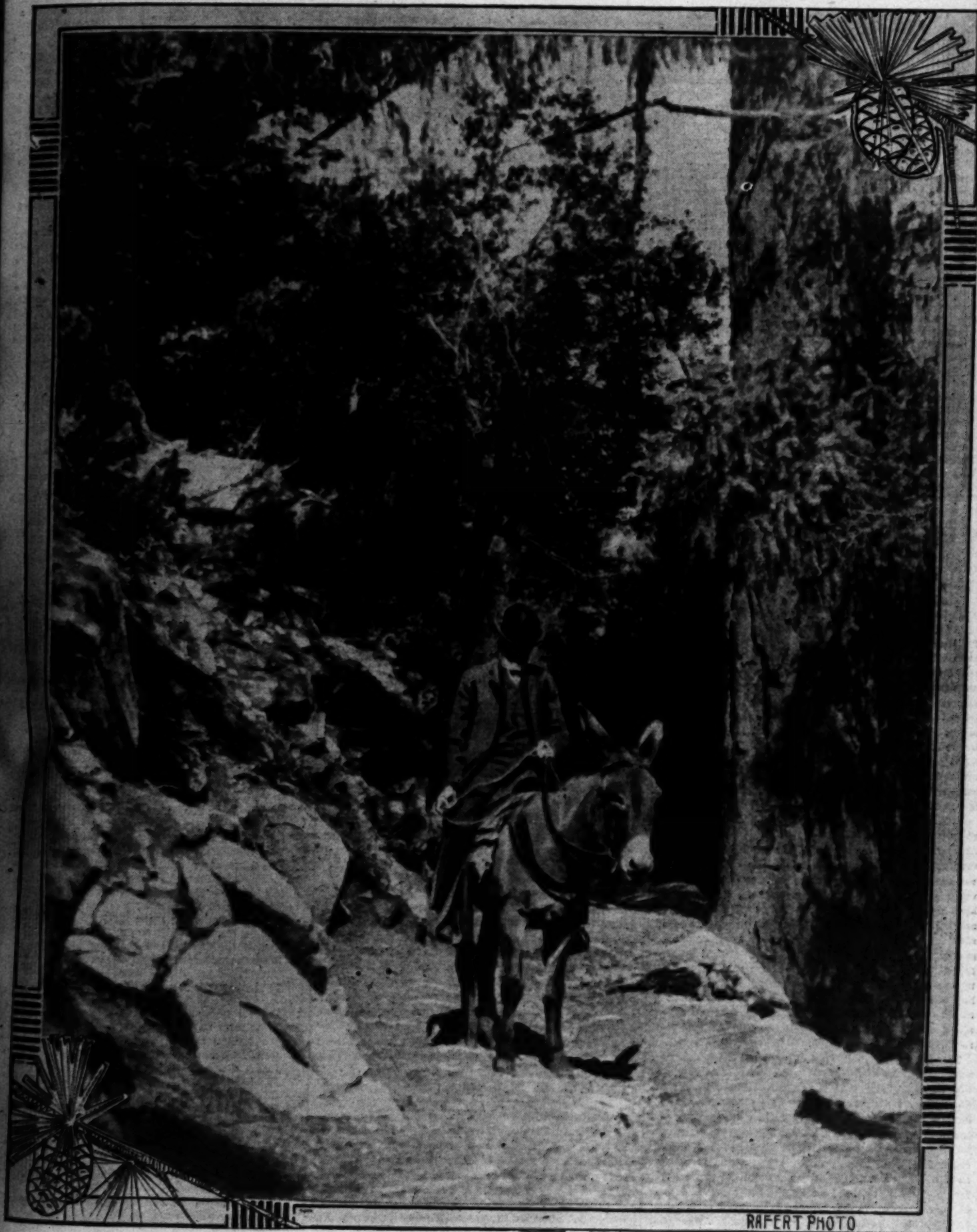
Los Angeles Sunday Times

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RAFERT PHOTO

On the Trail.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 8:30 P.M.
ELBERT HUBBARD FRA ELBERTUS.

Garibaldi's son demands that his
father's remains be cremated....Dead-
ly Buenos Ayres riots.

that educated men no longer regard the Bible as
and that the Bible must be considered as only a mould into

—[London News]

February, 1905.]

[February, 1905.]

The Secretary of War. By Frank G. Carpenter.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

A CHAT WITH HIM ABOUT HIS DEPARTMENT AND ITS PROBLEMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—"Tell me something about the work of the Secretary of War?"

I made this request of Mr. Taft as we sat together in his private office in the War Department today. I had asked for an interview, and an appointment had been fixed for 4 p.m., but a stream of official callers crowded me, and it was now almost 6. The routine clerks had long since departed. The clerical wheels of the great granite building had stopped humming, and the Secretary of War, for the first time in the day, was at rest. I say at rest. He was not entirely so, for while we talked other callers came in and were asked to wait. Gen. Chaffee brought a bundle of papers which Mr. Taft said he would pass upon before morning, and his private secretary was given memoranda of things to do. Nevertheless, Secretary Taft looked as untroubled as a May morning. He is the picture of health. Big-headed and strong-framed, his eyes lack the worried lines of the strenuous statesman of the day, and his laugh, which goes with good digestion, carries with it that catching good fellowship which makes most men his friends. He works easily and accomplishes much.

The Secretary of War.

He replied:

"The Secretary of War has plenty to do. I think Mr. Root found it so. The office is one of responsibility, and it grows with the country. It deals not only with the army organization of the United States and all that that implies; but also with our coast defenses, our vast expenditures upon rivers and harbors, the government and management of the Philippine Islands, and now with the Panama Canal.

"Nevertheless, the Secretary of War has the advantage of an excellent force of trained men to help him in the work of his department," Judge Taft continued, as he arose and walked to and fro across the room. "Everything is thoroughly systematized, and each division is under a trained head. Take our vast engineering department. That is managed by skilled engineers, under an engineer officer who has been educated as such and has been doing nothing else but engineering all his life. The quartermaster's department is under a man who has been connected with that department all his life; and it is the same with every branch of our war business. Indeed, one might almost think the department could run itself for a time without a Secretary. Still there is much to do. New questions come up every day, and new lines of policy must be considered. Much general direction is required, the question of military courts arises, and now we have the government of our colonies and the Isthmian Canal."

One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions.

"Can you give me some idea of the money involved?"

"It is not small," said the Secretary of War. "This is one of the richest, if not the richest among the nations of the world, and it must be prepared to defend itself. Our coast defenses were begun on the present plan by Congress in 1836 and they have already cost \$100,000,000. They are about half completed, and we shall need \$55,000,000 more before they are done. That, however, is a matter of time. We spent last year in round numbers more than \$1,200,000 in fortifying the Philippines, and we are asking for double that amount this year. We spent something like \$34,000,000 on public works and rivers and harbors last year, and the estimates of this year are more than \$6,000,000. For the military establishment alone we are asking \$77,000,000, which is a little more than we expended in 1904. Altogether the total estimates for 1905 are just about \$126,000,000."

The Army in 1905.

"What is the present condition of the army, Mr. Secretary?"

"Excellent. The war has improved the temper of the men, and the service in Cuba and the Philippines has made them better soldiers than ever before. As to some things a steady improvement is going on. Not long ago we had 100 posts in the Philippines scattered all over the islands. Some were small, and at times a lieutenant, and even a sergeant, might be in charge of a post. Under such conditions the men became lax in their drill. The number of posts is now greatly reduced, and the drill is improving. The responsibility of such places has done much to bring out the latent powers of the subordinate officers. They have learned to rely upon themselves and have improved in resourcefulness. There is no training for war so good as war itself, and it seems to me that our soldiers are now in better condition than they could possibly be through the most rigid disciplinary tactics in time of peace."

The American as a Soldier.

"Does the American make a good soldier?"

"Yes. One of the best. He is naturally a fighter; he adapts himself to his surroundings, and takes advantage of them. We are a warlike nation, although we have comparatively not many troops in the field. Our army is not expected to defend the country. It is merely the nucleus of the great American army which will rise up whenever it is needed."

"What is the size of the army now, Mr. Secretary?" I asked.

"In round numbers we have about 60,000, officers and

men. There are more than 3700 officers and more than 56,000 men. We have more cavalry and artillery in proportion to the needs of a great army than infantry. The infantry, you know, is the backbone of an army. It does, it is estimated, 95 per cent. of the effective work. But our infantry can easily be increased, whereas it takes time to train and equip cavalry and artillery. For that reason we have a proportionately larger number of the latter in order to be ready in time of sudden war."

"Where are our soldiers stationed?"

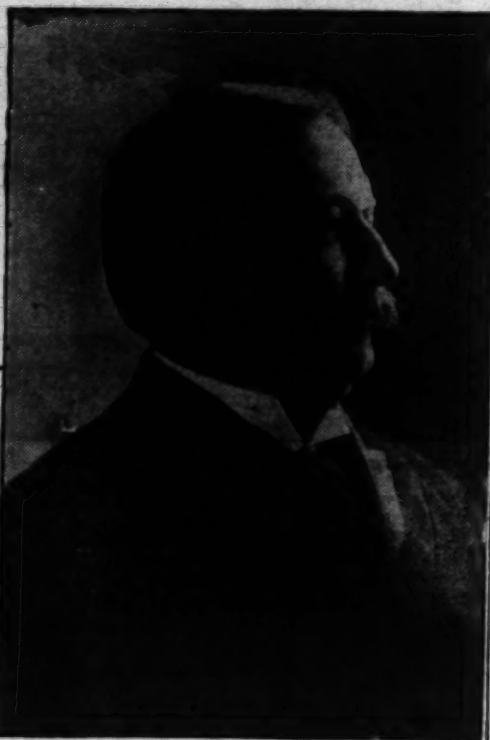
"About 46,000 of them are in the United States," replied the Secretary of War. "We have more than a thousand in Alaska and about 12,000 in the Philippines. We also have a few troops in Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and China."

Our New Military Divisions.

"Where are the soldiers stationed in this country, Mr. Secretary?"

"They are to be found in every part of it," was the reply. "We had a rearrangement of the military commands last January. By these the territory of the United States is divided into five grand military divisions, each of which is divided into two or more military departments. Each division is commanded by a major-general, and each of the departments, with one exception, is under a brigadier-general. Four of the five divisions comprise the United States proper, and the other is in the Philippine division. The Atlantic division includes all the Eastern States, taking in the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast as far as Louisiana, and the Canadian frontier as far as Lake Erie. If you will draw a line from Erie, Pa., to Mobile, Ala., you will mark the western bound-

ary of that division. The northern division takes in a large part of the basin of the Ohio, the Missouri and the upper Mississippi and all our northern States from Lake Erie to Western Montana. It is divided into the three departments of the Lakes, the Missouri and the Dakotas. The southwestern division takes in the lower Mississippi Valley, the southwestern States and Territories and States along the western frontier. It is divided into the Department of Texas and that of Colorado. The Pacific division embraces the Pacific States, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. It has two departments, namely, California and Columbia. The Philippine division has the departments of Luzon, of the Visayas and of Mindanao.



SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT.

ary of that division. The northern division takes in a large part of the basin of the Ohio, the Missouri and the upper Mississippi and all our northern States from Lake Erie to Western Montana. It is divided into the three departments of the Lakes, the Missouri and the Dakotas. The southwestern division takes in the lower Mississippi Valley, the southwestern States and Territories and States along the western frontier. It is divided into the Department of Texas and that of Colorado. The Pacific division embraces the Pacific States, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. It has two departments, namely, California and Columbia. The Philippine division has the departments of Luzon, of the Visayas and of Mindanao.

Our New Rifles.

"Tell me something about the new rifles which are being made for the soldiers."

"I suppose you mean the Springfield rifles," replied the Secretary. "They have as yet only been issued to the cadets of the United States Military Academy, but we expect that all arms of the service will be equipped with them before the end of the present year. They are now manufacturing these rifles at the rate of 300 per day, and they will soon be making 525 daily. The Springfield rifle is shorter and it weighs less than the Krag-Jorgensen or the Mauser."

"Are there many new things in warfare, Mr. Secretary?"

"There is always something new."

"How about automobiles? Will they be used in the army movements of the future?"

"I do not know. Gen. Corbin had some at our maneuvers this year."

"Is there any bullet-proof armor?"

"If so I do not know it. It has been written of in the newspapers, but so far I have not heard of any coat of mail—cloth or steel—that would withstand one of those Springfield bullets going forth from the gun at the rate

The Army for American Boys.

"Would you advise a boy to go into the regular army, Mr. Secretary?"

"That depends on the boy. If he has a taste that way and is fitted for it, I do not see why he should not be a soldier. If he does well he may rise to be an officer, and at any rate the position is a good one and fairly well paid."

"What does it pay, Mr. Secretary? And how do our soldiers fare in comparison with those of other countries?"

"They are far better off than any other soldiers on earth," was the reply. "The American private receives \$13 per month and his rations. He has a fair clothing allowance and is well treated. The private soldier in Russia gets less than half a cent a day, and the Japanese 2 cents. The Austro-Hungarian soldier receives 73 cents per month, the French \$1.74 per month, the German \$2.50 and the British \$7.14. In other words, the American private is paid more than one hundred times as well as the Russian, more than twenty times as well as the Japanese, more than five times as well as the German and almost twice as well as the soldier of Great Britain."

West Point and a Military Aristocracy.

"Suppose the boy could get an appointment to West Point and be an army officer. What then?"

"That again depends upon the boy and his ability. The army officer has a good profession and a very honorable one, with many possibilities for a promotion. We always have more applicants for West Point than we have places."

"But are not such places usually given to the sons of army officers? Are we not fast building up a military aristocracy?"

"No. West Point is filled up from the ranks of the people. The appointments are mostly given by competitive examination through the Congressmen. The only other appointments are those allotted to the President. He gives them to the sons of army officers because such officers frequently have no homes, and hence no Congressional districts from which their boys can be appointed by Congressmen."

The Panama Canal.

The conversation here turned to the Panama Canal, and I asked Secretary Taft to tell me something of his recent visits there. He replied:

"I am not an engineer, and I cannot estimate the work from any such standpoint. I went down to learn something about the situation, in order that I might know the lay of the land and thereby understand such reports as might be sent to the department from time to time."

"What did you find?"

"In brief," replied the Secretary of War, "there are about twenty miles that involve the same problems as the Suez Canal, being simply the dredging out of mud and earth and preparing the ditch as a water highway. Most of this has already been done, and little more is now needed but to take out the silt. Then there are perhaps about fifteen miles where the work is much the same as that of the Chicago drainage canal. This can be excavated and the rock and dirt piled on the banks of the canal. In addition, there is also the Gulebra cut, which is, I should say, about ten miles long and 160 feet deep and 125 feet or more wide. It is there that will be the great work of the canal, the work that will take a vast deal of time and money. Here the excavated material cannot be left on the banks. It will have to be carried away on the cars for ten or twelve miles, and so much has to be done within a short space that it must take a long time."

Twenty Years and \$250,000,000.

"Did you figure on how long it will require to build the canal and what it would cost?"

"I repeat that I am not an engineer, and I cannot speak with any authority from that standpoint. The French, who were working upon a sea-level canal, after they had spent \$50,000,000, estimated that it would take \$250,000,000 more to complete it. They put the time at twenty years. Engineer Wallace tells me they were not far out of the way."

"But do you think, Mr. Secretary, that a sea-level canal is preferable to a lock canal?"

"I do not know. That is for the engineers to determine. The canal is to be for all time, and it may be better to spend more money and more time to build the best canal for all time."

"Is there any doubt that the canal can be built?"

"I think not. As far as I can learn the problems connected with it, while intricate and great, are all within the possibilities of modern engineering. The work will of course require the best of engineers, and also men of ability along such lines, who can organize the work and handle the men. Indeed, the problems are largely those of executive organization."

The Question of Labor.

"Will there be much trouble getting labor for the work?"

"I think not, although it is hard to know just where it is to come from. I doubt whether Americans can stand the climate. The French used Jamaicans to a large extent, but it is not certain that we can get Jamaicans if we want them. I went from Colon to that island to investigate the question. As it is, Jamaica has not enough reliable labor to do its own business, and it has imported 20,000 coolies from East India for its plantation and fruit businesses. Besides, when the French stopped their

work they had in their employ 30,000 Jamaicans. These were left stranded, and it cost the government of Jamaica something like \$100,000 to get them back home. According to the laws of Jamaica, the people of each parish have to support their own poor. It is said that about 67 per cent. of the inhabitants there are illegitimate, and if 10,000 or more men should be taken away it would probably place many families in want. This would increase the charity demands of each parish to such an extent that they might have to apply for relief to the general government. So you see the government is not very anxious to have Jamaicans go to Panama. I saw the Governor during my visit there and talked with him.

"What wages are the present common laborers paid on the canal?"

"We are now paying \$1.50 in silver. This is equal to 75 cents in gold. It is just twice as much as it paid in Jamaica for similar work, so that I doubt not we could have Jamaica labor if we should want it."

(Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

MOVING A HOUSE BY WATER.

A few months ago, we described the lifting of a large brick mansion 160 feet up the face of the steep cliffs that border the Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh. Another remarkable feat of engineering is the removal of a large two-story brick building, sixty years old, weighing over 200 tons, from its former location at Sharpsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh, to Allegheny, a distance of nearly four miles. This in itself is a very clever piece of work; but to make it all the more wonderful, most of the work was performed upon the water.

From the moment the house was lifted until it was placed upon its new foundation there arose one complication after another. The long stretch of ground lying between it and the river was of such a soft, marshy nature, apparently without bottom, that the building was constantly in danger of collapsing; but even when these obstacles were overcome, and the house placed upon the shore of the river, a severe flood rose, surrounding the house to a depth half way to the second story, and placing it in midstream. In order to prevent it from being washed away, the blocking and rollers had to be weighted down with immense beams and steel rails. The rushing waters abating sufficiently, the house was moved and lowered upon a large coal barge. This being done, and everything made ready, it was gradually towed down the Allegheny River, but, due to the four low bridges between it and its destination, the barge had to be scuttled before passing each bridge, the water being pumped out afterward. To add to the excitement, it had to be lowered through a lock; and even when the river trip was completed, three tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad had to be crossed within thirty minutes.—[Scientific American.]

WHERE CONVICTS GAMBLE.

"A few weeks ago, while sojourning in Carson City, the capital of Nevada, I witnessed a scene that struck me as exceedingly curious, and which probably was never duplicated anywhere in this country," said T. B. Gardiner of Chicago, at the Shoreham.

"A friend of mine who was on good terms with the warden of the State penitentiary took me to that institution on a Sunday afternoon, and there I saw all the convicts, numbering several hundred, assembled in the long dining-room of the structure, playing poker, seven-up, monte, faro and nearly all the gambling games known to western sports. Don't think for a minute that these men were merely playing for fun; they were betting chips which stood for sure-enough money, and the play was just as serious and as much on the level as though it were taking place in a regular gambling establishment.

"This gambling, my friend told me, was never allowed on any other day but Sunday, the idea being that as the State laws licensed it, there was no valid objection to the inmates of the prison engaging therein. Every convict was issued checks showing how much cash there was to his credit, and if he chose to lose these checks representing his money at cards, it was his own affair. While the men played, which they did with all the fervor of free gamblers, a couple of guards sat watching them with loaded Winchester in their laps, ready to put down the slightest outbreak or least indication of disorder with a form of argument that scarcely ever fails to persuade."—[Washington Post.]

CLIMATE OF PANAMA.

There is a widespread belief that the climate of Panama is so fatal that the construction of the canal can only be accomplished at an enormous sacrifice of human life. Both malaria and yellow fever may be said to be today practically under control, and these are the two diseases which are most to be dreaded when the great construction camps are assembled and work is in full swing throughout the whole length of the canal. According to Gen. Abbott, the records of the hospital of the old Panama Canal Company show that the total death rate among the laborers was far less than is commonly supposed, being, in fact, from forty-four to sixty-seven a thousand.

It seems, moreover, that the rainfall has been the subject of as gross exaggeration as the diseases. It varies from 130 inches on the Atlantic to sixty-five inches on the Pacific, a record that can be duplicated in the United States, where the average rainfall on the Atlantic Coast is about fifty inches and the fall on portions of the Pacific Coast compares in total precipitation with that of the Atlantic terminus of the canal. Furthermore, it will be news to many residents of our more northerly latitude to learn that the temperature ranges at Panama from 70 degs. to 85 degs. Fahr., and that it is very rarely that the thermometer reaches the high temperature which is experienced when a hot wave passes over the United States.—[Scientific American.]

Resemble the Cactus.

SOME INTERESTING PLANTS AND THEIR FAMILY RELATIONS.

By a Special Contributor.

IT would take an active imagination to find a resemblance between the pulpy, prickly, leafless plants of our American desert regions, members of the cactus family, and the gorgeous, flaming poinsettias which beautify the grounds of so many homes in the sunny Southwest. Nevertheless, certain members of the genus euphorbia, to which the poinsettia belongs, have been frequently mistaken for cacti, and even expert botanists have mixed the two families in classification. While there are a number of plants of other families which bear some resemblance to the cactus, the genus euphorbia furnishes by far the greatest number and the closest resemblances.

The cactus is native only in America and its outlying islands. The euphorbias are found in nearly every country on earth, especially in the warmer zones. Many of



the species are habitants of the desert and arid regions, thus imitating the cactus in their habits. In Africa are found some of the most striking imitations of the cactus, and because of the closeness in appearance some botanical works still in use tell us that the cactus is a native of Africa as well as of America.

As a matter of fact, notwithstanding the remarkable resemblance which some of the plants bear to the cactus, there are not two families more widely separated than the Euphorbiaceae and the Cactaceae.

However much it may puzzle the botanist to place these mimicking plants in their right class, when the specimens burst into bloom the problem is solved, for there are peculiarities in the blossoms which at once inform him as to what family and what genus the plants belong, for all plants of the genus are characterized by a single pedicellate-pistillate flower, having a three-celled and three-seeded ovary, minus the floral envelopes, or with minute calyx surrounded by numerous staminate flowers consisting of a single stamen, all included in a cup-shaped calyx-like involucre. The whole is liable to be mistaken for a single flower.

At the Cape of Good Hope is found, growing among the rocks of the rugged coast, a species of euphorbia which closely resembles some of the varieties of cactus grouped under the genus cereus. The stems, angular and spiny, are jointed and branching, the substance green and pulpy, and it is only after seeing the plant in blossom that the most skilled botanist could tell it from a member of the cactus family.

Another interesting member of the genus, found also in Africa, is the Euphorbia grandicornis, which might readily be classified as an opuntia if judged by its appearance. It is succulent, with flat, irregular, leaf-like stems, in joints or sections. The edges of the stems bristle with sharp spines similar to those of the cactus. It is hard to believe, when gazing at the plant, that nature has made so close an imitation and that it is not actually of the cactus family. The blossom, however, dispels the illusion and stamps the plant as a euphorbia.

A very pretty legend is attached to the Euphorbia splendens, a variety found in the Holy Land and native also of Madagascar. The plant is known by the popular name of the "crown of thorns." It is a shrub with stems three to four feet long and one-half to one inch in thickness, plentifully studded with stout, sharp spines nearly an inch in length. The branches, winding in their nature, are not numerous, and the leaves are scattering. They are obovate, thin and of a bright green tint, about one-half inch long. Involucres in long-peduncled dichotomous cymes, near the ends of the branches, each closely subtended by two broadly ovate bright-red

bracts. The flower is a tiny blood-red, two-petaled blossom. The plant is a perpetual bloomer.

The legend represents that it was this plant which furnished the crown of thorns for the Savior of mankind at the time of His crucifixion. This is not unlikely, for the plant is plentiful all through Palestine, and bush or shrub could have been found which would have proven a more cruel headpiece for the persecuted Lord.

The miracle which, according to the legend, was wrought with the plant, was in the matter of its blossoms. Previous to this time, so it is stated, the plant produced no bloom. Never since then has it been without blossoms, and the blossoms are set, like drops of blood, amid the cruel thorns of the plant, to perpetuate the memory of its having been sprinkled with the precious blood of the Divine Man.

Red of a very vivid hue seems to be a feature of the plants of the genus euphorbia, as is instanced by the gorgeous bracts of the poinsettia and the "fire upon the mountain," or Mexican "fire plant." This is not appropriate inasmuch as the genus is named for a geon, Euphorbia, the physician of the ancient King.

The stapelia, a member of the Asclepiadaceae, or milkweed family, is another mimic of the cactus. It is green, succulent, and in many outward features very like in appearance to some varieties of cactus. Its habit, however, are so dissimilar that it is not easy to be deceived thereby.

The Chorizanthe rigida, a member of the Polygonaceae, or buckwheat family, a tiny plant rarely exceeding two inches in height, resembles, in some features, the several varieties of mamalaria so closely as to deceive some who are versed in plant lore.



Chorizanthe rigida



The Fouquieria splendens, commonly known as the ocotillo bush, is known to many as the "vine cactus," and many suppose it to be a species of the cactus. This delusion is aided by the fact that the stems are thickly covered with spines, the blossoms are vividly scarlet, very like many to be seen on cacti, and it grows as a companion to the cactus in desert regions where little else in the way of vegetation is to be found.

Some members of the Compositae family, which includes the burdock and the thistle, resemble certain varieties of cacti. There are of the yuccas some plants which are sometimes mistaken, by some, for plants of the cactus family, and resemblances have been noted, also, among plants of the genus haworthia. It is, however, as has been said, among the thousand or more varieties of the genus euphorbia that the most numerous and most striking resemblances are to be traced.

ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

New Kinds of V

HOW THEY ARE DEVELOPED

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Contributed by G. W.

Assistant Professor of Agricultural Technology, University of California.

THE latest undertaking in the experimental work of the College of Agriculture of California, at Berkeley, is the development of new kinds of wheat, especially wheat, and other cereals, growers and shippers. All the investigation will be in the hands of the Agricultural Station of the university, cooperating with the Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The contemplated work will embrace the side of the wheat industry, covering all that has to do with field conditions, and having to do with a determination of the relative merits of the several varieties of introduced grains. Along with these two primary objects it is also proposed to make a careful study of the social conditions in the main wheat-growing regions of the world.

On the cultural side trial stations will be established in the several wheat-growing areas of the state, where varieties of grain which may possibly be developed in California may be tested in the field, and preliminary trials indicate desirable varieties. Amounts of seed will be grown for distribution to representative farmers in the several counties, and the seed produced will be distributed to the seed producers.

Two of these stations are now under way, located at Yuba City as representing the valley lowlands, and the other at Modesto, in the San Joaquin Valley. It is proposed that a number of these stations next year provide for the work are forthcoming from the Agricultural Association.

There is a special need in California for wheat adapted to our soils and climate, much higher gluten content than any now grown, and we may supply from our home demand for milling wheat, and thus avoid the stress of importing large quantities of foreign wheat.

There are but three possible methods by which this may be accomplished: (a) the importation of wheat from other countries which possess desirable characteristics under California conditions; (b) the breeding by selection of a special variety of wheat; (c) the breeding of a new variety of wheat now growing here, of which lines of investigation are included in the scheme of work adopted by the Agricultural Association.

For several years past the Experiment Station has been testing in a limited way introduced wheat and other grains, with the special object of determining the relative merits of a wheat which would maintain its desirable characteristics, and at the same time possess the other qualities of the standard of the grower, as to show that the task is not an easy one. A plan will enable a much wider and more complete investigation in which more varieties will be thoroughly tried out, and their ability to maintain their gluten content under the conditions of the field will be made as to their straw characteristics, resistance to shattering, and their adaptation to soils, for which is a factor which must be considered, and are even more important to the grower than the quality of the grain. Suffice it to say that it is not only one of the points deemed important in the selection of wheat either from the market or from the field.

While the general method for the trying out of varieties is sufficiently self-evident, the development by selection is neither so apparent nor so well understood by the public. Still it is a principle of principles long since recognized by the breeder of animals.

The basis for breeding by selection is the individual plants. There are occasional plants which, upon being multiplied into varieties, crop out as the parent kind. Where variation is present may be effected, and a comprehensive plan carried out for a series of years, certain to materially increase the production of wheat or any other crop.

These facts serve as the basis for the wheat improvement in California.

As soon as preliminary trial has shown that a variety possesses desirable characteristics, a special plan may be made, and by some suitable method the chosen variety may be multiplied into varieties, which are the most suitable for mother plants. From these selected plants a hundred or more seeds are planted from which will be chosen the choicest to serve as mothers to continue the line.

The seed from these selected plants is bulked to seed a small plot. From this seedling generally is obtained a sufficient quantity of seed to sow an acre plot, from which on the year, if the variety proves promising, there is a sufficient seed to supply other stations. By testing several times the real characteristics of the variety, average, yield, etc., can be determined. At least a portion of the varieties can be discarded, only the more promising ones retained. The

New Kinds of Wheat.

HOW THEY ARE DEVELOPED BY
SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS.

Contributed by G. W. Shaw.

Assistant Professor of Agricultural Technology, University of California.

THE latest undertaking in the extensive coöperative work of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, at Berkeley, is the improvement of cereals, especially wheat, and unites the interests of millers, growers and shippers. All the details of the investigation will be in the hands of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the university, coöperating with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The contemplated work will embrace both the cultural side of the wheat industry, covering all the phases having to do with field conditions, and the technical side, having to do with a determination of the milling properties of the several varieties of introduced and developed grains. Along with these two primary lines of investigation it is also proposed to make a careful study of the social conditions in the main wheat-growing sections.

On the cultural side trial stations will be established in the several wheat-growing areas of the State, where all varieties of grain which may possibly be adapted to California may be tested in the field, and as fast as preliminary trials indicate desirable varieties, sufficient amounts of seed will be grown for distribution among representative farmers in the several regions, who in turn are to distribute the seed produced from the new varieties.

Two of these stations are now under way, one being located at Yuba City as representing the Sacramento Valley lowlands, and the other at Modesto, as representing the San Joaquin Valley. It is proposed to increase the number of these stations next year provided funds for extending the work are forthcoming from the Legislature now in session, through the California Cereal Improvement Association.

There is a special need in California for a type of wheat adapted to our soils and climate which carries a much higher gluten content than any now produced. In order that we may supply from our home product all the demand for milling wheat, and thus not be under the stress of importing large quantities for blending purposes.

There are but three possible methods by which we may secure this: (a) the importation of a type of wheat now grown elsewhere which will maintain its desirable characteristics under California conditions; (b) the breeding by selection of a special type under our own conditions; (c) the breeding of a desirable type by crossing of varieties now growing here or elsewhere, all of which lines of investigation are included in the proposed scheme of work adopted by the Cereal Improvement Association.

For several years past the Experiment Station has been testing in a limited way introduced varieties of wheat and other grains, with the special object of finding a wheat which would maintain its desirable milling qualities and at the same time possess the other factors desirable from the standpoint of the grower. The difficulties experienced in these limited trials have been such as to show that the task is not an easy one. The new plan will enable a much wider and more extensive trial of varieties in a manner in which more accurate and practical tests can be given.

In the several trial stations a very large number of samples will be thoroughly tried out, not only as to their ability to maintain their gluten content, but also as to their yield per acre, their characteristics, resistance to shattering rust and smut, and their adaptation to soils, for each of these is a factor which must be considered, and some of which are more important to the grower than the matter of yield. Suffice it to say that it is not proposed to select of the points deemed important in the commercial production of wheat either from the milling or shipping standpoint.

The general method for the trying out of introduced varieties is sufficiently self-evident, that for the development by selection is neither so apparent nor so well understood by the public. Still it involves the application of principles long since recognized in the breeding of animals.

The basis for breeding by selection is the variability of individual plants. There are occasional plants of wheat, when upon being multiplied into varieties, yield larger crops than the parent kind. Where variation occurs improvement may be effected, and a comprehensive systematic plan carried out for a series of years is well-nigh certain to materially increase the productiveness and quality of wheat or any other crop.

These facts serve as the basis for the undertaking of wheat improvement in California.

As soon as preliminary trial has shown a variety to possess desirable characteristics, a special planting is to be made, and by some suitable method the choicest plants which are the most suitable for mother plants, selected. From these selected plants a hundred or more selected seeds are planted from which will be chosen the strongest and choicest to serve as mothers to continue the breeding. The seed from these selected plants is now used in bulk to seed a small plot. From this seeding there will generally be obtained a sufficient quantity of seed for a twentieth of an acre plot, from which on the succeeding year, if the variety proves promising, there will be sufficient seed to supply other stations. By testing the variety several times the real characteristics of the plant, as to average yield, etc., can be determined. At this stage at least a portion of the varieties can be discarded, and only the more promising ones retained. The field tests

are continued for a few years, and a new wheat disseminated when it has been fully demonstrated that it is of special value for any particular locality.

Thus it can be seen that work of this character cannot be expected to yield immediate returns. Permanent improvement can come only through the most careful and systematic work conducted through a series of years.

This is, in general outline, the plan to be followed in trying out new varieties for the improvement of wheat in California.

The development of new varieties by crossing followed by selection has some features not included in the above outline, where selection alone is depended upon. In the latter method stocks for crossing varieties are first secured and introduced into the wheat nursery from bulk seed, and subjected to rigid selection for a short period, so as to secure from these the very best individual plants for parents of the crosses, so that time may not be lost upon weak varieties, nor on weak individuals of good varieties.

The stocks to be used for breeding purposes are now grown in the nursery, and when approaching the flowering period the superior plants are selected and marked. From some of the largest spikelets all the florets are removed except a few of the strongest ones. The work has to be done very carefully just before the florets are ready to bloom in order to prevent self-fertilization. When all the spikelets except a few in the center of the spike are removed, the small florets in the center of these are also clipped off by means of dissecting scissors, leaving only a dozen or so of the stronger florets of the several spikelets. From every one of these flowers all the anthers are removed very carefully by means of tweezers, so that no pollen may be left within the floral envelope. The anthers having been removed, the spike is now covered with tissue paper, tied loosely above and below, to prevent the entrance of foreign pollen. Pollen from the plant selected for the male parent is secured by selecting anthers which are ripe, as shown by their yellow color, and by the ease with which the pollen separates itself when the sacs are broken. It is evident that extreme care must be taken to prevent the least injury to the organs of the plant by any undue rough usage. Great care is of course taken to protect these crossed plants from any injury from this time on, lest all time be lost.

Each kernel of wheat in the manipulated spike now become a mother plant, and is used in the following year in the nursery under an individual number. Thus the new variety is started with but a single grain of wheat. The second year a hundred, more or less, of the seeds of the individual plants of the first generation are planted, and any stocks which do not appear reasonably strong are discarded. After selecting the very best of the type now started the course taken the same direction as at first outlined for improvement by selection alone.

As to the time required for development, it may be shown from the results obtained in the development of a special type of wheat which has added much to the value of the wheat industry of Minnesota. The type known as Minnesota No. 163 was originated under this system of rigid selection in 1889. During the first two years only one seed was planted in a hill, that the best plants might be selected. For the next two years it was planted in the nursery to secure seed for making plot tests, and then followed six years in which it was planted in competition with Blue Stem and Pife, commonly-grown varieties in that region, and the average for that period for the new variety was 29.1 bushels per acre against 25.3 bushels for Pife, and 24.4 bushels for Blue Stem, all being grown under the same conditions of soil and cultivation.

The results of these experiments, and numerous others which might be cited, show that better varieties of wheat can be made, at an expense which is very small when compared with the increased value of the varieties, even though the developed varieties should only increase the yield but a single bushel per acre. Even this small increase would mean an added value to the wheat crop of \$1,800,000 per year.

Other lines of field work are also embraced in this comprehensive plan, including methods of cultivation for the conservation of moisture, the value of fertilizing for increasing the strength and yield, the details of which would require too much space to discuss at this time.

On the technical side the contemplated work is no less comprehensive. For this it has been necessary to secure an entire outfit for making practical mill and baking tests of the flour produced from the several wheats and for observing the action under the rollers.

At the outset a comprehensive study of the wheat now being grown in the various parts of the State is now being made in the division of agricultural technology with special reference to its own gluten quantity and quality. It is expected to thus ascertain those sections of the State, if any, in which the strongest wheats of our present varieties are now being produced. To this end samples are being secured, accompanied by details as to the conditions under which they were grown, including character of soil, time of seeding, time of harvesting, length of time the land has been under cultivation, etc. These samples are to be subjected to numerous technical operations for accurately determining the relative milling qualities and the baking qualities of the resulting flour. These tests are to be made at the university by the same methods as are employed in the large commercial mills, thus giving the most reliable basis for passing upon the several varieties under trial.

The milling qualities of a wheat are not entirely dependent upon its total gluten content, but also upon the character of that gluten. Two samples of flour containing the same quantity of gluten frequently have very different bread-making qualities, due to the peculiar composition of the gluten.

The gluten of wheat is composed of two parts, which constitute about 85 per cent. of the entire protids of the wheat. One of these substances is known as gliadin, and is that compound which binds together the flour particles to form dough, enabling the latter to retain the gas and become light when the bread is raised. A certain

amount of this is essential to good flour, but an excess may cause a soft and sticky dough. The other important ingredient of gluten is glutenin, which "serves as the nucleus to which the gliadin adheres," and prevents the dough from being soft and sticky. It is when both of these are present in the requisite proportion that the flour possesses good baking qualities.

The gluten from ordinary flour contains from 60 to 75 per cent. of gliadin, the remainder being principally glutenin.

In this line of investigations not only will the sample be subjected to chemical analysis to determine the gluten quantity and character, but the relative expansibility will be determined, the color of the flour as referred to a standard white will be measured, the effect of bleaching on the character of the gluten be determined, and finally practical baking tests made upon the flour produced, thus giving a complete record not only as to the field characteristics of the grain, but also the milling and baking qualities of the flour.

In this industry, and in many others in California, immense financial considerations are at stake, warranting some expense and effort, and the writer doubts whether any other single line of investigations in the agricultural field promises wider usefulness than that here described. Dairying and general farming should and will make inroads upon wheat raising as a single farm crop, yet the wheat crop will always be an important factor. The present average yield is too low, and the enterprising grower wants more. Better seed and better preparation for the crop will produce the desired result, at least much improve the present conditions. The miller wants the wheat of higher gluten quality. The selection of the right kind of seed and planting it in the right localities will much improve the industry in this direction.

The time has passed when farming can be considered as an expenditure of individual energy. It demands the same consideration, in a general way, in respect to field crops as that devoted by the practical stock grower to the development of animals, and when this can be secured we may look for surprising results under the genial climate and the rich soil of California.

IN OLD NANTUCKET.

RELICS OF VOYAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
WHEN WHALING FLOURISHED.

[New York Tribune:] One can find something almost everywhere in quaint old Nantucket, the island off the New England coast which was first settled some forty years after the Mayflower landed at Plymouth. Almost every country, at least every seaboard country that was on the maps at the time when Nantucket sailing ships were the wonder of the world, is represented in the treasures which are preserved today in the chests and cabinets of the old families. Some of these importations of the days before the customs officer are of great wealth; in Nantucket they are priceless, for family pride forbids their sale.

In those days when a Nantucket matron wanted silk for a new dress a gallant captain brought it to her from the Orient. Her furs came direct from Russia, her spices from India and her hat from Leghorn direct. This meant many ships, and ships must have records, so Nantucket has perhaps the most interesting collection of ships' logs in America. Some of them are treasured by descendants of the early captains. Others have been collected in the library of the Nantucket Historical Society. All are full of interest.

These logs are mostly in the cramped hands of first mates. Many are the thrilling tales disclosed in briefest, most prone outline. The loss of a ship's boat with its complement of men, the boarding of a derelict, a fight with a whale, are all recorded, but given no more prominence or detail than the daily latitude or longitude of the ship.

The logs of whaling ships are particularly interesting. It was the custom for the mate to enter each capture or loss of a whale. In the margin the mate drew a crude picture of the whale, leaving a blank in the center in which to register the number of barrels of oil obtained. In some of the old logs these entries are made with a die. If the whale got away only the flukes were stamped upon the log book. Ships which were spoken were duly entered in the log, and sometimes the margin showed a drawing, true to life in every nautical detail, at least, even though the sea and background of islands left much to the imagination.

It is said that a ship never returned to Nantucket from a whaling voyage with an empty hold, and that there are documents to prove it. That does not speak very well for a story which is retold today by natives of the island. It is of a vessel returning from a three years' cruise after whales. The captain was hailed at the bar by the pilot with a cheering "What luck, Cap'n?" "Well, I haven't got any oil, but I've had a mighty good sail!"

It is a characteristic story, however, for it shows the undaunted spirit of the men who made Nantucket famous.

IMMIGRANT STEAMSHIPS.

The average run of folk know the names of possibly half a dozen steamship companies that are engaged in the commerce of this port. There are in reality twenty-seven popular lines. They dumped upon the banks of Manhattan in 1904 the enormous number of 735,187 persons. Of these at least half a million were immigrants coming to El Dorado America for a home. Of the total number 68,704 were first-cabin passengers, mostly Americans returning from European tours after burning up the effete monarchies of the Old World. Included among these, it is conceded, were sundry titled derelicts in search of American millions, with an American girl thrown in for good measure here and there.—[New York Press.]

By Alleyne Ireland, F.R.G.S.

The carts bearing the corpses of murdered courtiers, which used to pass down to the river night after night, when Scoopayah Lat was queen, have been replaced by the wagons of the Public Works Department freighted with

Thus each Hurman is striving constantly to add to his record of meritorious deeds. If he is happily situated now his merit will go to insure continued happiness in his next life; if he is unfortunate in his present life his merit will add to the chance of better times in a future existence.

The duties of the nats are manifold. One of the important is to register the good deeds of the people.

For the accommodation of those who punish in the next world the Burmese great region of torment divided into others. The Burmese have a sacred mystic recalls the immortal poem of Dante, for native prince is shown the horrors of torment. He saw men devoured by fire pressed under immense mountains of beaten by fiery hammers, and so on the tortures which make those described by comparison.

Signs and Omens Prompt Almost Every

The Burman is essentially a man of
and almost every act of his life is adjusted
and which is set up either by his religion
ship. It is not surprising that a people w
ery passing cloud, into every running st
phenomenon of nature some occult sign
set great store by signs and omens; and
from the hour of his birth is subject to
rites, ceremonies and observances, all du
the literature of the country.

At the birth of a child the parents consider in order to find out what sort of an offspring is likely to have. This depends on the constellation under which he is born, and as the variety of characters is very great, a child born under Sa will be inclined to travel, curb the tendency, for he will either die drowned; a child born under Anura will be weak, and should confine himself to work, and avoid climbing trees; to be born under Karkatika will come a great chief, while the children born when Sita is the reigning constellation will be obliging and courteous.

About a fortnight after birth the child receives a name and the custom in all respectable families is to give the child a name which commences with one of the letters of the same of the day of birth. Thus children born on Friday might be named Mung Thun, Mr. Nohk, or Ma Shay. Mr. Long Life; or Mah Thin, Mr. Hlaw, Mrs. Nohky. Then each day in the week has its children various traits. One boy will be jealous; on Tuesday, honest; on Wednesday, short-tempered; on Thursday, mild; on Friday, quarrelsome; on Saturday, hot-tempered and quarrelsome; on Sunday, parsimonious.

Practically every boy in Burmah, whose the Buddhist faith, makes his real entrance stage of life by living in a monastery for religious study. Until he has done this he is less than a mere animal, for unless he has served some term he cannot accumulate merit; and for him holds nothing but a constant succession of sins more degraded and horrible than its own. In the monasteries the boys are taught to write, and they must commit to memory all the religious precepts; but beyond this they receive no instruction.

Courting and Marriage Customs of Burmese

There is a Burmese proverb which says, "Permits are beautiful when they are lean; animals when they are fat; men when they are young; and women when they are married."

Whether it be for this reason or for other reasons, it is a very popular institution with the Burmese. According to ancient Burmese law there are three ways in which a marriage can be arranged—by the parents of the couple giving them to one another; through the offices of a go-between, or by mutual arrangement between the parties chiefly concerned.

The usual courting time is from 9 o'clock until noon; but the love making is absolutely formalistic, and the fond pair are never alone together. The marriage always takes place in the presence of the bride's parents, and there is no religious ceremony, the marriage being regarded in the light of a civil contract.

In olden times it was the custom that the bridegroom should join hands in the presence of assembled guests, eat rice out of the same dish and take a few morsels of food held in the lips of the bride. These features of the celebration are observed on the wedding days, the marriage feast being taken in the evening, the solemn character of the occasion.

In Burmah the women occupy a much higher social scale than they do in most countries of the East. They run the household, carry on business, and they have been known to do so in the temporary absence of the guardian.

The Burmese have solved the problem of happy life with more success than has been made in any other country. They have made no efforts in that direction. The Burmese, refusing to acquire new wants, is able to live without severe toil; he does not covet riches, and he comes his way he immediately disposes of them on monasteries, by building pagodas, or by other works of merit; he inherits an attitude which enables him to derive vast enjoyment from the simplest and inexpensive tastes, his favorite amusements being the native dances and marionettes. He can see any evening in the open air, though he will respond when the hat happens to have a few cents with him.

the advent of British rule in Burmah has changed the life of the people in many ways. The warlike hill tracts can no longer levy blackmail on the peaceful inhabitants of the plains; the security of the coast is bringing capital to the country to develop a number of industries as far apart as rubber and rice milling; the country is being opened up by the use of river boats, railroads and cart roads. The change in the material surroundings of the people is



Pubblish; the palace inclosure, with its summer-houses and lakes for the delectation of the ladies of the court has become a military camp, and where Soopayah Lai was wont to watch the water lilies bloom while she devised ingenious tortures for any pretty maid-of-honor on whom the King's glances rested too kindly, there paces a gaunt Sikh sentry, his body obedient to the long persuasion of the drill sergeant, his mind freely roaming in the elysian fields of usury.

Trip to the Ruined City of Amarapura.

A trip to Mandalay always means a visit to the ruined city of Amarapura, one of the former capitals of Upper Burma, which can be reached in an easy hour's drive.

The drive is full of interest, for as you pass along the shady roads you see the Burmese sitting in their verandas engaged in all the trades which belong to the country—here a group of women weaving the rich silken *paso* or waist cloth for the men, or the gorgeous tamine or skirt for the girls; there some elderly expert putting the finishing touches to a beautiful tamansah obt, as the Burmese call the lacquer trays on which food is carried to the monasteries and pagodas, or again it is an affair of preparing a jar of *nga-pee*, the odoriferous salted fish in which the soul of the Burman delights.

As you approach Amarapura the country is covered with ruined pagodas, by tens, by scores, by hundreds, in every stage of decay. Some are little better than a heap of bricks and mortar, others exhibit every gradation of neglect from a mere weather-beaten disorder to broken spires and jungle-covered courtyards.

Amarapura itself is simply a city of ruined pagodas hidden in the dense brushwood which grows up so rapidly in a sub-tropical climate. All these pagodas were built as works of merit by devout Buddhists; but, although there is merit in building a pagoda, there is none in repairing one, and so they are allowed to suffer the same

Merk may be acquired in a thousand ways. He who sets up a row of water pots on a dusty road acquires merit; he who raises a sacred post, or builds a rest house, or founds a monastery, or presents a bell to a temple acquires merit; but the man who builds a pagoda insures for himself the highest degree of happiness, for he has taken a great step toward Neh'ban or Nirvana, when his individuality will cease and his essence will remain forever in a perpetual state of sacred calm.

Where the Good Burmese go Next.

It was at Mandalay that I had my first long talk, through the aid of an interpreter, with a Burman of Burmans, a man who had never been to Rangoon, a man who remembered the old, exciting days of King Theebaw, a man deeply versed in all that pertains to the life of the Burmese. We discussed many matters, and one of the most interesting was the Nat Pye, or spirit land to which those who have a balance of merit in their account with

that their merit may be duly recorded to their credit. When a Burman goes to the pagoda to make some offering, his first care is to strike one of the heavy bells provided for the purpose, in order to call the attention of his nat to the good deed he is about to perform.

But the nats have much to do besides registering mischievous actions; they must guard the people against the attacks of hostile nats, of ogres and specters of which the Burmese imagination is full; they must watch over the rice fields and the fruit trees, and keep sickness away from the house.

The Burmese have a very real faith in future punishment if their account with the world should close with a lack of merit. There are twenty-one kinds of people who may deserve a period in some place of torment after death; but all of these except fishermen and hunters may escape through good works. The exceptions seem to emphasize the humane characteristic of Buddhism, namely,

the absolute prohibition against taking life, even if it only be that of the lowest insect.

For the accommodation of those who must undergo punishment in the next world the Burmese promise one great region of torment divided into eight great chambers. The Burmese have a sacred mystery play which recalls the immortal poem of Dante, for in it a certain native prince is shown the horrors of the place of torment. He saw men devoured by five-headed dogs, pressed under immense mountains of red-hot rocks, beaten by fiery hammers, and so on through a series of tortures which make those described by Dante mild by comparison.

Signs and Omens Prompt Almost Every Act.

The Burman is essentially a man of religious feeling, and almost every act of his life is adjusted to some standard which is set up either by his religion or his nat worship. It is not surprising that a people who read into every passing cloud, into every running stream, into every phenomenon of nature some occult significance, should set great store by signs and omens; and every Burman from the hour of his birth is subject to an infinity of rites, ceremonies and observances, all duly set forth in the literature of the country.

At the birth of a child the parents consult the astrologer in order to find out what sort of a character their offspring is likely to have. This depends on the constellation under which he is born, and, as might be expected, the variety of characters is very great. Thus a child born under Sa will be inclined to travel, but he should curb the tendency, for he will either die in poverty or get drowned; a child born under Anura will be sickly and weak, and should confine himself to work about the house and avoid climbing trees; to be born under Pusa is to become a great chief, while the children who see the light when Sita is the reigning constellation will be respectful, obliging and courteous.

About a fortnight after birth the child must be named, and the custom in all respectable families is to give the child a name which commences with one of the letters in the name of the day of birth. Thus children born on Friday might be named Moung Than, Mr. Million; Moung Thee Shay, Mr. Long Life; or Mah Thin, Miss Learned; Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Nolsy. Then each day in the week confers on its children various traits. One born on Monday will be jealous; on Tuesday, honest; on Wednesday, short-tempered; on Thursday, mild; on Friday, talkative; on Saturday, hot-tempered and quarrelsome; on Sunday, parsimonious.

Practically every boy in Burmah, whose parents are of the Buddhist faith, makes his real entrance upon the stage of life by living in a monastery for the purpose of religious study. Until he has done this he is no more than a mere animal, for unless he has served in a monastery he cannot accumulate merit, and for him the future holds nothing but a constant succession of existences, each more degraded and horrible than its predecessor.

In the monasteries the boys are taught reading and writing, and they must commit to memory a great many religious precepts; but beyond this they receive little instruction.

Courting and Marriage Customs of Burmese.

There is a Burmese proverb which says, "Monks and hermits are beautiful when they are lean; four-footed animals when they are fat; men when they are learned, and women when they are married."

Whether it be for this reason or for others, marriage is a very popular institution with the Burmese. According to ancient Burmese law there are three ways in which a marriage can be arranged—by the parents of the couple giving them to one another; through the good offices of a go-between, or by mutual arrangement between the parties chiefly concerned.

The usual courting time is from 9 o'clock at night inwardly onward; but the love making is accompanied by no formalities, and the fond pair are never absolutely shut together. The marriage always takes place in the house of the bride's parents, and there is scarcely any ceremony, certainly no religious ceremony, as marriage is viewed in the light of a civil contract.

At times it was the custom that the bride and groom should join hands in the presence of the assembled guests, eat rice out of the same dish, and each take a few morsels of food held in the lips of the other; but these features of the celebration are often omitted nowadays, the marriage feast being taken to represent the social character of the occasion.

In Burmah the women occupy a much higher place in the social scale than they do in most countries in the Far East. They run the household, carry on every kind of business, and they have been known to do policeman's work in the temporary absence of the guardian of the peace.

The Burmese have solved the problem of leading a busy life with more success than has generally attended human efforts in that direction. The Burman, by steadily refusing to acquire new wants, is able to live comfortably without severe toil; he does not covet riches, and if they come his way he immediately disposes of them by gifts to monasteries, by building pagodas, or by undertaking other works of merit; he inherits an artistic sense which enables him to derive vast enjoyment from a thousand simple and inexpensive tastes, his favorite amusements being the native dances and marionette shows, which he can see any evening in the open air without charge, though he will respond when the hat goes round, if he happens to have a few cents with him.

The advent of British rule in Burmah has changed the life of the people in many ways. The warlike tribes of the hill tracts can no longer levy blackmail on the peaceful inhabitants of the plains; the security of life and property is bringing capital to the country for investment in a number of industries as far apart as rubber mining and rice milling; the country is being opened up by means of river boats, railroads and cart roads. And with these changes in the material surroundings of the Bur-

mese many observers detect a slow and insidious change in the mentality of the people.

It is feared that the spread of western ideals in Burmah may be followed by all the evils which so often accompany the undoubted benefits which the substitution of honest and efficient administration for the corrupt and despotic rule of native potentates are known to confer upon the inhabitants of tropical and semi-tropical countries.

Burmans of the older school and foreigners who have resided many years in the country, tell us that the younger generation of Burmans is losing its deep faith in Buddhism and is adopting no other religion in its place; that the courtesy and pleasing manners of olden times are disappearing in the rush and hurry of Occidental methods; that for the first time in Burmese history intemperance and avarice are beginning to appear among the people.

No one can speak with authority on these matters who has not lived for many years in the country; but the picture I have just painted from the observations of others is unfortunately only too well supported by the evidence which has been collected in other tropical and semi-tropical countries.

There appears to be in the tropical people a capacity for development along certain lines and up to a certain point; and so long as these people are not forced by the irresistible march of human progress to live side by side with people of the northern races, the native system of government, the native structure of society serve well enough to carry things along. But contact with western civilization has always had much the same result upon tropical people. The mere force of impact has destroyed the weaker native institutions, and the people have found it alike impossible to retain their old methods of thought and action in the new circumstances of their life or to adopt together with the outward forms and observances of the newcomers the inward convictions on which alone they can permanently exist.

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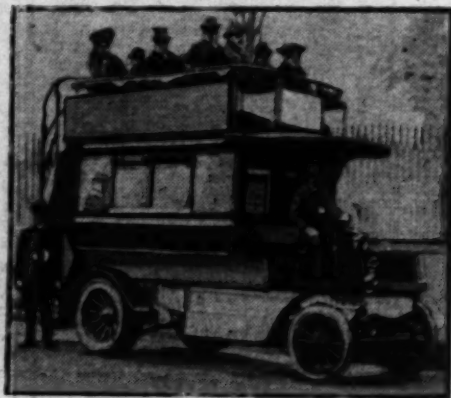
Motor 'Buses for London.

SELF-PROPELLED VEHICLES REPLACING OLD OMNIBUSES.

From the London Illustrated Mail.

AFTER years of patient experiment and persevering endeavor, a satisfactory motor omnibus has been constructed, and there is little doubt that in a comparatively short space of time the old-fashioned lumbering horse vehicles Londoners have tolerated so long will be banished from the thoroughfares of the great metropolis.

The Road Car Company have ordered over fifty of the new vehicles, and Messrs. Tilling, the proprietors of the Times motor omnibuses that ply between Oxford circus and Peckham Rye have several running with such excellent results, that this firm proposes at once dis-



LONDON MOTOR BUS.

placing all its horse-drawn vehicles.

The London General Omnibus Company already has two motor omnibuses carrying passengers with expedition and in comfort from Hammeramith to Piccadilly. One is a large vehicle with accommodation for twenty-six people, that under the existing regulations may only travel at twelve miles an hour. The other, a smaller car, holding but fourteen, may spin along at twenty miles an hour.

It is upon these two cars that the motor omnibuses ordered by the Road Car Company are being modeled. The smaller omnibuses are to be employed for the less-congested routes, and those on which there are steep ascents. The larger ones will carry thirty-two passengers, and these will be used wherever possible.

It is calculated by the Road Car Company that 335 motor omnibuses could replace the 450 omnibuses and five thousand-odd horses at present in its employ. This great economy will be effected partly owing to the larger number of passengers the new vehicles will hold, but also by the greater speed at which they can travel. If all the omnibus companies are able to lessen the number of vehicles that encumber our overcrowded thoroughfares they will accomplish not a little in the direction of solving the much-discussed traffic problem.

The omnibus will then become a vehicle that the business man may ride in. At present those to whom time is of importance seek some other mode of reaching the city from their home. The omnibus, that is desirable in many ways, is altogether too slow. But the motor omnibus will cover a forty-five-minute journey in half an hour, and probably less, when the new traffic con-

ditions render it possible for the authorities to extend the speed limit.

The omnibus companies themselves will save considerably in the item of rent for premises, and also, of course, on forage. But against this advantage it is estimated that £455 must be ticked off each motor omnibus for depreciation of tires. On the whole, however, the more up-to-date method of locomotion will benefit the companies as much as it will the public.

It will be good news to the many friends of omnibus drivers, a class of men who, by their efficiency and good humor, have won a warm place in the hearts of all those who have come in contact with them, that the companies do not propose dismissing these men and securing the services of others to drive the new vehicles. At first, as it is well known, the omnibus drivers did not take kindly to the self-propelled vehicle, but now they have realized that motor omnibuses are destined to stay, they are less antagonistic. Those who have had an opportunity of trying have quickly mastered the vagaries of the horseless carriage. Said one typical driver: "She (he alluded to the motor omnibus he drove) is much easier to handle than the quietest pair I ever struck."

Those with sentimental regrets for the loss of the steeds should comfort themselves with the thought that the animals will be saved from a life of few days and much labor. The average omnibus horse lasts but four years, and, in spite of the humane treatment these animals now receive, their existence is an exceedingly hard one. The lady who will stop the omnibus a few seconds after it has started can provide, it will be pleasant to realize, no terrors for the steel-hearted steam engine.

ROMANOFF DYNASTY.

THE FIRST OF THE CZARS WAS CHOSEN BY A REPRESENTATIVE.

[New York Tribune:] The Romanoff dynasty of Czars, of which the present Emperor of Russia is a member, has ruled the empire since 1613, when Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff was elected Czar by an assembly of representatives, following a national uprising. The previous rulers, the descendants of Ivan III, who threw off the yoke of the Mongols in 1462, became extinct about 1592, and the country had been torn by wars among the nobles and by popular risings against them. It was as the champion of the last of these risings that the Romanoff dynasty came into power.

The steady growth of the Russian empire began about that time. Michael purchased peace from the Poles and devoted himself to strengthening the empire, but under his son the territory given the Poles was recovered, and his grandson conquered the Cossacks and fought the first successful war with the Turks. Another grandson of Michael, Peter the Great, is considered in many respects the real founder of the empire as a modern power. It was he who introduced into the semi-oriental customs of the Russians of his day the occidental customs which have been so fruitful a source of trouble ever since. Under Peter the empire wrested territory from the Turks, Poland and Sweden, and the internal administration of the government, as well as its foreign policy, was placed practically on the footing it now occupies.

The next period of rapid development in Russia came under Catherine II (1762-96), who ascended the throne after causing the murder of her husband, Peter III. She furthered the spread of western civilization in the empire, enacted laws favorable to the development of commerce and industry, and introduced administrative changes. She was the guiding spirit in the spoliation of Poland, and fought the Turks in two successful wars. Her son, Paul I, carried on a constant fight with his aristocracy, and established the censorship of the press and the secret police system. He was preparing to make war on England when he was assassinated by conspirators.

Alexander I, who assumed power in 1801, was a lover of peace, and abolished serfdom in the Baltic provinces. It was he who fought Napoleon, and led him into the disastrous invasion of Russia. The latter years of his reign were less liberal, and his son carried on a reactionary policy. His grandson, Alexander II, however, proved the most liberal of Russia's rulers, and, while prosecuting the expansion of the empire in all directions, instituted many internal reforms. He abolished the secret police, and was said to be about to propose marked changes in the form of government when he was assassinated in 1881.

His son, Alexander III, took as advisers the extreme reactionaries and autocrats. He was succeeded in 1894 by Nicholas II, the chief feature of whose reign has been the development of Asiatic Russia.

COOKED QUOTATIONS.

A cook in the country is worth two in the intelligence office.

Cooks are not always what they seem.

A commuter and his cook are soon parted.

The pan is mightier than the sword.

Money makes the cook go.

A man's house is a cook's mansion.

Cooks never strike twice in the same place.

Wives rush in where cooks fear to tread.

Distance does not lend enchantment to the cook.

Charity begins at home—provided you give her the proper inducements.

All things come to him who waits—except cooks.—[New York Sun.]

In England the upper class gambles, but does not drink; the middle class drinks, but does not gamble, and the lower class both drinks and gambles. It is a characteristic circumstance that the upper class makes laws to prevent the lower class from gambling, and the lower class is in favor of legislation to prevent the upper class from drinking.—[London Truth.]

The Other Half of the World. By G. W. Burton.

HOW THE BELGIANS LIVE. THE ECONOMICAL AND MONOTONOUS LIFE OF THE POOR.

By a Special Contributor.

THE reader who has read the last letter in this series cannot escape the question how do people live on such wages? It is perfectly obvious that they must live poorly enough. Yet, perhaps, not so poorly as many may think. The cost of living here is low. In spite of the fact that all the wheat and much of the other grains, most of the meat, great quantities of beer and all the wine used in Belgium are imported, yet they all cost very little more in the countries where they are produced. This, of course, means that the

kind of fat, some second-grade butter or even lard, being quite common ingredients. There will be a bountiful amount of vegetables, chiefly potatoes, and with fine herbs chopped very fine which give it an appetizing appearance and flavor, too. There will be a piece of bread with this, often rye bread, or some kind of "gray" bread, as they call it, and perhaps cheese. Those who can afford it had cheese at breakfast, too. The cost of cheese is about the same as in America and the quality is as fine as the best made in the Mohawk Valley. Those people used to close economy have learned that fine cheese at 20 to 25 cents a pound is three times as cheap as meat at the same cost. Weight for weight it will sustain physical action three times as long. If the poorer classes buy meat at all it is occasionally and then only the cheapest portion of the

absolutely none as a general rule. The family—there is always a family, generally a large one—lives in two or three small rooms. They do not live, they huddle. From daylight to dark night they toil. I never saw men and women work so steadily. They never stop from hour to hour. Their nourishment is the plainest and scantiest, their clothing is in the same order. It has been since their birth. So it will be until their death. So it was with their fathers and grandfathers. So it will be with their children and grandchildren.

Easily Kept Accounts.

Here is the way one of them makes up his account: "Self, wife, two children, wages 8 cents an hour, twelve hours in summer, seven and one-half in winter, daily wages, summer, 96 cents; winter, 60 cents; yearly gain, \$236, a considerable amount above the average of the neighbors; rent of two rooms, \$58; clothing, \$30 for the whole family; food and fuel, \$150; dues to sick fund, \$8.32; total, \$235.82. Food, breakfast, coffee, bread and butter, dinner, potatoes fried in fat and other vegetables; supper same as breakfast, a little meat on Sunday."

Why Not Help Themselves.

"No ameliorations?" "No hope of any?" You say that is impossible. They should demand betterment. They should strike! How easy to talk at arm's length! How easy to theorize on matters about which we know nothing! As I am writing this letter, there comes an appalling story from Great Britain about 800,000 persons facing a bleak, dull, sunless, cheerless winter without any prospect of work. Arm's length theorizing men do not strike under such circumstances. In our own country, in 1894 and 1895, under the blessings of a free trade Democratic administration when free army was served in every city in the United States, how many strikes were there?

A Concrete Case.

Le Petit Bleu here at Brussels this week published this story, which is by no means an isolated case: "A workman a day or two ago entered the police office at Charleroi and stated that he had come from Brussels on foot to look for work and that not finding any he had become exhausted with hunger and fatigue. They gave him something to eat and lodging for the night at the police office. Next morning an officer found him dead, hanged by his own hand. The poor fellow in a moment of utter discouragement had put an end to his miserable existence. His name was Theophile Timmerman, a factory hand, aged 35 years, married and the father of five children. After being employed for several years in one place in Brussels, some weeks ago he was thrown out of his employment and had walked all the way to Charleroi to seek work but was unable to get any."

He is far from being the only unfortunate out of work in Belgium. It is safe to say that there is not a day in the year, nor a year in twenty years, when there are not multitudes out of work in this dense hive of humanity. Such conditions are not auspicious for strikes. The voice of the labor agitator under these conditions falls to charm, "charm he never so wisely."

Strikes.

"Strikes?" They do strike here in Belgium. Last May the glassworks at Liège nearly all struck. They have been on strike for five months. The strike is just being declared off as these words are written. The strike has utterly failed and the men go back to work on the old terms existing before they struck. That is a pretty general rule in Belgium.

I have a government report before me. In this Belgium in five years there were 610 strikes, big and little. There were in all 162,263 laboring people involved for a longer or shorter period of time. Of these 115 were 16,000 hands, 10 per cent. of the whole, are reported as having succeeded. In 386 with 130,000 hands, 80 per cent. of the strike failed. The other 10 per cent. were generally failures, although the strikers were granted minor concessions. These strikes included nearly every line of industry. They were frequent among the miners.

Strikes That Failed.

In these strikes of the miners large numbers of workers were involved and the strikes were stubborn, lasting for long periods in some instances. But 94 1/2 per cent. of them were failures, and less than 1 per cent. succeeded. In one of these strikes of miners 19,000 hands were involved, in another 43,000. Increase of wages was in general the bone of contention. Now, while organization is pretty generally found among the people of all industries, the miners are the only toilers whose unions are of a general nature; all the local organizations are consolidated in a central body. Almost all the miners in the country belong to these unions. Yet it was right here that the strikes were most abortive. The men lost a very large sum of money in these strikes. Their families suffered unspeakable hardships. The loss of wages and the suffering were the net gain from the strikes. Our old friend, the law of "Supply and Demand," was on the spot, sleepless night, and day-tireless from year's end to year's end, inexorable from age to age, unchangeable as the polar star. When a labor agitator in Belgium comes to a body of men and says strike, if the men knew Shakespeare, they might well quote Julius Caesar and say: "What, wouldst thou up Olympus?" Strikes will not stay struck where the anguish of hunger gnaws at the vitals and there is no source of relief.

Amelioration? There is little of it in sight. There

are attempts to get it. The industries of so little or nothing of the soulless trust, which looms like Milton's death-hell, "A shape, which shape had none in feature, form or limb," is little known old-time firm with the management of father to son, with a close acquaintance, employer and employee, where the paymaster is the wage earner since they were little is not a heartless thing. That charity, "long and is kind" of the apostle is a comrade of the Belgium employer's heart. He gives and gives liberally, and gives over and over again to relieve his people. But if any American told a comparison of this humane feeling of a firm as compared with the bloodless head of the great trust, he ought to stop before he had wandered too far to return again.

Independence or Charity.

He should realize that after all it is as a favor from the better feeling of the would prefer this to the conditions by the nature of economic laws, and by virtue of liberal laws of our own land, the thrifty, industrious, sober laboring man in America reach of that dire penury which calls for

Multitudes of Americans have ever been a large fund of patriotism, which fill with pride when they realize that they are the beneficiaries of the blessings of American of they dwell under the impregnable defense of Rights," that their land is truly one of milk and honey, and rich with elevators and ice plants full of beef. But the more abroad the more lively, wide awake and their stock of patriotism.

MAKE BELIEVE.

If I were Herod, love, and you
Herodias,

Radiant with beauty, in my view
Did pass and pass,
Seeking my favor for your grace,
To crown or kill;

Ah, I should turn away my face
Nor trust my will!

Far from me all things false or true
Save you, should pass,

If I were Herod, love, and you
Herodias.

If I were Merlin, love, and you
Were Vivien,

Who, lithe and lissome, subtly knew
The hearts of men,

And you should curve about my arm
Your prayerful arm,

And kiss me, breathing on my cheek
My mystic charm,

Which never another wise man knew
Should leave me then,

If I were Merlin, love, and you
Were Vivien.

If I were Xerxes, love, and you
My Esther, queen,

Your downcast lashes wet with dew
Of anguish keen,

Should kneel before my throne and
To hear my word,

Your heavenly breast with passionate
Quick breathings stirred;

No kingly bounty were enough,
No gift but mean,

Were I Ahasuerus, love,
And you my queen.

I king at heart, am I, and you
A queen, my love,

Having no empire save a few
Sweet dreams thereof,

A hunter hobbling on a crutch,
A ship on shore,

Am I, who fain would give so much
And am so poor.

But, though old gold is words, our
But songs of wine,

Your queenly realm of love is won
A king's like mine.

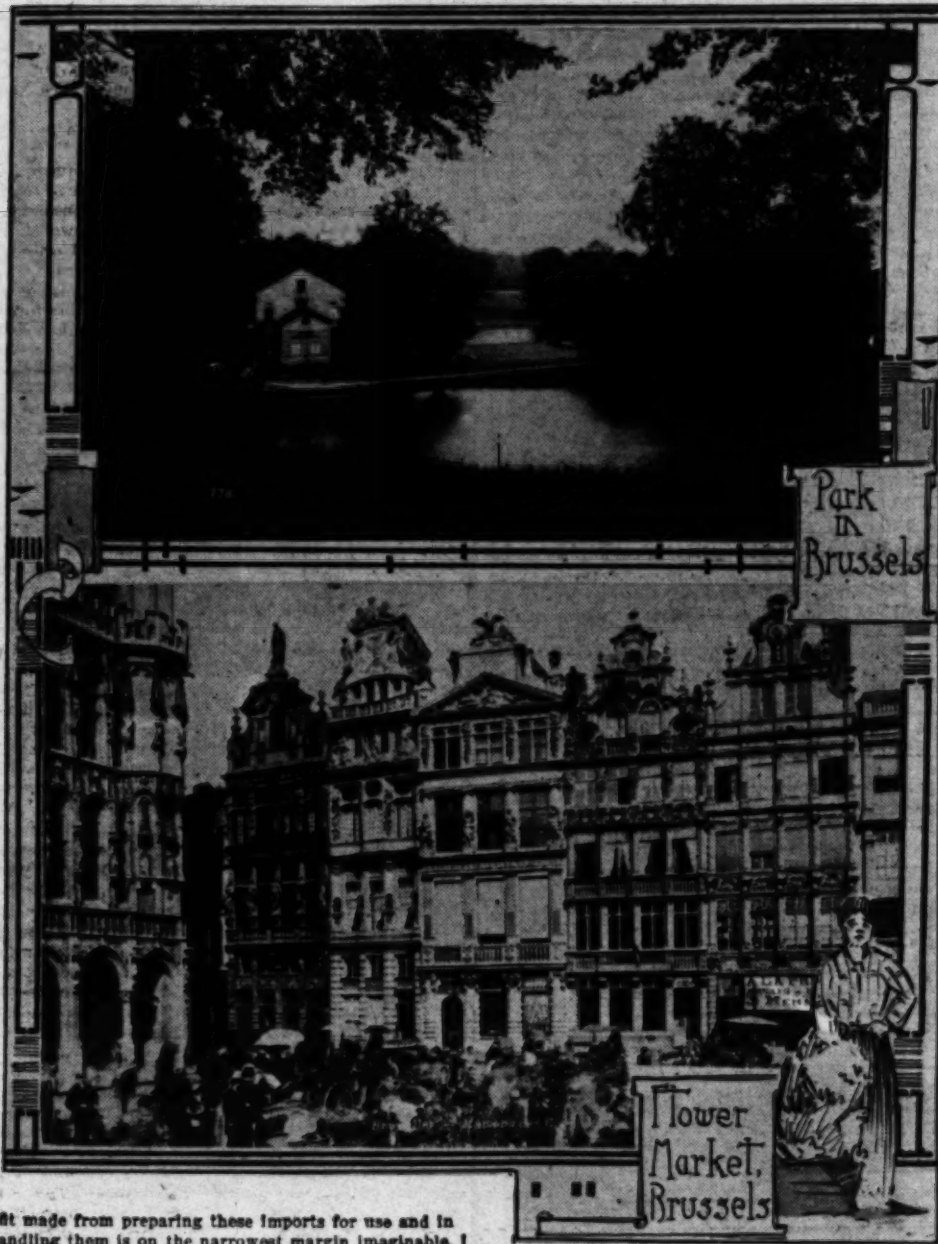
—[Charlotte]

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS CARD

Is the originator of the first Christmas card become as great a subject of controversy as of the adhesive stamp and the safety bicycle? Today most people who took an interest in the matter would have credited either the late Cole or Mr. J. C. Horsley, R. A., with the invention of the first card, and they would date down as 1846. But a new claimant is today—the late Mr. W. A. Dobson, R. A., is supported with circumstantial detail in W.

The birth of the Christmas card is put back to 1844. Mr. Dobson was a lonely young man who conceived the idea of acknowledging a friend by sending him a picture illustrating a festive season—a cheerful family group, such as the familiar Christmas accessories.

The distant friend was delighted, showed friends, and Mr. Dobson was encouraged to year to secure the aid of the local lithographers—imitators one after another, until the business man stepped in to make money was originally a work of love. But the Christmas cards of today are a long remove from the Father Christmases and Robin Redbreasts of ago.—[London Chronicle.]



profit made from preparing these imports for use and in rehandling them is on the narrowest margin imaginable. Where wages are so low, the profits of manufacturing and merchandising are also low. Then again the consumption per capita of these imported foods is small. A large area of Belgium is devoted to grazing, and this is proven to give the largest amount of nutriment of anything known. Milk, butter and cheese enter into the food of the poor in large amount. Some 200,000 acres in the kingdom are devoted annually to potatoes which yield an enormous tonnage and furnish a couple of good meals a day for a large number of working people. Another crop which serves a similar purpose is cabbage. The average price of potatoes to the farmer is about one-half a cent a pound. Coffee is another thing in common use because it is cheap. The poorer classes may have a pretty fair article of coffee at 15 cents a pound roasted. This is the great producing country of chicory, and its use in coffee is almost universal here. This cheap coffee may be of rather low grade, but well roasted and liberally with chicory, it has a rich appearance and chicory gives it the predominant flavor.

Economical Meals.

The average working man or woman goes to his daily toil with a cup of this hot coffee and a slice of bread. They call it "taking their coffee," indicating what predominates. At about 8 o'clock there are a few moments' intermission during which another large amount of coffee with some bread is taken. At noon comes the chief meal and it very generally consists of soup with very little meat used in making it, more likely some

animal. But they will take mere scraps of meat from the neck or other coarser cuts, and decoct a stew far more appetizing, and, perhaps, more nutritious than the best "T-bone" steak cut from an Illinois steer. But meat in any form enters but little into the fare of a Belgian workingman. For supper, after the day's toil is done, there is another bowl of soup similar to that at dinner, or a cup of coffee and a slice of bread similar to the breakfast. There may be a dish of potatoes, cabbage or other vegetables at either dinner or supper but I do not think such is the general rule.

Clothing Very Cheap.

The cost of clothes is very low. All sorts of clothing is cheap. The workingman can buy his "Sunday" suit for \$4 or \$5. His wife's will not cost nearly that sum. That of the children's still less. "Sunday suit?" Multitudes of these incessant toilers never knew what it was to have such a thing. Those who indulge in the luxury make one such suit last for years, sometimes as many as ten.

A Monotonous Life.

So life goes on year after year, life after life, generation after generation, in the same groove. The toil is without intermission from early youth, almost from childhood to extreme old age. The lot is a hard one, hardest because of the hopelessness of amelioration. There is no outlook for these people, no "future" before them, no room for ambition, no hope of betterment—

are attempts to get it. The industries of Belgium know so little or nothing of the soulless corporation. The trust, which looms like Milton's death at the gates of hell, "A shape, which shape had none distinguishable in features, form or limb," is little known here. The old-time firm with the management descending from father to son, with a close acquaintance between employer and employee, where the paymaster has known the wage earner since they were little boys together, is not a heartless thing. That charity, which "suffereth long and is kind" of the apostle is a constant, abiding lamplight of the Belgium employer's heart in very many cases. He gives and gives liberally, gives promptly and gives over and over again to relieve the wants of his people. But if any American toiler is busy with a comparison of this humane feeling of the head of the firm as compared with the bloodless, heartless operation of the great trust, he ought to stop before his thoughts have wandered too far to return again.

Independence or Charity.

He should realize that after all it is "charity," wrong as a favor from the better feeling of the rich man. Who would prefer this to the conditions by which in the very nature of economic laws, and by virtue of the just and liberal laws of our own land, the thrifty, provident, industrious, sober laboring man in America is out of the reach of that dire penury which calls for charity?

Multitudes of Americans have ever been possessed of a large fund of patriotism, which fills their hearts with pride when they realize that they are the beneficiaries of the blessings of American citizenship, that they dwell under the impregnable defense of the "Bill of Rights," that their land is truly one that flows with milk and honey, and rich with elevators full of wheat and ice plants full of beef. But the more they roam abroad the more lively, wide awake and active becomes their stock of patriotism.

MAKE BELIEVE.

If I were Herod, love, and you
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Radiant with beauty, in my view
Did pass and pass,
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And kiss me, breathing on my cheek;
My mystic charm,
Which never another wise man knew,
Should leave me then,
If I were Merlin, love, and you
Were Vivien.

If I were Xerxes, love, and you
My Esther, queen,
Your downcast lashes wet with dew
Of anguish keen,
Should kneel before my throne and wait
To hear my word,
Your heavenly breast with passionate
Quick breathings stirred;
No kingly bounty were enough,
No gift but mean,
Were I Abasuerus, love,
And you my queen.

I king at heart, am I, and you
A queen, my love,
Having no empire save a few
Sweet dreams thereof,
A hunter hobbling on a crutch,
A ship on shore,
Am I, who fain would give so much
And am so poor.
But, though old gold is words, our mirth
But songs of wine,
Your queenly realm of love is worth
A king's like mine.

—[Charlotte Observer.]

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Is the originator of the first Christmas card destined to become a great subject of controversy as the inventor of the adhesive stamp and the safety bicycle? Up to yesterday most people who took an interest in the matter would have credited either the late Sir Henry Cole or Mr. J. C. Horsley, R. A., with the production of the first card, and they would have put the date down as 1846. But a new claimant is put forward today—the late Mr. W. A. Dobson, R. A., and his claim is supported with circumstantial detail in *World's Work*. The birth of the Christmas card is put back two years, to 1844. Mr. Dobson was a lonely young man, who one day conceived the idea of acknowledging the kindness of a friend by sending him a picture illustrative of the festive season—a cheerful family group, surrounded by the familiar Christmas accessories.

The distant friend was delighted, showed it to other friends, and Mr. Dobson was encouraged the following year to secure the aid of the local lithographer. Then came imitations one after another, until ten years later the business man stepped in to make money out of what was originally a work of love. But the ambitious Christmas cards of today are a long remove from the primitive Father Christmases and Robin Redbreasts of sixty years ago. —[London Chronicle.]

Anna Humming Bird.

SOMETHING ABOUT HER OWN AND
HER NEIGHBOR'S CHILDREN.

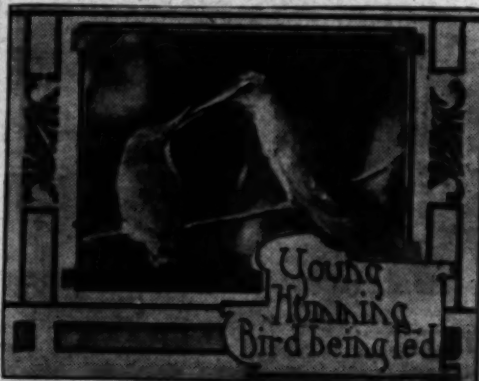
By a Special Contributor.

IF one can be so lucky as to watch the growth of a couple of baby humming birds he will declare he "never saw anything so interesting."

At first they look like little black bugs with just a hint of a beak in the middle of the lips, snuggled up to the bottom of the nest. Then appear lines of tiny feather quills along the back, and gradually the gray of the breast with the green of the back. You cannot tell surely whether they are opposite sexes, but we suppose they are. The male juvenile resembles his mother in coloring, attaining his father's beauty only at maturity.

But I will continue my story of Anna as an individual, representing only one of many I have watched and loved and who have come to trust me in return. I say they have come to trust me. Many persons think a bird at nesting time, if daily attended by a bird lover, simply learns to not be afraid of a human being in any form or face or voice. Let such be not too confident! Many a time did I try Anna to see if it were actually me whom she trusted. While I could stand and stroke her back and lift the young from the nest, cover the whole in case of a storm, in short, do anything I chose with the family, it was different in case of a stranger. I would ask anyone to stand in my place at the nest, always with the result of frightening the mother. She would not be touched by a strange hand, but remained on the nest, anxiously screaming her tzip-tzip exactly as she does when a shrike or squirrel approaches the nest.

Anna came to think of me as one of the family, so, when I broke the nest branch and carried it to another



place in the garden, she found me and fed the young in my hand. One birdling left the nest in advance of its mate for the reason that its egg was deposited, two weeks before, a single day in advance of the other. I give you a photograph of Anna feeding this one on a branch which I held in my hand. The other midget remained in, or rather on, the nest as you see, and as all baby hummers do remain, for a day or two, sitting pensively on the edge of the battered old cradle. The nest is broken and soiled, and almost detached from its twig. But I saw Anna try her best to rebuild it many times. In short, she succeeded once in rearing another brood on the old safe site in midsummer, for humming birds rear several broods in a single season.

After the young had left the nest they remained trustful and often met me about the grounds and fed from my fingers. Anna herself many a time has alighted on my hands, and even on my face, especially if I hold a group of nasturtiums in my lips. Anna takes my open eyes for a bath sometimes and would plunge into them did I not close them tight. She is always on the lookout for a nice bath in a suitable place! I have seen her teach her young to bathe in a rose petal, a curled-up cabbage leaf, and even among dewdrops on a grass blade. Among the dewdrops she never stepped her feet on ground or blade, but simply swung her beautiful body among the glistening drops. She loves to toboggan down the long, slender, slippery leaves of the bamboo, folding her tiny feet beneath her breast and sliding, in pure glee, from top to bottom.

During the nesting time of all the birds of the garden, Anna "plays mother" to every species. It is she who gives the alarm of danger in mid-air, crying her emphatic tzip-tzip loudly. She is more courageous than larger birds, attacking squirrel or shrike, or stranger bird on a visit to the grounds. I have seen her drive a big gray squirrel from the linnet's nests up in the blue gum, when all the other birds failed to move him. I think marauders respect the tiny antagonist and feel ashamed for being where they have no right to be.

When Anna has met with a family accident as sometimes happens, the young being stolen by a shrike, or a falling leaf has covered the eggs or helpless little birdlings, Anna takes the orphans of other humming birds which I bring to her. Sometimes a mother has failed to return to her nest, and the young are left helpless. When I offer them to Anna she is so glad! She will cuddle them, and nurse them, and admire them, and assume the attitude of actual gladness that she has a recompense for her own losses. More than once have I presented her with a foundling baby to see her rear it and send it out into the world on its own mission to birds and humanity. "To birds," for as I said, apart from her care of her own family, a humming bird is the collier for her neighbor's lambs. "For humanity," for one who loves the birds will find himself loving his fellows better, especially children.

Now is the time for everybody to get acquainted with Anna and her family. She is nesting from now to next September, when she will be obliged to look after her next year's suit of clothes.

ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GRINDSTONE.

Oh, don't you remember the days of your boyhood, When active as chore boy, upon the old farm, The big chips that you turned on which your bare feet stood,

As the frost on the meadow you viewed with alarm; The old family cutter, the chickens would roost on, The sweet-scented barnyard, the male cow did guard, The wide-spreading hayrack thrown down on the green lawn,

And e'en the old grindstone that stood in the yard, The old-fashioned grindstone, the iron-cracked grindstone,

The back-breaking grindstone that stood in the yard?

Say, don't you remember the old-fashioned grindstone, The straining your muscles to turn the old crank, The back-breaking process to move that old grindstone, The struggle to turn for the man lean and lank; The old flaring tin horn that called you to dinner, Its sweet sound so dear to the heart of a boy, Who, starved for refreshments, could hardly get thinner, While turning the grindstone, not wholly a joy; The old-fashioned grindstone, the iron-cracked grindstone,

The back-breaking grindstone that stood in the yard?

Oh, don't you remember the knock of the broom, The start from your slumbers, at dark hour of four, The shivers you felt as you rushed from your bedroom And voted the old cook to regions much lower; The cows on the stables must be milked and watered, The cattle in the yard be foddered with corn, The chores of the farm boy would stand if you loitered, And e'en the old grindstone would wait thus forlorn; The old-fashioned grindstone, the iron-cracked grindstone,

The back-breaking grindstone that stood in the yard?

Oh, don't you remember of sprouting potatoes, In cellar below, on a dark rainy day, The feeling of sadness when your neighbor's lad goes Fishing for suckers, while you're made to stay, The dark gloomy cellar, the lonesome lad in it, The feeling of despair, with heart like a stone, The strap of your father, the cane that stood nigh it, And e'en the old grindstone, that stood all alone; The old-fashioned grindstone, the iron-cracked grindstone,

The back-breaking grindstone that stood in the yard?

Oh, don't you remember your father's old woodshed, Replete with memories of the old leather strap, The sawbuck and ax, with the old-fashioned bob sled, And every known torture to plague the small chap; The old open doorway, the swill tub that stood by it, The pig pen in sight, with fragrant smell on guard, The sounds and the smells would make you want to diet, While turning the grindstone, which stood in the yard, The old-fashioned grindstone, the iron-cracked grindstone,

The back-breaking grindstone that stood in the yard?

RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOLS IN CITIES.

One of the chief obstacles to the popularity and general use of the automobile has been the prevailing ignorance as to its mechanism and the impression that the operation of a machine required a specially high degree of skill. This difficulty, such as it is, will soon be dispelled by automobile schools in process of establishment in different cities, having for their avowed object the induction of prospective purchasers and owners into all the mysteries of electric, steam, and gasoline cars, and to train young men to become chauffeurs. A model school of this kind was established in Berlin last fall. The first course instructed the owners and operators of automobiles in the mechanism of various machines and in the art of running and caring for them. The second showed how automobiles are built, for the instruction of draftsmen and machinists. The course for professional chauffeurs dealt with steam, electric, and gasoline engineering, and was fully illustrated with boilers, engines, and other equipment, with which the students worked as students do at the regular technical schools.

In all the courses, theory and explanation were carried on with practice. The president of the Massachusetts Automobile Club and a number of manufacturers took a direct interest in the scheme, and it was a success from the beginning. Schools of a similar character are now in operation in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. Instruction such as is given in these places will help to meet the demand for skilled operators in the automobile business and eliminate many of the risks that now attend the use of horseless carriages for pleasure and business. —[Leslie's Weekly.]

ELECTRIC CLOTHING.

It is a French engineer who seriously announces his invention of a suit of electric clothing, with fine wire woven in the goods and a storage battery. By means of this invention he affirms that the body can be kept at a comfortable temperature in the coldest weather. There is no apparent reason why we should stop with this. Little if any more current would be needed to produce a light such as persons on the vaudeville stage display. Thus every pedestrian at night would become a walking lamp post, with electric force enough to shock an inebriate who might wish to cling to him. It would be practicable, too, for an American inventor to connect the current with roller skates, thus allowing every man to be his own trolley car. —[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Servia's Forbidden City.

A GLIMPSE OF LIFE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF NISCH.

From a Special Correspondent.

NISCH (Servia) Jan. 20, 1905.—For nothing worse than presuming to ask what a public building might be, I have been arrested in the city of Nisch, the Forbidden City of Servia. In Turkey they went one better and threw me in prison for presuming to walk the streets without written permit, but persons acquainted with the Balkans will tell you that ordinarily Servia and Turkey are two different propositions. Nisch, however, is a military town pure and simple, and the fact that I wore a kodak carrier and bore a guide book prejudiced the city against me.

Shooting up the Town.

Dispatches of the last few days tell of military anarchy in Nisch, and since the discovery of the late King's head on the new stamps, the populace take the two signs as portending direct evil. Officers of the garrison have smashed, with revolver shots, all the portraits of the King and Crown Prince which they could find in the town, and the Minister of War fears to punish the guilty ones, lest there be another regicide and ministericide in Belgrade. King Peter, too, is reported in constant fear of his life from the soldiery, and well may he be, for King Peter opened his career with a grievous blunder. When Peter came to the throne he immediately advanced all the regicides, as, of course, he had to do, but, not content with this, he

majority of Turks in its population of 24,450—but the stranger would hardly suspect it. In fact, aside from the old palace, or konak, used by the pashas to 1878—now the residence of the King when here—in whose gardens and fountains the oriental style is preserved, one could believe it a city of soldiers. Sightseeing, as such, is reduced to the minimum. A handsome new building on the banks of the Nisch houses the district officials, there is a Serb bishopric and four consulates for the stranger. That is all.

The city is encircled by pretty hills, with gardens and farm land where one may ramble for miles among the fields of cabbage, potatoes and mangoes to the mountains.

Strategic Value Long Recognized.

It is this location, however, that makes Nisch impregnable, and gives it its strategic value, for the city is so situated that it holds absolute command of the highways to both Bulgaria and Macedonia. Since the earliest times the power of this position was recognized in the Balkans. When Nisch was still old Naisus, famous as the birthplace of Constantine the Great,

terior, but for the two heavy glass chandeliers, resembling one of the churches of Holland, its walls being entirely whitewashed.

The Fortresses.

The fortresses are the center of interest for the tourist, and these are tantalizing because of the hidden sights they suggest.

There are, to begin with, quite a number of forts and defenses, and the stranger rambling too near these will at once place himself under suspicion. In the heart of the city, in the old Turkish quarter, are located the great forts. Then, on the city line, reached by a cantilever bridge over the Nishava, that is the path to the royal palace (a two-story yellow building in imitation of one at Belgrade, and decorated as to resemble a structure of stone), is still another military defense, with more of the great brown earthworks. By following the earthworks one may encircle the city, for, as at Paris, they practically follow the town walls. But the experiment is a rather hazardous one, and in a land where 30 cents is a full day's wages they charged me that amount to tighten a clasp, because I was a stranger and had no business in Nisch, and secondly, because it was a kodak case to be mended. Both stranger and kodak are rather unwelcome in Nisch, and even the shopkeepers seem to have imbibed the spirit.

Arrested for a Spy.

To just what extremes they will go was evident in the matter of my arrest. All that morning I felt as if I was being watched. Every police officer, every soldier, every townsman, eyed me and my inseparable kodak with suspicion.

After finishing the few sights enumerated in the guide book, I sauntered on toward the barracks. There are quite a large number of government buildings in this city, and when a tall one, later proving to be the State railway shops, confronted me, I could not tell just what it was. An army officer chanced to be passing just then, and I asked him, as a matter of course, instead of replying to my query, however, he sized me up, or rather drew inference from my camera, guide book and questions, for my language was unknown to him. Before I was quite aware of what had happened, an orderly was at his side, and they marched me off to army headquarters under arrest. There, after rather lengthy detention, an officer conversant in French was found. After a severe catechism and a rigid inspection of my letters of introduction and passport, I was told I might go. Neither apology nor excuse of any sort was offered. On the contrary, I was only too glad to be set free with an admonishment not to sketch or enter the forts.

Again at Liberty.

Obviously, for the rest of the day I took notes more secretly and was pretty careful what I snapped. There was a three-story stone barracks of the castellated sort near the training grounds which I wanted to photograph, and another garrison house of rather ancient style. But as the weather necessitated a long "time" exposure I scarcely cared to run the risk. The other buildings, the Old Kasernae and the Engineers' Barracks, were too plain in their design to be worth the risk—two-story white plastered walls fronting on three sides of an open square, to which the fourth wall is now being added. Some idea of the size of the building can be gained, however, from the fact that there are just twenty-one windows to a side on each floor, and that a small encampment of tents found place inside the court.

A Sleepy, Muddy Serb City.

Nisch, while affording little in the way of actual sightseeing, is bound in the near future to play an important part in Balkan history, when the overthrow of the balance of power occurs. Aside from its one-story, plaster, warm bath establishment (which, although known to the Romans, is still in use), it is such a typical sleepy, muddy Serb town, just different enough from Bulgarian cities of the same class to be interesting, that one can pass a day or so quite pleasantly exploring the place.

The main street of the city is wide and cobbled, and at either side a narrow strip of grass separates the highway from the sidewalk. Houses built of brick, covered with white, yellow or brown plastering, one or two stories high, are set right on the walk without an inch of garden space between. Stores and dwellings are mingled promiscuously. What adds still more to the irregularity of the town is that, while all the shops of a like sort are together, the one-story houses vary greatly in height that the cobblers may be almost as tall again as the bakery. Now and then second stories project and the upper floor of one man's house forms a protective eave for his neighbor's. Roofs of red tile add to the color effect, while signs in Cyrillic flash the picture. Most of the streets, and notably those among the whitewashed homes on the hill by the clock tower, are irregular. The habitues of a café occupy the greater part of the highway. Frequently a projecting street lamp almost collides with its cross-the-way neighbor.

A Modern Department Store.

The stores of Nisch are interesting for their peculiarities. The doors are no larger than the usual house entry, while ordinary "home" windows, set double against the cold, with bars across on the lower floor, are used for displaying wares. Window decoration, however, has scarcely become a fine art in Servia. Narrow shelves are set almost against the panes, with jars of sticky candy or souvenir postcards (no matter what else the shop may sell) at each end. The streets are fascinating because of these displays. One window will be heaped high with round, brown wicker baskets of fruit, grapes, pears, apples and notably quinces, which latter are eaten uncooked in large quantities through-

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out the Balkans. Here and there arbors the walk, as they do in lower Bulgaria, patterned from the Turk, present an opportunity one may look through over the shelves of loaves to the ovens and the white-robed cake shops, much as ours at home, are all the specialties of the place.

Other Trades Flourish.

Here, also, the open street facade looks through upon an anvil, whitewashed the shape of a gigantic mushroom, on which the charcoal is set to glow by a bellows, zontally upon a stand at one side. In disregard of grime and without apparent value, repose tawdry buckles, cigarette cases of silver and lockets, not badly shaped filigree'smith's white chesnes are sold, or the proverbial drug store. Throughout the glass bottles of colored water that mark carriages at home are replaced by large, gilt either side of the door—the one bearing Hermes and the other of Aesculapius. Be shops, where long, black ropes suspended bar at the door, mark a hardware dealer, place, with its fountain and the peasants' vegetables gathered daily.

Continuing up Kara George street of stores where gay clothing, cloths of all kerchiefs for headwear are sold, as well as gaudy shapes. Near by are the stores with iron bellowlets, dried-asparagus the farthest come next. Here the appropriate crosses—the arms of red and yellow design at the point of intersecting.

The Lazy, Idle Orient.

Street life at Nisch, where the cars do not, is the life of the idle East, and the numerous as the children on the streets are jolling, gossiping, sauntering without seem Americans constantly wonder how these things are "all a-go" out and a-coming" in the Balkans. Now and then a bag of his pipes saunters in from the near-by despite the mud, the children follow him to door, as they did the Pled Piper in Hamelin, the streets of Nisch are lack the cleanliness of the town of the Pled from army carryalls even wagons are scarce walk in the heart of the thoroughfare approval of some Serb "middle-of-the-road" avenues, narrow as the tenement alleys or Genoa, the little one-story homes which relieve the street picture by the few trees and the flower beds flanked with patches.

Women and Dress.

Most of the people of Nisch have taken dress, and only the poorest Turks wear the little Moslem girls at the two mosque bloomers sewed together at the ankles. Tu remain cloistered, and one sees comparatively on the streets. Occasionally one in gown of black, and almost as rarely, woman in national costume. Peasant men, too, come to town now and then in white, trimmed tastily with black. They carry bottles beneath the arm. When their daughters pay them, it is in waists of white, with draped curiously up one side so as to show of white petticoat. This, with a head kerchief, and a pole for suspending two bas, shoulder, completes the peasant woman's attire.

Children will be children, the world of youngsters of Nisch, school books under the arm, stop to torment the peasants here and there. Nisch make themselves distinctive, low, satin cap which folds together much "Stanley hats" worn in our cities not so long ago. Besides these and the heavy cape worn by the poorer men of Nisch, the essential in its costumery.

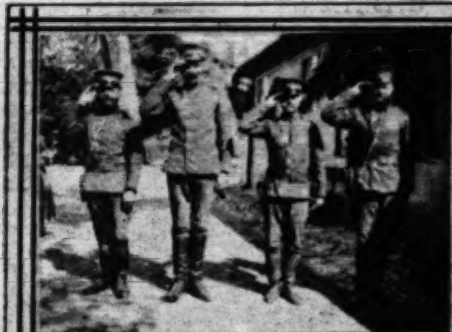
Street Characters.

Soldiers, of course, are everywhere, but other street characters of interest. Mushroom selling the dried fungi on wire, are numerous water sellers that parade the streets rembarajevo. Shepherds and cowherds from the meadows appear quaint, while gypsy children—the boys in their fexes—playing leap road, are even quaint.

No Industry.

Aside from the decadent remains of its fishing filigree trade, Nisch is today a town dustry. The famous red carpets of the past at Pirot, and the woven Serb aprons and brodered handkerchiefs are manufactured. Even the decorating of firearms has been. Aside from a young lady's school of some soldiers, Nisch might be a slumbering count. In fact, it is but a few blocks to the edge of where the chicory and the yellow daisy roadside, and the white ox teams lumber by nibble below long rows of Lombardy poplar one back in fancy to Normandy. On the mountains are the scrub-covered but not in Balkans. The bagpipers sit beside the river herds nibble close by—and one is again in Nisch.

But such is Nisch, and, once one has seen it, he must retreat, for to penetrate further is folk more and more suspicious. Serb life studied from the little hotel, where dinners



Waiting for the Soldiers



Peasants of Nisch



Officers' Wives in Gala Attire

Claudius II found it opportune to attack the Goths there, and, of course, overcame them. Attila recognized what Nisch in hostile hands might mean, so he destroyed the city. Justinian, in turn, was much of Attila's way of thinking, but instead of wiping out the little town, he resolved to strengthen it for his own purposes. After restoring the city Justinian fortified it to the greatest possible extent. In fact, through the centuries, Nisch came to be to the Serbs what Paris is to France—the core of the nation—and even Serb historians admit that the fall of Nisch, in 1376, was the first step in the decline of Serb independence. Hence the fear with which the peasants of today look upon the anarchy and the garrisoned city.

Battlefield of the Centuries.

Every invader of note has struggled for Nisch. In 1441 the Magyars, under John Hunyadi, took the city, and September 23, 1689, the Austrians, headed by the Margrave Louis of Baden, beat the Turks at the place. The next year the Moslems, spurred on by the loss of the great cross-roads post, struggled until they had wrested it back, and held it for forty-seven years, when the Austrian general, Seckendorf, captured the city. Austrian generals, in those days, were much akin to Russian admirals today, and that same year the city, under Gen. Dochat, capitulated to the enemy, and history goes on to say that Dochat was afterward beheaded for his cowardice. Count von Seckendorf it was who founded the present fortifications of Nisch, and year by year ever since they have been increased. In 1809, especially, the Serbs took to strengthening the city and rebuilding the old redoubts, ruins of one of which—where Stephen Sindjehich blew himself and an attacking party of Turks into the air—still survive, with a monument on the road to Pirot to tell the story. Both in '77 and '78 there were Turkish attacks upon Nisch, but since then that city has had peace and prepared for the future, so that today Nisch, like Pola on the Dalmatian coast, is a city that lives directly and indirectly almost wholly for the warrior. In fact, aside from the cathedral—a Byzantine structure of five cupolas, built by the Serbs some forty-five years ago—there is hardly a building of prominence in the city that is not connected with the war regime. This cathedral is rather uninteresting, its altar screen, fitted for four rows of pictures, being newly painted and lacking one row of icons. The seats reserved for the King and Queen, when here, are unworthy of comment. The whole in-

practically ousted from office the officers who adhere to the other party. In the Balkans a military man knows no other profession but soldiering, and so these men, many of whom had attained high rank, were minus livelihood. The result is that they gather in the cafés and casinos of the order of those we visited a few weeks ago, and plot to get back to power. How the return will be effected the future alone can show, but King Peter has his suspicions.

Enter Under Difficulties.

We entered Nisch by way of the night train from Constantinople, which we boarded at Pirot. My notes, by advice of those who knew Nisch, I had hidden in a bag carried next the skin, and felt prepared to meet all comers. It was an hour and twenty minutes' ride, the best part of which was spent in trying to find room to sit between the sleeping forms in the stuffy compartment, while the train bowed through the Nischawa Valley and made its halt at the little Roman (and later Turkish) town of Bela Palanka, now a town of 1800 population. We finally crossed the plain of Topolitze and arrived at Nisch.

It was after 10 when we got in, and the rain poured in torrents. The hotel, on arrival, proved to be full, which meant possibly four or five guests, and the kind-hearted proprietor vacated his own apartments on the ground floor that I might be accommodated—lace curtain, photo racks, sofa with great black pillows edged in embroidery, and all.

First Impressions of Nisch.

The next morning it was still drizzling when the exploration of Nisch began. Nisch, which is the capital of a Turkish livas or petty Governor, still has a ma-

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glass chandeliers, reminding one of the walls being stuccoed.

center of interest for the visiting because of the foreign.

quite a number of other stranger rambling too near the Turkish quarter, are located on the city line, reached the Nishava, that is also (a two-story yellow building, decorated with stucco and stone,) is still another of the great brown earthworks one may encircle, they practically follow the center is a rather hazardous center is a full day's wages to tighten a clasp, first, had no business in Nisch, Kodak came to be mended, rather unwelcome in Nisch, to have limbed that

will go was evident in that morning I felt as if police officer, every soldier, and my inseparable kodak enumerated in the guide the barracks. There are government buildings in this later proving to be the ed me, I could not tell whether I was passing a matter of course. In, however, he sized me from my camera, guide language was unknown to of what had happened, they marched me off to rest. There, after rather conversation in French was and a rigid inspection and passport, I was told nor excuse of any sort was only too glad to be not to sketch or enter

the day I took notes more what I snapped. There of the castellated sort which I wanted to photograph of rather ancient contained a long "time" on the risk. The other the Engineers' Barracks, to be worth the risk—fronting on three sides fourth wall is now because of the building can be that there are just in each floor, and that a place inside the court.

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wide and cobbled, and grass separates the high built of brick, covered plastering, one or two walk without an shelter and dwellings are adds still more to the while all the shops of a story houses vary so others may be almost as and then second stories the man's house forms a r's. Roofs of red tile signs in Cyrillic finish, and notably those in the hill by the clock case of a café occupy Frequently a project with its cross-the-way

resting for their peculiar than the usual house windows, set double on the lower floor. Window decoration, ne art in Serbia. Next the panes, with jars ards (no matter what end. The streets are ays. One window will own wicker baskets of notably quince, which quantities through-

out the Balkans. Here and there arbors stretch above the walk, as they do in lower Bulgaria. Bake shops, patterned from the Turk, present an open front that one may look through over the shelf of large, round loaves to the ovens and the white-robed baker; modern cake shops, much as ours at home, are also here.

The filigree shops are interesting, for these contain the specialties of the place.

Other Trades Flourish.

Here, also, the open street facade obtains, and one looks through upon an anvil, whitewashed and clean, the shape of a gigantic mushroom, on which the smoldering charcoal is set to glow by a bellows laid horizontally upon a stand at one side. In the ashes, regardless of grime and without apparent care for their value, repose tawdry buckles, cigarette cases, earrings of silver and lockets, not badly shaped. Next the filigree smith's white cheeses are sold, or there may be the proverbial drug store. Throughout the country the glass bottles of colored water that mark our apothecaries at home are replaced by large, gilded panels on either side of the door—the one bearing a profile of Hermes and the other of Aesculapius. Beyond the little shops, where long, black ropes suspended from an iron bar at the door, mark a hardware dealer, is the market place, with its fountain and the peasants selling fresh vegetables gathered daily.

Continuing up Kara George street one comes to stores where gay clothing, cloths of all shades and kerchiefs for headwear are sold, as well as brass jewelry of gaudy shapes. Near by are the tailors. Cannon stores with iron bellowets, dried-sausage shops and the farthest come next. Here the store section ends quite appropriately at the monument makers, where large stone crosses—the arms of red and blue and a yellow design at the point of intersecting—are on sale.

The Lazy, Idle Orient.

Street life at Nisch, where the cars do not yet penetrate, is the life of the idle East, and the poor are as numerous as the children on the streets at all hours—loitering, gossiping, sauntering without seeming purpose. Americans constantly wonder how these folks live, for if there be any place in the world where it seems that things are "all a-goin' out and a-nothin' comin' in" it is in the Balkans. Now and then a bag piper playing his pipes saunters in from the near-by mountains, and, despite the mud, the children follow him from door to door, as they did the Pied Piper in Hamelin. But, unlike Hamelin, the streets of Nisch are devoid and lack the cleanliness of the town of the Pied Piper. Aside from army carryalls even wagons are scarce, and folks walk in the heart of the thoroughfare as if in open approval of some Serb "middle-of-the-road" policy. In the avenue, narrow as the tenement alleys of Naples or Genoa, the little one-story homes have neat gardens, which relieve the street picture by the green of their trees and the flower beds flanked with vegetable patches.

Women and Dress.

Most of the people of Nisch have taken to European dress, and only the poorest Turks wear the fez, while the little Moslem girls at the two mosques still retain blouses sewed together at the ankles. Turkish women remain cloistered, and one sees comparatively few of them on the streets. Occasionally one meets a pope, in gown of black, and almost as rarely, a Christian woman in national costume. Peasant men from the interior come to town now and then in white flannel suits, trimmed tastily with black. They carry their water bottles beneath the arm. When their daughters accompany them, it is in waists of white, with a black skirt draped curiously up one side so as to show a triangle of white petticoat. This, with a head kerchief, also of white, and a pole for suspending two baskets on the shoulders, completes the peasant woman's attire.

Children will be children, the world over, and the mothers of Nisch, school books under the arm, as in America, stop to torment the peasants here. The Jews of Nisch make themselves distinctive by a curious Jewish cap which folds together much like the "Smiley hats" worn in our cities not so very many years ago. Besides these and the heavy brown woolen worn by the poorer men of Nisch, the city is conspicuous in its costumery.

Street Characters.

Hatters, of course, are everywhere, but there are other street characters of interest. Mushroom peddlers, selling the dried fungi on wire, are numerous, while the wine sellers that parade the streets remind one of Sanjero. Shepherds and cowherds from the surrounding meadows appear quaint, while gypsy children almost make the boys in their fezzes—playing leapfrog on the road, are even quaint.

No Industry.

Aside from the decadent remains of its once flourishing filigree trade, Nisch is today a town minus industry. The famous red carpets of the past are now made at Firat, and the woven Serb aprons and the gold-bordered handkerchiefs are manufactured elsewhere. Even the decorating of firearms has been given up. Aside from a young lady's school of some note, and the soldiers, Nisch might be a slumbering country village. In fact, it is but a few blocks to the edge of the town, where the chicory and the yellow daisy blooms by the roadside, and the white ox teams lumber by, and sheep nibble below long rows of Lombardy poplars that take one back in fancy to Normandy. On the road to the mountains are the scrub-covered but not unpretty Serb Balkans. The bagpipers sit beside the river while the birds nibble close by—and one is again in Arcady.

But such is Nisch, and, once one has seen these things, he must retreat, for to penetrate further would make him more and more suspicious. Serb life may be studied from the little hotel, where dinners of hare and

mushrooms, beer and bread are served the stranger at a half dollar—a monopoly rate for the Balkans.

Serb hotels have curious customs. On each table in the inn there stands a plate of bread. The waiters know exactly how much is there. When one calls to pay they ask how much bread you have eaten, for one pays for it by the piece. If you misstate the number they pardon you, but claim a slip of the memory at once. One pays only when he is ready to leave, and then to an especial "pay waiter," who pockets the tip for his salary.

At all these inns men gather for cards and dominoes in the evening, and boys circulate through the room with trays of salted pretzels and hard-boiled eggs—the former a cent apiece, the latter two for three cents. In the Balkans foreign money is everywhere, and if there is one thing these inns suggest it is the opportunity for a Balkan monetary union, or unified coinage system, which might lead to results here similar to that which the monetary union did in the case of the German States.

Children are infrequent in the hotels, but through the windows one sees them just outside. Little girls do up their hair as do the oldest women and assume grave manners. One will see girls of 6 meeting one another on the street, shake hands as politely as would an American child if his mamma were to admonish him. Little sisters dress alike, and even these will shake hands demurely on bidding each other good-by. Nor do the children have goodies at the hotel. Turkish café is the acme of drinks, and for the dessert an American omelet, eaten with powdered sugar or preserves, is the very finest of dainties. For such an omelet, a pitcher of the coffee and a portion of beer with pepper sauce one will pay as much as 32 cents.

If one has brought his own stationery, pen and ink and is willing to waste light at so much per candle he may spend his evenings in his room, looking out over the roofs and trees to the mountains and writing of them. Birds chirp near at hand, and through the dreary gloom the tinkle of cow bells will float in. Then it is night, and bugles blow on every side calling the soldiers to duty or bed, and one realizes that he is in a military city.

At 5.30 in the morning the train leaves Nisch. So few people speak French or German here that one must be at the depot betimes to discover just which his train may be, for between trains the tracks are locked to passers. If it is pouring and night still on, the car will be full of commuters, and you are placed in a coupe, from which one must change at the frontier. Just where that may be you will have to discover, for in the Balkans assistance is seldom given save on demand, and then for gold in form of tips alone.

But that is what one must expect if he would enter the forbidden city of Serbia. C. N. C.

The Sleuth in Society.

FINE JOB, IF YOU KNOW HOW TO WEAR YOUR CLOTHES.

From the New York Sun.

"WELL, my dress clothes have been pressed and the camphor smell removed, and now I am ready to be a society gent," said the Central Office detective, lounging in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera-house. "I've been playing the heavy swell now for six winters, and I'm getting to like it."

When the opera begins and the social season is in full swing, many calls are received at the Detective Bureau for men to attend social functions of all kinds. These requests all go to Inspector McClusky, head of the bureau, and he knows just what is wanted. George used to do the society stunt himself when he was a plain detective sergeant. That's where he got the swagger that made Bill Devery call him chesty.

"These requests for detectives come from the folks in society who give the swell dances and balls. They always want a couple of sleuths around so that no daring crook will put on open-face clothes and mingle with the guests. You see, sometimes half of these are not known personally to the folks who give the invitations."

"There's always a chance of a crook getting in, and the crook don't have to be a man supplied with lots of nerve. Society folks always sport their best sparklers on these great occasions, and if anyone misses a jewel it's up to the host and hostess. So they always want a couple of Central Office men around."

"Now, it isn't every detective that can wear a dress suit as if he was used to it. In fact, there are only half a dozen men in the bureau who look real in a spiketail coat. Most of 'em look better in jumpers. So the few men who do look proper in evening clothes and know how to wear them are kept busy all winter."

"Two men are always assigned to this sort of a job, and they are the first arrivals at the house. They go early to get a line on the house and to get acquainted with the faces of the servants. Where a dance or a big dinner is to be given, strange employes are always called in for the occasion. The sleuths look them all over to make sure that none of their pictures are adorning the rogues' gallery."

"After that there is nothing to do but to wait around and watch the guests arrive. When the affair is in full swing we mingle with the guests. It's rather embarrassing at first to be turned loose in a big house with a lot of well-dressed men and women about. On my first two dips into the social pool I was so nervous that I felt like throwing up my job and escaping to where I would meet a familiar face."

"After that I lost my nervousness and I don't mind it now. I told an old-timer in the office how uncomfortable

I felt, and he advised me to make friends with the butler wherever I was sent. I followed his advice the next affair I was assigned to, and it was mighty good advice, too."

"When I go to a strange house now, the first man I make up to is the butler. Say, they're a wise lot, those butlers. What they don't know about their employers and their employers' friends ain't worth knowing. The first butler I made friends with was a real wiseheimer. I explained to him that I felt out of place among so many well-bred strangers."

"Forget him, me boy," said he to me. "They hain't as good as me an' you."

"He was standing at the foot of a stairway as he spoke, and the women were descending from the dressing-room above. I was for moving away to a more secluded spot, but the butler told me to remain where I was."

"Hi'll tell you who they are," says he. And he did. "Pike off the old dame comin' down," says he. "She hacts like a youngster, but she's divorced her third husband an' is lookin' for another."

"The old geezer after her is sober now, but he hain't had time to locate the booze."

"The 'igh stepper with the blond 'air is a married woman, but you wouldn't know it from her gaddin' with the young-bucks."

"And so he continued with every one who passed. That butler knew them all by name, and everything about them. He really knew so much that he was a dangerous man to have around, but of course it was none of my business. After a while he took me to an ante-room and summoned my partner. Then he called his assistant and told him to bring a bottle of wine. The butler and us two sleuths sat there drinking the wine when the boss came in."

"That's right, James," said he to the scandalmonger. "See that the boys have everything they want to eat and drink."

"James was all obedience and servility while the boss was in the room. When he had gone out, James was a different man."

"E's a stingy pup," said James of his employer, "but 'e opens up on a night like this."

"James is still a friend of mine, and I have often found him useful. Butlers are treated so haughtily by the people above them in the social scale that they are only too willing to be friendly with those who look on them as human. That has been my experience with them, at any rate."

"I was doing duty at a ball one night when a United States Senator, who is now dead, toppled down a flight of stairs. His explanation and that of his friends was that he slipped. He slipped, all right, but it was from trying to carry too much fizz water at a time. I helped to pick him up and bathe the lump on his forehead. Then he was put to bed and me and my pal were instructed never to mention the incident to anyone."

"At another social affair one of the women lost a pearl and diamond necklace. The moment she missed it she hunted up the hostess and told her of the loss. Then we were summoned and told to find it without any fuss. We had taken particular pains to see that no one got in that house except those who were invited, and they were the upper crust of society, so we knew the necklace had not been stolen. We searched for it, and in a short time found it on a divan, where it had slipped from its owner's neck."

"In nearly every case where anything is lost in a house at a social affair it has been dropped accidentally or mislaid. In my experience I never knew of anything being stolen. There are plenty of opportunities to steal at social affairs; but it is unusual for a theft to occur at one."

"One of the funniest social jobs that ever came my way was on a Thanksgiving night a year ago. A prominent citizen living in Madison avenue sent word to the office that he wanted a man to stay in his house over night. I got the job and went up to see him early the day before Thanksgiving. He was going out of town for the holiday, and he had the bug that something was going to happen in the house while he was away."

"It was a sort of premonition with him, and nothing would do but I must stay in his house all Thanksgiving Day and night. I pointed out to him that nothing could happen, with all his servants in the house; but nothing would do but I must take possession and make the place my own for a day and a night."

"The next morning I was installed in charge. The owner never told the servants who I was, and they supposed I was a very dear personal friend. My every want was attended to by the servants, and I ate a very good but very lonesome dinner in the big dining-room. It was so very lonesome that I invited the butler to eat with me. There was some fine old wine in that house, and when the butler and I got hitting it up I forgot all about being lonesome."

"I occupied the best room in the house that night, and I never had a better night's sleep. I stayed until the owner showed up early the next day. He didn't seem to be a bit surprised when I told him nothing had happened. When he bade me good-by he pressed a fifty spot in my palm. It wasn't such an unprofitable job after all. There is always a chance for man who is doing the society stunt."

WHEN BATTLE WAS IMMINENT.

Stonewall Jackson's negro body servant knew before anybody else when a battle was imminent. "The general tells you, I suppose," said one of the soldiers. "Lawd, no, sir! De gin'ral nudder tells me nothin'; I observates de 'ention of de gin'ral dis way: Co'se he prays, jest like we all, mornin' and night; but when he gits up two, three times in a night to pray, den I rubs my eyes and gits up too an' packs de haversack—co'se I done fine out dere's gwine to be old boy to pay right away."—[Mrs. Prior's Reminiscences.]

Naval Volunteers.

PROPOSED NAVAL MARINE GUARD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—About 10,000 American men and boys, to begin with, will be enlisted as "naval volunteers," if Congress passes the bill just framed by the Merchant Marine Commission constituted by recommendation of the President. An enrollment of United States citizens fit for war service will be made on our merchant vessels and deep-sea fishing ships, their term of service being three years, during which time any volunteer will be subject to a call for war. As an inducement to such enlistment there will be offered by the government, supplementary to the regular ship's pay, retainers ranging from \$100 a year for the master or chief engineer of a large steamship to \$25 to a common sailor or fireman and \$15 for a ship's boy.

To be Trained by Navy.

Each volunteer will be put through a scientific course of naval instruction, to be devised by the Navy Department, and during this training these national guardsmen of the roaring sea will earn their regular pay as well as the government bonus, which latter will be forthcoming at the end of each year. Such enrollment will be open to officers and men of our coasting vessels, but to receive their retainers all volunteers must have spent at least half of the year in either our foreign trade or deep-sea fisheries.

In other words, there are wanted for this novel corps

true sense, composed of trained, hardened men, has no existence under our government. Many of the naval militia officers hastily drawn into the naval service in the war with Spain then had their first experience "off soundings" and out of sight of land. Russia, the one other maritime power destitute of a trained seafaring reserve, exhausted her best officers and trained men in the "first squadron," now sunk at Port Arthur or dismantled in the Yellow Sea. According to a neutral observer, the men of her Baltic squadron, now tied up off the African coast, are wanting in high-sea experience. Their service is compulsory, and a good portion were taken from interior Russia, whence they embarked only because they drew an unlucky number in the conscription. Small wonder, then, that these drafted landlubbers lost their heads when they met the North Sea fishing fleet. According to Admiral Sampson, we had set afloat all of our educated officers and skilled seamen in the first battle line off Santiago. If a reverse had come there would have been no crews to man a second fleet, even if new ships had been available.

Our navy is very short of officers and men. The latter cannot be had for the asking. Our good warships are being laid up at the navy yards because there are no officers for them and because the regular navy quota of enlisted men is insufficient even for routine peace service. The naval militia, organized in sixteen States and the District of Columbia, consists of a total of 443 officers and 4740 enlisted men.

Our Moribund Shipbuilding.

The ocean shipbuilding of the United States is in a moribund condition, if not absolutely killed. Last year, for the first time in our history, no square-rigged vessel for the deep-sea trade was launched on either our Atlantic or Pacific Coast, and only one steamer for the for-

registry as American ships on condition that the owners should build at least two vessels of equal tonnage in American yards. The two foreign vessels thus admitted to our registry were the New York and Paris, built at Glasgow in 1888 and 1889. In 1894 the St. Louis, the first American ocean greyhound built under the new law, was launched from the Cramp shipyard, Philadelphia. She was wholly American in build and material. Shortly afterward the St. Paul, her sister ship, was launched from the same yard, and was the second largest merchant vessel afloat. Subsequently this fleet was increased, and became known as the American Line, now merged into the International Mercantile Marine Company. In the Spanish War, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris were used as auxiliary cruisers.

But American shipbuilding continued to die, and today even the United States mails must cross the Atlantic twice on the subsidized liners of England. In 1895 we twenty-three-knot steamers, and the British have lately foreign countries. Since then the Germans have put out twenty-three-knot steamers and the British have lately contracted for twenty-four-knot ships. The payments authorized under the new bill are expected to encourage the placing of new American contract mail carriers on new routes to the greater countries of Central America, Africa and the Orient.

Monster Tribute to Foreigners.

For our mails, freight and passengers we are now paying to foreign shipping \$150,000,000 a year, which is more than the entire cost of our navy or of our army, including the coast defenses. This sum is equal to six times the annual interest on the national debt. It would furnish employment to tens of thousands of American laborers engaged in the various processes of ship construction, from the forest and mine, to the rolling mill, forge and shipyard. This enormous amount now goes to build up the commercial power and naval strength of Europe. Only one-tenth of our vast ocean commerce is now carried in American ships, which, in 1810, conducted 91 per cent. of our trade; in 1861, 65 per cent. These foreign ships conveying nine-tenths of our ocean commerce are invariably built, officered, manned and repaired abroad. If their companies can possibly avoid it, they never use a pound of American material, except coal, or yield a dime to American labor, beyond the stevedores. Their managers and clerks in this country are, as a rule, foreigners, and their agencies are little European colonies on American soil. These foreign ships and agencies are provisioned with home supplies kept in bonded stores on this side of the ocean and drawn out as needed without payment of duty, the American markets not being patroled even for food. Furthermore, we lose by intrusting our goods to foreign marine delivery wagons, for the great European countries keep their best craft for their own trade. Much breakage, miscarriage and confusion result to American trade.

One handicap to our shipbuilders arises from the fact that American-built ships are much more expensive than those of foreign construction. Wages of our shipyard workmen are from 50 to 100 per cent. above those of similar labor in Europe. Despite economy in other lines, our trans-Atlantic steamers cost 40 per cent. more than the foreign product. To partially relieve this condition, the tariff laws allow the free importation of all materials used in building or repairing American ships for foreign trade or for building vessels for foreign owners. This privilege of free materials has been availed of for the complete construction of only one large steel ship, the Dirigo, built by Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me. The opportunity has not been embraced in other cases because vessels thus constructed cannot engage in the coasting trade for more than two months in any year, except in the case of the long-voyage trade around Cape Horn. The Dirigo is forever worrying its owners, for if she should just once remain more than two months on her voyage from Puget Sound to Hawaii, the duty would have to be paid on her expensive foreign plates, angles and beams.

Proposed Volunteer Fleet.

The world's two largest cargo carriers, having facilities for first-class passenger traffic, will be a part of our new naval volunteer fleet, if the new bill passes Congress. These are the giant sister ships Minnesota and Dakota, of the Great Northern Steamship Company. They have a gross tonnage of 20,718 each, and are 65 feet long by 73½ feet wide. Either of them, stood on end against the Washington monument, would tower 67 feet above it, and if there were a need to transport in one of these vessels, this tallest stone structure in the world—Cleopatra's Needle was carried from Egypt on the Desou—there would be no need to cut a hole in her side. An ordinary cargo of either the Minnesota or Dakota will load a hundred railway trains of twenty-five cars each, or a single train seven miles long. The total depth of each, from keel to navigating bridge, is over 85 feet. Either vessel can carry over 2000 people, including 250 cabin passengers, 68 intermediate, 1500 steerage, and a crew of 250 men. Pressed into service as a transport in time of war, 1500 enlistment men and 300 officers could be carried with ease. It was necessary to construct, at the Eastern Shipbuilding Company's yards, a special plate shop to handle the great steel sheets which formed the hulls of these vessels.

The next largest ships of the naval volunteer service would be the Mongolia and Manchuria of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Each of these sister vessels is of 13,638 gross tonnage, and 600 feet long by 65 feet wide. Like the two Great Northern giants, they are brand new vessels, having been finished last year at Camden, N. J. Each has five complete decks. Two other ships of this company are the Korea and Siberia, each 11,276 gross tons, 551 feet long and 63 feet wide. They were launched two years ago at Newport News.

Proposed Volunteer Atlantic Fleet.

Our largest naval volunteer vessels on the Atlantic

would be those of the American line, been rechristened the Philadelphia, and the ship, New York, which saw Spain respectively as the Harvard and Yale gross tons, 517 feet long and 63 feet wide two ships of Scotch build admitted to under condition that the St. Louis and be built in this country. The two latter of 11,620 gross tons, 535½ feet in length and 63 feet in breadth. They were built in 1895.

Our largest naval volunteer vessel would be the new American line ship Finland. These were built at Cramp's of 12,760 gross tonnage, 569 feet long and 63 feet wide.

The fastest ship in the entire volunteer the Philadelphia, which, when known as made the world's record from New York in 1892. She has since been exceeded, by several European ships.

JOHN ELFREY

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VIRTUES OF CAMPHOR

WHERE THE DRUG COMES FROM AND USES TO WHICH IT IS PUT.

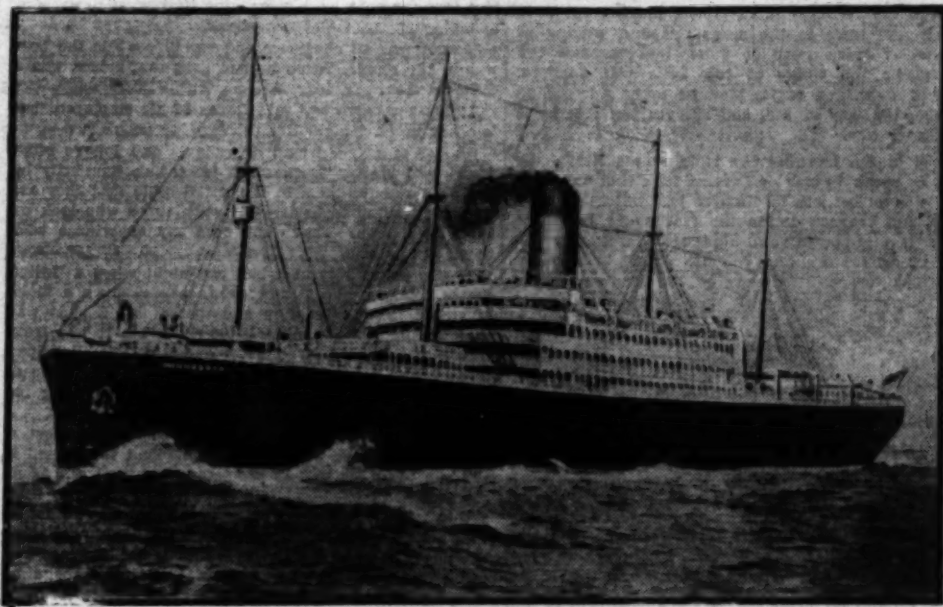
[London Health:] Camphor is used outwardly and inwardly, sometimes stimulant and sometimes as a sedative. heard of the use of camphor drops for fainting fits. It is frequently employed in rheumatism. In small doses it acts as an antispasmodic, but in large doses it is a powerful poison. The alcoholic solution and which it is the chief ingredient are medicinal applications, for sprains and bruises and even for incipient paralysis. The camphor as a medicine in England is was used in Germany before it became known, and in medical books of the last called "camphire." All kinds of herbs were ascribed both by English and for the drug, of the importation of which Dutch had the monopoly. Camphor was powerful antiseptic, to be a cure for and to be useful in cases of epilepsy.

It was administered mixed with vinegar up with a mucilage of gum arabic, or a certain quantity of sweet almonds. Any doubt that camphor has many medicinal uses could be spared from the pharmacopoeia some consolation to be found in the possible to prepare artificial camphor by tion of hydrochloric acid gas and of which produces a white substance possessing a phenolic odor, and which is soluble in alcohol, condiments, and the curdial which vented, and to which he gave his own three chief specifics recommended for most every ailment to which human flesh is subject. The Chinese camphor tree is found in Siam, and affords both timber and gum and domestic use. The gum is procured from the branches, leaves and chips by first soaking them in water until the liquid becomes saturated, is turned out into an earthen basin to undergoes other treatment. It comes in crude state, and is usually again refined in Europe. There is also an extract made which rarely comes to Europe, and the Borneo and Sumatra is so much esteemed that even in markets of Japan 200 pound of the latter country used to be given for one pound of the product of the Bornean camphor is white like chalk, but has a strong taste as that of China and Japan ascribe extraordinary medicinal virtues frequently hang it powdered in bags around their waists, wrists and ankles, and in some cases, this use of powdered camphor is strongly advocated by Raspaill.

RACE SUICIDE IN FRANCE

The question of race suicide in France to attract attention. The statistics for 1904 recently been published, show not only the excess of births over deaths, but also the number of births. Thus in 1903, when France was 33,119,095, there were 326,712 deaths, or an excess of 73,106 births. The population amounted to 33,961,945, and births over deaths was 83,944. The result of this is that the death rate is declining, and not that any general increase of births is taking place.

To understand the full significance of however, it is necessary to compare the figures with those of England and Germany. In 1902 the increase of births over deaths was 10,000 of population was 21, while in Germany the same period the ratio was 153, and in Great Britain it is the continued decrease in the birth rate taking place in France that is the cause of the race suicide. —[Harper's Weekly.]



THE MINNESOTA OF THE GREAT NORTHERN LINE.

of marine militiamen only men who have no sight of land a good part of the time, and who are hardened to the perils of rough nautical life. As an incentive for shipowners to encourage such enlistment among their crews the government, it is proposed, shall annually pay to each United States vessel a certain money allowance, provided at least one-eighth of its crew, to begin with, and finally one-fourth, enlist as volunteers. This allowance will depend on the carrying capacity of the ship and to the months in each year spent in foreign trade or deep-sea fisheries. It will vary from \$5 per gross registered ton for twelve months per year to \$2.50 for six months per year—the minimum limit for service in the foreign and deep-sea fishing trades. Furthermore, 50 per cent. of the tonnage duties ordinarily exacted from ships entering our ports are to be returned to those which on any foreign voyage have trained a certain number of boys for the naval volunteer service. As a return for these generous allowances American ships are not only to supply volunteers, but are to be held at the disposal of the government in case of war, are to carry our mails free, if required, and are to make all ordinary repairs at United States shipyards. Only American-built ships, or foreign-built vessels already registered by Americans when the bill passes, will be entitled to the benefits of the scheme, which effectually creates a naval reserve (something which the government has been crying for these many years past,) and gives the encouragement to shipping driven for in the old subsidy bills.

About 50,000 sailors and officers man the American ships now on the high seas. Somewhat less than one-half, or about 20,000, of these are American citizens, and out of this number probably not more than 10,000 would be eligible now for volunteer service. The Navy Department has asked for a reserve of 20,000 in bills presented to Congress. American ship owners must therefore be encouraged not only to employ these volunteers, but to build more ships, thus increasing the naval reserve as well as advancing commerce and shipbuilding. This latter incentive is offered in the money allowances noted.

Our Lesson From Russia.

We are the only maritime power except Russia which has not provided for a naval reserve. There is a naval militia in a few States, but it is, as a rule, composed of landmen, and is valuable in war only as an auxiliary in coast and harbor defense. But a naval reserve in the

foreign trade remained under construction in any American shipyard. Our shipyards have not received an order for a steamship exclusively for foreign commerce since June, 1901. But for naval work and the construction of coasting vessels, always inadequate to fill the yards there is not a steel shipyard in the United States that would now be earning enough to pay its office force. Nearly one-half of our skilled shipyard workmen are either idle or engaged in the roughest and cheapest manual labor. The government has deepened our harbors at an expense of millions upon millions of dollars, almost exclusively for the use of foreign steamships. By the time the Panama Canal is built there will be few Yankee ships left to pass through it unless our merchant marine is restored by some heroic means.

In 1792 Congress, acting on a report of Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, granted bounties to the men and vessels of the deep-sea fisheries. Four dollars a ton was allowed to vessels of above thirty tons and proportionately less to those of smaller capacity. The payments were divided between the ship owners and crews, and only three or four months of sea service per year was required. More than \$10,000,000 were thus expended between 1793 and 1851. Seamen of the fishing crews received on the average of about \$25 a year for three or four months' service. The chief motive of this policy was the creation of a sea militia, which should be prepared to defend the flag. The "Constitution" was manned largely by these deep-sea fishermen, who supplied the fearless crews of the frigates, sloops and privateers of the War of 1812. When the navy was recruited for the Mexican War the deep-sea fisheries again furnished the best crews. When the Civil War broke out so many fishermen joined the Federal fleet that the deep-sea fishing industry was nearly killed. This bounty system remained in force until 1866.

The Rise and Fall.

We were noted throughout the world for the excellence of our sailing vessels at the close of the War of 1812. But as the use of steamships increased this supremacy was lost. In 1870, when iron and steel vessels began to be the vogue, our shipbuilding industry had nearly vanished. In 1890 almost the entire carrying trade of our ports was done in British ships. Realizing that this was a serious condition, Congress in 1892 passed several acts for the encouragement of American shipbuilding. Two Inman Line steamers were admitted to

naval volunteer service anchuria of the Pacific of these sister vessels 90 feet long by 65 feet northern giants, they are fished last year at Cam- plete decks. Two other Korea and Siberia, each and 65 feet wide. They Newport News.

To understand the full significance of these figures, however, it is necessary to compare the French statistics with those of England and Germany. In the year 1901-1902 the increase of births over deaths in France per 10,000 of population was 21, while in Germany for the same period the ratio was 153, and in Great Britain 119. It is the continued decrease in the birth rate that is taking place in France that is the cause of so much anxiety. [Harper's Weekly.

Tears trickled down his cheeks and one fell upon the keeper's hand. She stirred restlessly, caught Jerry's hand, and with a little sigh of content, slumbered on.

FRANCENE.

Dear Baby Francene,
You sweet little queen,
Holding court in your own pretty way,
We cannot but love you,
May the angels above you
Keep watch o'er you, dearest, we pray! H.C.L.

LEADING CARTOONS.



Losing His Grip

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

"CHILDREN CRY FOR IT"



BALTIMORE AMERICAN

VOICE FROM UNDER THE BED—"I WON'T! I AM DETERMINED TO BE MASTER IN MY OWN HOUSE!"



A DESPOT WHO WILL NOT BE DICTATED TO.

CHICAGO NEWS



AND—RIGHT IN THE OFFICIAL FAMILY, TOO!

DENVER POST



THE BABY: "PAPA," SOMEBODY, IS "CALLING YOU."

WASHINGTON STAR



Frenzied Politics in Colorado

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

February, 1905.]

Almost Owned Ch

INTERESTING STORY OF A
OF AN ENGLISH CITY

From a Special Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Quite recently Henry Redhead was elected for the Mayor of Peterborough, the fine old city eighty miles northwest of London, a party in a newspaper here, and was cabled in a surprising effect that he was claimed to be the real owner of the city of Chicago now stands. No details were probably few American readers who saw or two supposed that there was anything. A talk which I have just had with the Peterborough, however, proves that he has sound reasons for believing that if he had a good deal, at any rate, of the land on stands would belong to him, and that he was immensely rich in consequence.

At the outset it should be made plain that a citizen Daniel Henry Redhead is. Of course that he is now for the second time a historic city in which he lives speaks for itself. He is a man of an uncommonly high for probity of character and business integrity. He is a person who would be likely to stand for any story that wasn't air. Sixty years of age, Mr. Redhead is a dealer, and the possessor of a snug fortune. He has accumulated it has occupied all his life. He has had no chance to prosecute his claim since the western metropolis of the world. The story which he has given me of the things that have happened to him in a multi-millionaire, is now published for the first time.

An Invitation to be Rich.

"The period I am going to speak of," began, "was the latter part of 1833, or so, before I was born. My parents, who lived in Peterborough, had then been married about two years. Daniel Redhead, was a cabinet maker in Peterborough. My mother's maiden name was Jane Sergeant. Her few living relatives was an uncle of mine who, as a boy, had gone to America to see the world. One day during the fall of '33 a letter was sent to my uncle by one of his old friends in America. It was dated from what was then the village of Chicago on which the village where he was built and that as he was old and unable to travel he prepared to bequeath his holdings to any one who felt disposed to come out and keep in his declining years.

"As my mother was one of the few remaining of the Sergeant family in Peterborough her uncle's next of kin, his letter was handed over to her and from the first she intended to go to the United States. Several reasons made my father hesitate, among them the elder sister, now dead, was then so young, but was a woman of enterprise and determination finally persuaded my father to go.

Foretold by Death.

"They left Peterborough in 1834, and after a long and hard journey, encountered by sea and land, reached the village of Chicago in some months from the date of starting. They found the region swarming with Indians and were bordering on complete exhaustion before their destination, only to be confronted with a terrible disappointment. For on arrival



Almost Owned Chicago.

INTERESTING STORY OF A MAYOR
OF AN ENGLISH CITY.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Quite recently when Daniel Henry Redhead was elected for the second time Mayor of Peterborough, the fine old cathedral city eighty miles northwest of London, a paragraph appeared in a newspaper here, and was cabled to the United States, to the rather surprising effect that Mr. Redhead claimed to be the real owner of the site on which the city of Chicago now stands. No details were given, and probably few American readers who saw the cabled line or two supposed that there was anything in the story. A talk which I have just had with the new Mayor of Peterborough, however, proves that he has some rather sound reasons for believing that if he had his rights a good deal, at any rate, of the land on which Chicago stands would belong to him, and that he would be tremendously rich in consequence.

At the outset it should be made plain how substantial a citizen Daniel Henry Redhead is. Of course, the fact that he is now for the second time civic head of the historic city in which he lives speaks for itself, but one finds him possessed of an uncommonly high reputation for probity of character and business integrity, and the last sort of person who would be likely to seek notoriety by standing for any story that wasn't strictly true.

Sixty years of age, Mr. Redhead is a wholesale meat dealer, and the possessor of a snug fortune. The business of accumulating it has occupied all his time and he has had no chance to prosecute his claims to a large slice of the western metropolis of the United States. The story which he has given me of the events which, had things turned out differently might have made him a multi-millionaire, is now published for the first time.

An Invitation to be Rich.

"The period I am going to speak of," Mr. Redhead began, "was the latter part of 1833, or several years before I was born. My parents, who lived in Peterborough, had then been married about two years. My father, Daniel Redhead, was a cabinet maker in a small way. My mother's maiden name was Jane Sergeant. One of her few living relatives was an uncle of the same name who, as a boy, had gone to America to seek his fortune. One day during the fall of '33 a letter was received from this uncle by one of his old friends in Peterborough. It was dated from what was then the village of Chicago, and was written to ask if there were any members of the Sergeant family who would care to join him in America? He went on to say that he was the owner of a considerable amount of land at the mouth of the Chicago River on which the village where he lived was built and that as he was old and unmarried he was prepared to bequeath his holdings to any of his kinsfolk who felt disposed to come out and keep him company in his declining years.

"As my mother was one of the few remaining members of the Sergeant family in Peterborough, as well as her uncle's next of kin, his letter was immediately handed over to her and from the first she was anxious to go to the United States. Several reasons, however, made my father hesitate, among them the fact that my dear sister, now dead, was then so young, but my mother was a woman of enterprise and determination and she finally persuaded my father to go.

Persecuted by Death.

They left Peterborough in 1834, and after all sorts of hardships, encountered by sea and land, they finally reached the village of Chicago in something like six weeks from the date of starting. They passed through swarms of Indians and were in a state bordering on complete exhaustion before they got to their destination, only to be confronted after all with a terrible disappointment. For on arriving at my

mother's uncle's house they found that the old man had died a few weeks previously without leaving a will."

The story of these happenings was told to the present Mayor of Peterborough by his mother many years after they occurred, and at the time he was too young to really grasp the importance of all her statements. As has been said his sister was the merest child when she arrived with her parents in Chicago and never was able to give him much information of value. So Mr. Redhead is the first to admit that he is quite ignorant regarding many points that would be of immense importance in establishing any definite claim.

His parents were unable to get possession of their



MAYOR DANIEL H. REDHEAD.

uncle's property, but Mr. Redhead says that his mother was always most definite in declaring that this was not because of any doubt that their relative had been possessed of quite as much real estate as he had stated in his letter. The difficulty was to prove that they were the next of kin. There was no question, Mrs. Redhead told her son, that a great part of the land upon which the town of Chicago stood had been staked out originally and held on to afterward by Sergeant. He appeared to have been one of the most enterprising of the early settlers and seemed to have got along better with the Indians than most of the white men in the region. He was about 65 when he died.

Lacked Means for a Lawsuit.

"My mother told me," continued Mr. Redhead, "that, in spite of the letter in their possession they were looked upon with a good deal of suspicion and although they met many people who had been intimately acquainted with her uncle there was a general disposition to withhold information regarding his business affairs. The men who were found in charge of his dwelling would give no information stating that they were public officials and had authority to keep out all strangers. They would not recognize my parents as relatives of the

dead man and actually threatened them with violence if they presumed to enter the house, which occupied an isolated position some distance away from the town. It was, my mother has told me, a large, rambling sort of place, and appeared to have been erected for many years.

"My father and mother were advised," Mr. Redhead went on, "that they stood a good chance of ultimately obtaining their inheritance, but that it would be only after a long and costly process of law. Unfortunately they had no means for that purpose. In fact, it was a case of getting bread and butter and when, a few weeks after their arrival in Chicago, my father was offered a chance to go and work at his trade of cabinet maker in New Orleans, he accepted it and the family went South almost immediately.

"Their intention was to save all they could and accumulate money enough to prosecute their claim on the Chicago property. My father did well until, two years after they had settled in New Orleans, he succumbed to yellow fever. Meanwhile I was born there on January 22, 1837, and registered as Daniel Henry, son of Daniel Redhead and his wife, Jane.

"After my father's death, my mother received several letters offering her assistance to prosecute her claim, but in her grief, with two helpless children on her hands, she rejected them all, and returned to her home in Peterborough, where we arrived in 1838. To the day of her death she bitterly regretted that she had not remained in America and striven to obtain possession of her uncle's property."

Such is Mr. Redhead's narrative, which doubtless might be confirmed in part by the public records of the early days of Chicago. His mother remarried after her return to England and died thirty years ago. The one paper that might serve as some sort of legal confirmation of his story—the letter in which the uncle invited members of the family to join him in America, and promised to leave them his property, passed into the hands of Mr. Redhead's sister. She died seven years ago and since then all trace of it has been lost.

His trans-Atlantic birth seems to have endowed Mr. Redhead with much of that energy and enterprise which are regarded as peculiarly American characteristics. He left school when he was fourteen, and found employment at a few shillings a week in a lawyer's office, but a year with that lawyer was enough law for him, and then obtained work with an uncle, Joseph Redhead, who kept a butcher's shop at Peterborough. In a few years he became a partner and later on established a business that is now recognized as one of the soundest in the great Smithfield market whence nearly all London gets its meat.

Mr. Redhead went into municipal politics in Peterborough, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining for it its charter of incorporation. This resulted in his election as Mayor. He numbers among his personal friends such men as Joseph Chamberlain and the Marquis of Exeter, and is the most popular man in Peterborough.

Mayor Redhead has named his handsome house in Peterborough after his birthplace, "Orleans House." He is proud of the fact that his relations with America today are closer than ever he anticipated when he sat at his mother's knee listening to her stories of bullock wagons and Indians. He kills on an average 600 head of American cattle weekly which are distributed from his various depots in London, Peterborough, Cambridge, Hertford, and other places throughout the country.

Mr. Redhead was a member of the municipal delegation that went from England to the United States last May under the guidance of Lord Lyvedon. It was his intention then to go to Chicago and New Orleans for the purpose of looking up public records in which he hoped to find some trace of his uncle's property, but gout prostrated him at Washington, and under the doctor's orders he was forced to return home. If he can spare the time next year he will have another shot, as he expresses it, at Chicago.

P. M. HIGGINS.

A RIDE IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

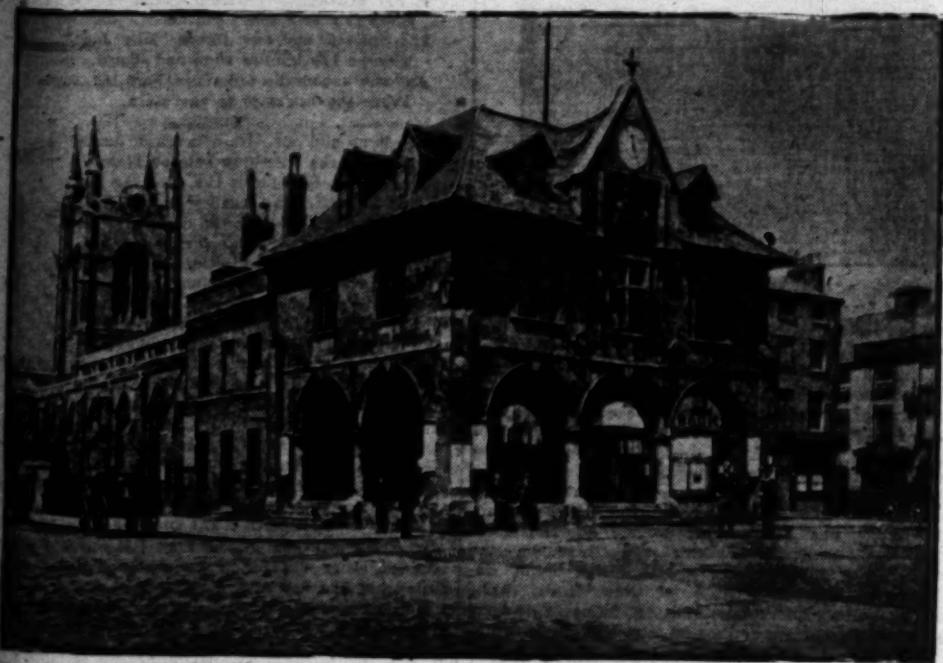
Oh, others may talk of the joys of the dance
When the music is dreamy and low,
Or the thrill of delight when the sail is unfurled
And the wake is a smother of snow;
Or the pleasure a canter on horseback affords,
Or a day with the rod and the reel;
But give me the reach of a long, level road,
And a seat in an automobile!

How the miles rush away from the tireless machine
How houses and fences fly past!
The town is a blur, and the orchards and woods
In ribbons of green follow fast.
It's adieu to the carriage we meet as we go,
And farewell to the swift-moving wheel,
And good-by to the trolley we soon overtake
When out in an automobile.

If perchance it is springtime, we lunch as we rest
On a bed of blue violets sweet,
With a thrush or a robin to thrill overhead
A silvery song while we eat.
We linger a while under blossomy boughs,
An armful of fragrance to steal
From apple trees freighted with dewy pink buds,
Then away in the automobile.

Should somebody dear on the seat nestle near,
Then slackens the speed of the car,
Gliding slowly along in the amethyst dusk
By the light of the bright evening star.
There's a question to ask, and an answer to hear,
And a promise with kisses to seal,
And later the bliss of a honeymoon tour
For the pair in the automobile.

—[Mina Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.]



TOWN HALL AT PETERBOROUGH.

February, 1903.]

A Hoover Street Home.

A MODIFIED MISSION-STYLE HOUSE
BEING BUILT BY MRS. SPIRES.

By a Special Contributor.

THE house selected for illustration in this issue is the residence that is now being erected for Mrs. Mary H. Spires, at No. 1509 Hoover street, in this city.

The building was designed by Architect J. Cather Newman, and it is being built under his supervision. In its exterior it is typical of what may be termed the California Mission style of architecture, and in its general arrangement there are thought to be features that can be studied to advantage. The projecting balconies, flower and plant shelves are a few of the many features of this design.

The exterior is of cement on dipped metal lath and covered with fire pulp. The portico in front is enclosed with Santa Barbara sandstone, and floor and steps of red concrete. Exterior chimney ornamented with staff and tile work is also a feature.

The main entrance in quarter-sawn oak and paneled ceiling, gives one an impression as to the general finish of the house.

Upon entering you find a large reception hall lighted by art-glass windows, one either side of the door. The rear portion of this hall is fitted out into a cozy inglenook, two steps above main floor, with a Valencia tile mantel and open fireplace with seats on sides. It is wainscoted to full height of door with selected slash-grained Oregon pine. Has large 10x10 beam to ceiling. Between inglenook and main hall is treated with a post, tastefully arched. Off inglenook is the main staircase to the upper floor, and finished in oak with hand-carved newels. At the right of the main hall is the reception-room, octagonal in shape, which will be finished in white cedar with enamel cream finish. Furnishings and decorations will be in Louis XV style.

a country house, a householder, his wife, and a family cat. No burglar is necessary.

The game is played at night, and begins with the upsetting of an umbrella stand by the cat. The householder's wife sits up. If the bed squeaks, it counts five points in favor of the burglar. The burglar receives three points in addition for each oath of the householder.

The householder rises and seizes his revolver. If the revolver is loaded, the householder counts ten. If he can find his slippers, he counts fifteen.

He descends the front stairs, gripping the banisters lightly. (It is for this reason that he is termed the "householder.") Five points are added to the burglar's score for every time the householder sneezes; but if the latter reaches the foot of the stairs without falling, he is entitled to ten. If he sets off a burglar alarm, twenty points for the burglar; if he steps upon a tack, thirty. He is counted fifty points, however, for each tack he does not step upon, and some players allow him sixty.

For the best playing of the game there should be hazards, as in golf. The best hazards are made by rocking chairs, lamp tables, fire screens, etc. The burglar is credited three points for each hazard encountered; the householder scores four points for each two feet of clear space he can find. The householder should carry a pad and pencil and keep his own score; or the wife can do it upstairs, if she listens closely. To carry a lamp is, of course, a foul, and gives the game to the burglar.

There are many variations to this game. There may be several householders or several burglars. The burglar side is handicapped twenty points for each extra man; the householders, on the other hand, are credited fifty points to each extra man they take on. The reason for this is that the extra men generally serve as burglars before the game is over.

Another variation of this game may be played if there be a stable, one or more horses, and a hired boy. This is especially a game for winter nights. The hired boy leaves the stable door open, and the horses disport themselves upon the front piazza of the house.—[Collier's.]

SOME AUTO STUNTS.

Six years ago there was a hullabaloo because a man

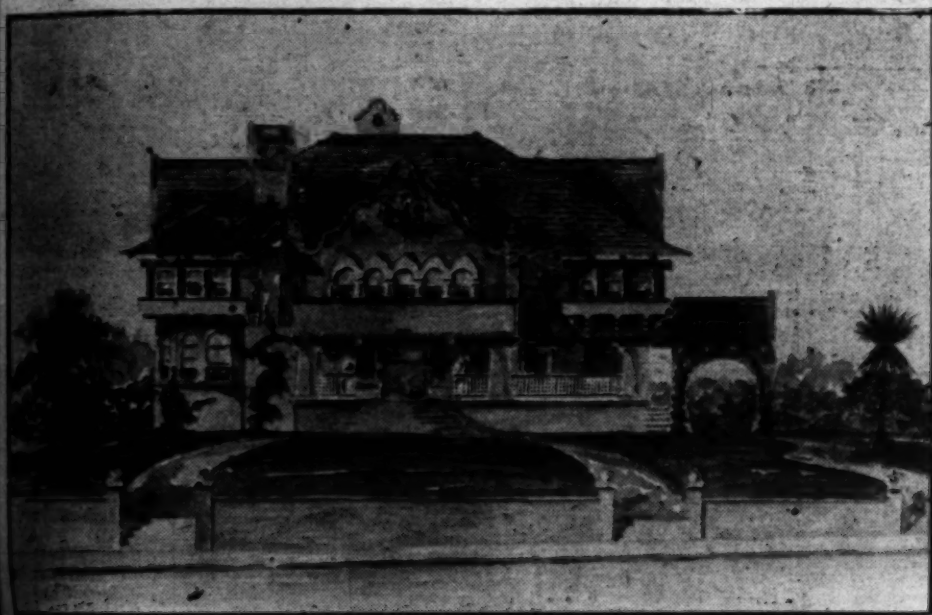
already computed by Paschen, that to generate one gram-calorie per second sixteen grams of radium would be required. It was found that the earth must contain only about 200,000,000,000,000 grams, or somewhat more than 200,000,000 tons, of radium, otherwise its temperature would be constantly increasing.

Now if this quantity of radium were to be distributed uniformly through the earth, each cubic meter would only contain 1-5000th of a milligram of radium, but since certain muds found around hot mineral springs contain a thousand times as much radium as this, it is quite evident that the distribution of radium is not uniform, and must be confined rather to the strata of the earth nearest its surface.—[Harper's Weekly.]

FOG PHENOMENON.

During the time when the recent fog was densest on the ground a curious phenomenon was witnessed in the Lancet offices and laboratory. The flames of the Bunsen burners attached to gas stoves, as well as of those used for laboratory purposes, which are normally of a bluish tinge, became a bright yellow color, which on examination with a spectroscope proved to be due to sodium. The characteristic bright yellow color of the flame was well marked and the usual soda line in the spectroscope was very brilliant. On examining the air no definite evidence either of sulphate or of chlorides could be obtained.

The interesting questions are, What was the origin of the sodium and in what form did it exist? It is easy to imagine sea air showing the presence of sodium chloride, but it is difficult to understand how under the conditions prevailing during the fog the air could contain particles of sea water. It is true the fog was very general and possibly some of it had its origin in the sea, but then no chlorides could be found in the air. Again, it may be conjectured that smoke might contain sodium salts derived from the combustion of coal, but we find that sodium salts are seldom found in coal. It was not due to our own laboratory operations, for the intense yellow coloration of the flame was evident in all parts of the offices and the coloration was just as intense on the lower floors as on the top floor, where the laboratory is situated.—[London Lancet.]



MRS. SPIRES' NEW HOME.

Rear of this room is the owner's den, finished in cream pine, sepia stain. This room also wainscoted full height of doors, and also has beam ceiling with special design mantel and bookcases.

To the left of entrance we find the living-room with a twelve-foot-wide mantel and fireplace of iron and cream stone, very artistic and harmonizing with decorations of old room which will be in deep yellow. This room has a large circular bay and is wainscoted full height of door and beam ceiling, and stained a dark Flemish oak.

To rear of living-room is dining-room paneled same as living-room in birch, mahogany stain, as it is the intention of owner to furnish same in mahogany. It will have china closet, sideboard, with heavy leaded, bevel plate glass. Special design mantel in marble facing and heavy leaded plate mirror over shelf. This room also has a beam ceiling.

Rear portion of house has well-arranged kitchen, with pantry, storerooms, cool closets, etc., as is usual in residences of this character; upper floor contains four well-lighted and ventilated chambers, with large closets and dressing-room, large-size linen closet off upper hall, lined with cedar in natural state to prevent moths.

The bath is tiled and fitted up with the very latest and modern appliances. All walls and ceilings throughout the house will be tinted with background blended effect. Paints and hardware will be finished in dull brass from special design of Architect Belden; will be wired complete for electric lights, bells, telephone; hot-air system installed; roof will be covered with Spanish terra cotta tiles, the first to be manufactured in Southern California by a local pressed-brick company. The cost of the building complete will be about \$12,000.

THE GAME OF SUBURBAN BURGLARY.

This little recreation, at present in great favor with those residing in the country, is absorbingly entertaining and entirely safe. To play it there are required only

succeeded in actually traveling all the way from Cleveland to New York in a "horseless carriage," but since then the automobile has penetrated the desert of Sahara; it has traversed the equator and crossed the Arctic circle; it has traveled from the Pacific Coast, in California, across the Great Desert of Nevada, the Red Desert of Wyoming, climbed over the Rocky Mountains, furrowed through the mud of Kansas and Iowa, toiled along the rough highways of the Middle Western and Eastern States and through the Catskills to the surf of the Atlantic, at Coney Island; big and little motor cars have climbed Mt. Snowdon, in England; they have ascended Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and scores of them have run up Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, at the speed of trolley cars. Within a few months, an everyday touring car made the one thousand-mile trip from Chicago to New York in fifty-eight and three-quarters hours, which not a great many years ago would have been rated as good time on the railroad, and in the big race on Long Island, of last October, on a course compelling thirty sharp and dangerous turns, the winner averaged above fifty-two miles an hour for more than five hours. It is quite common now for the New York automobilist to take "a run to Boston" in his car.—[Leslie's Monthly Magazine.]

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF RADIUM.

Some time ago it was suggested that in attempting to explain the temperature of the interior of the earth, the various radioactive constituents should be taken into account. Working on this idea, Prof. C. Liebenow has recently made an interesting calculation in which he shows that all the heat emitted by the earth may be explained by the presence of radioactive matter in its interior. He first computed the amount of heat given off in each second by the earth, which he found to be 10,000,000,000,000 gram-calories, a gram-calorie being the quantity required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. Then taking the results



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I have been advocating GOOD LOCKS AND FITTED KEYS. The reason, since October last, paper records, 181 robberies and burglaries effected by keys and locks picked. Better call on

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MAIN 197.

To Save the Lobster.

SCIENCE COMES TO THE RESCUE OF THE PASSING CRUSTACEAN.

By a Special Contributor.

A SHORT time since appearances reasonably indicated the passing away of the lobster, the markets containing only a limited supply by reason of the great demand for them as a table delicacy, which far outstripped the natural production, threatening their early extermination, or at least, for a time, raising the price to an almost prohibitive figure.

To remove probability of such a condition of things to eventuate in the lobster industry of the country, men of science have been hard at work to evolve some means to prevent the threatened diminution and final passing away of the wholesome fish food. Such a thing as a lobster famine, scientists announce, will never be heard again, for lobsters can and are now being hatched and raised as readily as little chickens.

Recent experiments made, have proven that to be successful in breeding and rearing young lobsters, it is necessary to place the fry in a canvas bag, submerged in the water about four feet, which must be kept in continual motion, by means of a rotating propeller. In this way the fry are prevented from settling into pockets, to



as belonging to the first stage, which continues for about three days after they have moulted once they advance to the second stage, which is four or five days in duration, then comes the third stage, which last for five or six days. Upon having arrived at the fourth stage the baby lobsters are ready to set up in business for themselves.

The different stages of growth may be noted readily by the swimmerets along the under side of the tail. In the first stage there are none; in the second, several pairs are seen, in the third appendages appear upon the end segment of the tail, and the fourth in the regular lobster type.

During the first three stages the young lobsters swim near the surface, in an aimless, jerky sort of way. They are entirely unfitted for life at the bottom of the sea. It was partly this fact that resulted so disastrously in the early experiments. Upon being liberated, the little lobsters swam upon the surface and scarcely one escaped being eaten by other fish.

At first the thorax of the fry bears five pairs of jointed limbs, which later become the walking legs of the lobster. The tail is bent downward at a right angle and the principal swimming fin. After the third moult, shedding of shell, the tail straightens, the foremost pair of legs extend out in front of the head and become the large, characteristic pincers.

After the lobsters at the experimental station have been carried through to the fourth stage, when they are competent to take care of themselves, they are liberated at various points in lots of from 1000 to 5000.

One of the most suitable methods adopted is to set them free in the morning, upon a stony shore, when the tide is out. Here they can find hiding places and have a chance to obtain food. They grow rapidly, and if undisturbed, will reach a tremendous size.

More than 60,000 young lobsters raised to the adult stage last summer have been set free in Narragansett Bay. The work is to be pursued on a large scale next season, when an additional station, established through appropriation by Congress, will be located at Boothbay, Me. G. P. S.

JOHN BULL AND HIS BEER.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES RELATING TO CONSUMPTION OF THE BEVERAGE.

[The Editor:] John Bull's partiality for a glass of beer is a well-established fact that one learns with astonishment that during the year 1904 he has actually cut down his allowance of his favorite beverage by, as nearly as can be estimated, 600,000 barrels, or 21,600,000 gallons. These figures suggest quite an alarming diminution in the amount; and yet, colossal as they are, they really only mean that out of every fifty-eight glasses, speaking approximately, with which he quenched his thirst in 1903, he has dropped one in the following twelve months; so that, from a temperance point of view, there still remains a wide margin for further retrenchment.

How much beer does John actually consume in twelve months? The question is an interesting one, and the answer is certainly startling. To say that his normal consumption demands 1,268,748,000 gallons of beer to satisfy his little to the mind, although the figures are very impressive. But let us in fancy provide a vessel large enough to contain a year's supply of beer for the United Kingdom, and then we shall get a striking conception of what they really mean.

Let us construct a reservoir 1000 feet long, 1000 feet wide, and 300 feet high, and fill this colossal receptacle with beer; we shall then have just enough beer to supply John Bull going for twelve months. Our vessel is so large that, if the London Monument were dropped vertically into it, it would be lost to view; and the reservoir is so large that it would provide standing-room for every man, woman and child in Liverpool.

If this mental picture fails to impress, let us construct an enormous dock, of a depth varying from ten to twenty feet, and fill it with one year's beer. Our dock would be so large that all the ships in the British navy would be lost in it. From it we could supply each man, woman and child in the United Kingdom with 488 glasses of beer; or, if we eliminate abstainers and all children under 16, there would be the liberal allowance of nearly 1000 glasses as a year's supply for each person left to drink a glass of beer might appeal.

Let us suppose a man of beer takes a great deal of drinking. Let us suppose that in order to dispose of it, John must consume 144,520 gallons down his capacious throat every day, night and day, throughout the year; or, in other words, he must, every sixty minutes, drain the contents of a bottle as high as the Nelson Column and of a circumference of forty feet, a bottle so stout that no man could barely touch fingers round it; and every minute of the hour he must, to complete his drinking, drain the contents of over 1000 bottles. But he does it, and is quite ready to drink another bottle the moment the clock strikes.

To satisfy his twelve months' thirst for beer he spends the sum of considerably over £2,000,000 a week; so that it might well bring a hundred millionaires to the door to pay his beer bill for twelve months. Every day, night and day throughout the year, he puts down the sum of 100,000 odd shillings and pence, for his beer.

Now let us consider this great bill the British working man alone pays something like £80,000,000, the share of each family being, roughly, £10 12s. a year, or a consumption of more than 2d. 3d out of every sovereign of his income. If to this we add the cost of spirits, we find that the average family of the working classes spends a full sixth of its income on spirituous refreshment. To supply John Bull with his beer keeps nearly 100,000 men busy the whole year round, and of these produce over 1,000,000 barrels a year and ten produce over 100,000; while in England and Wales alone there are over 100,000 houses licensed for the supply of the

World's Highest Bridge.

IT IS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

From London Illustrated Mail.

A BRIDGE that can claim the distinction of being the highest in the world; that spans a chasm whose waters have never been fathomed, and in which no bat or human being could live; and, furthermore, is in the very heart of the dark continent, is deserving of more than ordinary notice.

Such a structure is now rapidly nearly completed over the Zambesi River at Victoria Falls. It is being built under the direction of English engineers from English-made material, and when finished will rank as one of the most noteworthy achievements of the twentieth century. It was begun a little more than a year ago, and is expected to be finished by next May or June.

The bridge is on the route of the Cape to Cairo Railway, the railway having been completed up to the famous falls some little time ago. To cross the Zambesi River a bridge of some kind had to be erected, and after careful surveying it was decided to throw a gigantic steel arch, some 650 feet in length, over the gorge just below the falls. From the bridge passengers will be able to obtain a glimpse of the mighty falls, the largest and grandest in the world.

That the modern bridge builder is a man of resource is evident from the bold manner in which the engineers went about their task. The chasm over which the bridge is being built is some 420 feet deep. Its banks

car above have been much amused in watching the boulders and stones which the men have dislodged fall into the water below. When the big stones hit the water there is a sharp report and a splash of fifty feet in height. The falling of these stones in the stream has revealed the presence of large fish—monsters which turn the scale at fifty pounds and more apiece. In the Zambesi there is a most savage fish with canine teeth, called the tiger fish.

Every precaution has been taken by the engineers and contractors to prevent accidents. Across the gorge two steel cables have been placed, over which a stout net has been thrown "to catch boys and tools should they inadvertently drop into it."

When completed, the bridge will be a graceful span, and will in no way impair the beauty of its surroundings.

It is not without interest here to note that the British South Africa Company, which owns the land on both banks of the river, has decided to reserve a large area of the forest, extending for some six miles on each side of the Zambesi, as a public park, to be preserved forever in its natural beauty. Already a splendid hotel has been erected at the falls, and it is now possible to travel from Cape Town in the most up-to-date and comfortable of railway carriages right up to the mighty falls which were first seen by Livingstone.



are so precipitous that no scaffolding could be used. Again, the current at this point is so strong that no boat could hope to keep afloat in it, while no one has ever ventured to ascertain the depth of the fast-flowing stream.

The first thing the engineers did was to fire a rocket across the selected spot, and in this way communication between the two banks was established. To the rocket was attached a light cord. Next, a thin wire was sent across, then a thicker one, and, finally, a telephone wire. Then a wire rope was passed across, and a strain put on it. This was made fast at either end, a transporter was attached to it, and for the first time on record C. Beresford Fox crossed the Zambesi gorge. The transporter in which he accomplished the journey was virtually a suspended basket.

This has now been replaced by a wonderful electric cableway. On the overhead wire runs a motor, and dangling from the chain below is the car in which workmen and material are conveyed. It is capable of taking a load of eight tons, and since its erection has transported from one bank to the other several thousand tons of bridgework, railway material and sleepers. Many distinguished passengers have negotiated the Zambesi gorge in his curious car, including Princess Victoria and Lord and Lady Roberts.

As a rule, the journey occupies about four minutes. It has been covered, however, in two and a quarter minutes by the engineer and his assistants from the time of starting to the time of landing. Many people visiting the falls have availed themselves of the builder's offer to carry passengers across. As they charge ten shillings for this unique trip in midair it is rather an expensive luxury, working out, as it does, at something like £4 a mile.

Having established communication between the banks the work of erecting the bridge proper was begun. It will consist of a graceful arch made up of three spans, 87 feet 6 inches, 500 feet, and 62 feet 6 inches in length respectively. The 500-foot piece is the main or center arch. The spans are being erected from each side simultaneously on the cantilever principle.

The massive steel supports of the two end spans will rest in hard rock excavations which have been made on each side of the bank by blasting. This work has been accomplished by Kaffirs. Passengers in the swinging

stone, who named them after the late Queen Victoria. For much of the above information, and for the loan of the striking photographs which accompany this article, the writer has to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Hobson, of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Sir Douglas Fox and partners, under whose direction the bridge is being built.

A DYING INDUSTRY.

The famous Dundee whalers are vanishing from the sea. No new ships are being built to take the place of those that have become obsolete, and today the Dundee fleet which has given much of romance and tradition to the sea, numbers but four ships. A generation ago over 100 whalers went north every year from most ports of the 500 miles of coast from London to Peterhead.

For many years the whaling industry has been on the wane, and although it has been found remunerative to fit out annually the existing vessels, the commercial prospects are not such as to encourage the building of new ships. Indeed, it would appear that the extinction of whaling as an industry would be merely a matter of a few years.

But it will leave behind it a glorious record of fortunes made; risks lightly undertaken; and daring deeds of great renown. It is recorded that a Peterhead whaler once captured in one season forty-four whales, and returned with a cargo of oil and whalebone valued at over £10,000; and that the Arctic, of Dundee, under Capt. Adams, once brought home the produce of thirty-seven whales, including about eighteen tons of baleen. These records were made many years ago when whaling, as an industry, was in the height of its success. Even so late as 1895, however, the Arctic came home to Dundee with the produce of ten whales, including five tons of bone (some of which sold at £2000 per ton) and ninety tons of oil—the total return being 360 per cent. on the outlay.—[London Illustrated Mail.]

Compiled for The Times.

Bunco Men Caught Veteran Actor.

Had Husbands to Burn.

Fooled Mr. Roosevelt.

The sergeant appeared with eleven children, all dressed for the occasion. The sergeant remained impassive while the charges were being made against him, but finally it came time for him to give his side of the case. "Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "there are my children.

He Was the Democrat.

The Easy Public.

the way he stuffs himself at table is not to be believed.

The Scotsman,

By a Special Contributor.

retroscope furnishes one of the best and simplest methods of detecting the presence of radium salts.

Radium in Hot Springs.

INTERESTING RESULTS OF RECENT
SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

By a Special Contributor.

SCIENCE has at last discovered the secret why certain natural springs cure diseases. For years the Indians have been in the habit of going to the hot springs of Arkansas to be cured, and the experience of thousands of Americans since has established beyond a doubt that there is some peculiar healing quality in the natural waters.

These hot springs are owned by the United States Government, and from time to time the government geologists and others have made searching chemical analyses, with the hope of finding some explanation of the curative power of these waters. Until recently nothing has been found to explain the medicinal qualities of the waters, and the official government reports of its geologists freely admit this. Neither could the heat of the water be accounted for by the government geologists. But a series of experiments just completed reveals the mystery at last. It has been found that the waters of the hot springs are powerfully charged with radio-activity. It is, in other words, the new metal, which has for centuries been producing the heat furnishing the cures which have puzzled the physicians and scientists to explain.

For months Prof. Bertram Boltwood, Prof. Bumstead, Prof. Wheeler of Yale University, have been carrying on a series of experiments in the laboratory of that institution with the waters of the hot springs of Arkansas, England, Vichy and Plombières, in France; Bad Nauheim, in Germany, and Badgastein, in Austria. Each case the water and vapor were found to be radio-active.

At the same time Sir William Ramsay of England has been making experiments at Bath, at the expense of the Royal Society. To his surprise he found not only radium, but also that rare element, helium. Prof. Dewar, Glasgow, in the interest of the Royal Philosophical Society, made experiments with the water of Buxton, in England, and the results show the same conclusion.

The investigations show that the radio-activity is undoubtedly due to the water running over a bed of radium. The waters of hot springs which give the water the appearance of boiling are the radio emanation, a gas. The only mineral found in the hot springs water to which any importance could be attached is silica. Why should have any curative power was difficult to explain, but the explanation is now easy, for it has been found that radium has a peculiar affinity for silica, and becomes violently radio-active.

The chemists have tested the presence of radio-activity in the waters with the electroscopes and the spectroscope. The discovery of this form of radium at Bath was made by Sir William Ramsay who had observed the radium gas coming from the water. He then found that this gas after about four days into helium, a metal which was discovered originally in the sun with the spectrograph.

Prof. Boltwood then went to work at Bath with more elaborate apparatus in behalf of the Royal Society, and has confirmed the fact that radium is transformed into helium. Prof. R. T. Strutt, son of Lord Rayleigh, who discovered argon, has discovered the solid radium in the water. The radium is carried up by the action of the depths of the earth and is deposited in the water. With improved methods of extracting radium from the water of Bath expect to be able to get it from the water in paying quantities.

It is shown that after a bath in the hot springs the human body is itself made radio-active and is thus vigorously what are known as N-rays. The N-rays are among the latest and least understood of the phenomena of radio-activity. They are a form of muscular and nervous activity of the human body as well as by other substances. If the human body is exposed in close proximity to a screen of mica or something of the same kind of bombardment of minute particles will be seen as in the case of radium. These are the new N or human rays, and are visible on a phosphorescent screen. The N-rays of the human hand will make an impression on a photographic plate in absolute darkness. These rays were discovered by Prof. Blondlot of France. They are as powerful as the radium rays. They are certainly different from these, because they are present in places where there is no radium, but on the other hand they have somewhat similar powers. For instance, they are able to penetrate substances opaque to ordinary visible light. They are found in most artificial sources of light, especially in the Welsbach burner and heated metal.

When we are in vigorous health we omit vast quantities of N-rays, and when we grow old or ill they fade away with us, when they cease altogether.

The beneficial results of the treatment are perhaps due to the stimulation of these rays, not only by the drinking of large quantities of the water, which is an important part of the treatment at these resorts. Bathing in the hot springs water stimulates this physiological function, though it is not so or what curative effects follow is still a mystery. It explains, however, why a bath longer than that in the hot springs water at a temperature of 100° is exhausting, although a longer bath in ordinary water at a temperature of even 105° degrees can be taken, and why the sweating caused by the hot mineral water is so copious and continuous.

The electroscopes furnish one of the best and simplest means of detecting the presence of radio-activity.

This instrument is first charged with electricity, and is then discharged when radium or any substance having been in contact with radium comes near it.

The two sheets of gold leaf which are held apart by a charge of electricity in the ordinary electroscopes hold their charge indefinitely in dry air. The radium rays dissipate the charge by what is called ionization of the air. They render the air a conductor of electricity. The same power is possessed by the Roentgen rays, and the ultra-violet light.

M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, have devised an electroscope specially for the observation of radium. In this there is a single movable sheet of gold attached to a stationary sheet of copper supported by the insulating piece. The radio-active substance is placed on the lower of two disks. The radiations make the air between them a conductor of electricity. The electroscopes is charged by means of a stick of ebony rubbed briskly. This makes the movable gold leaf deviate from the vertical. When a radio-active substance is brought between the disks or near them, the gold leaf loses its charge and falls flat against the fixed sheet. The leakage is observed by means of a stationary microscope. The time taken for the discharge is measured by a watch. The hands and clothes of a man who has been handling radium become strongly radio-active, and will affect the electroscopes.

It is this instrument, or one similar to it, that has been used in testing the presence of radium and radio-activity at Hot Springs, Ark., and all over the world. The gas was obtained from the water by boiling, and was protected carefully from contact with the air. The gas showed its radio-activity plainly when tested with the electrometer. A number of experiments showed that the activity was not due to the vessels or drying tubes used.

Prof. Bumstead and Wheeler have devised an ingenious electrometer by which the radio-activity of the gas is measured. They found this to be 1000, meaning that number of times as active as uranium, the basis on which radio-activity is measured. The fact that the water once boiled did not recover to any appreciable extent its power to give off a radio-active gas when left to stand either stoppered or unstoppered for two weeks, showed that the presence of the gas was not due to contact with the air nor to a dissolved or suspended radio-active solid. The activity of the gas as tested by the electrometer lasted about four days. At first there was a rise of activity for one-tenth of a day and then a gradual decay took place.

At the Hot Springs, Ark., as at Bath, England, a sort of soft rock has been found containing radium. It is a yellowish porous substance resembling tufa. It is really a deposit made by the spring water. It is found in the bottoms of tanks, and in bathtub and in pipes connected with the radio-active springs. Sometimes it is found as a dry powder, but in other places it hardens into a rather porous rock and frequently assumes fantastic shapes.

All these interesting discoveries point to the conclusion that we are living in the midst of a system of invisible radiations, which when they are thoroughly understood, will completely change many of our conceptions of physical science.

The discovery of the cause of the curative quality in the water of hot springs is of especial interest locally because of the results of recent scientific study of the water of the Arrowhead hot springs, near San Bernardino.

The Arrowhead springs are the hottest natural springs in the world, 196 degrees Fahrenheit, as against 164, the temperature of the Sprudel spring at Carlsbad, the next hottest known. The comparative statement below shows the temperatures of the notable hot springs of the world:

Places—Names of Springs.	Temp. Deg. F.
California, Arrowhead	196
Carlsbad (Bohemia) Sprudel	164
Wiesbaden (Germany) Kochbrunnen	156
Baden-Baden (Germany) Hauptquelle	155
Amelia-les-Bains (Pyrenees) Fontaine Arago	145
Carlsbad (Bohemia) Theresienbrunnen	131
Aix-la-Chapelle (Germany) Kaiserquelle	131
Leuk (Switzerland) Hauptquelle	125
Arkansas (U. S. A.) Arkansas	123
Bagnères de Bigorre (France)	122
Gastein (Austria) Hauptquelle	120
Teplitz (Bohemia) Hauptquelle	120
Bath (England) King's Bath	119
Aix-les-Bains (Savoy) Alum Spring	116
Carlsbad (Bohemia) Schloßbrunnen	113
Bagnères (Pyrenees) Le Tambour	113
Gastein (Austria) Doctorsquelle	111
Vichy (France) Grand Grille	108

Seeking for a cause of the intense heat of the Arrowhead springs, an analysis of the waters disclosed the startling fact that it contained 6.8 grains of silica to every gallon. Just how hot the Arrowhead springs are may perhaps be best illustrated by the fact that a pot of beans left in the spring over night will be thoroughly cooked. Many springs may be found that will cook eggs, but no other will do the same with beans.

The analysis of the Arrowhead springs as compared with that of Arkansas and Carlsbad below, shows the waters of the former and latter to be almost identical, except as to silica, the radio-active agent in which Arrowhead surpasses all others:

	Arrowhead.	Arkansas.	Carlsbad.
Silica	6.801	2.583	0.715
Chloride of potassium	8.861	0.272	10.418
Carbonate of magnesia	0.921	1.136	1.665
Carbonate of soda	8.047	0.041	12.980
Carbonate of lime	4.156	7.156	3.214
Sulphate of soda	16.062	0.410	24.053
Sulphate of potash	1.661	0.253	1.862
Sulphate of calcium	1.326	0.921	0.007

The Arrowhead springs are thirty-four in number, varying in heat and analysis. They derive their name from being at the foot of the famous "Arrowhead," in itself a

great natural wonder, being the form of an Indian arrow-head, lying on the south slope of the mountain. It points directly to the hottest spring and to the valley below. It may be seen from every portion of the valley, and as a landmark is familiar to every tourist who visits this section.

The development of the Arrowhead springs as a great health resort for tired, busy Americans, is under way. This year more than \$150,000 is being expended in improvements, the purpose being to ultimately make a resort the equal of any of the celebrated European resorts, such as Carlsbad, Baden-Baden, Aix-les-Bains, and others, which are visited by the royalty of Europe and the continental and American millionaires.

"CONTINUATION SCHOOLS."

PROVISIONS MADE BY A LAW RECENTLY ENACTED IN GERMANY.

[London Times:] Berlin has just given a further striking illustration of the seriousness with which public education is taken in Germany. Compulsory attendance at school is a long-standing tradition of the German educational system, and compulsory education at the continuation schools is not unknown in some of the German States. Berlin has for a long time had an excellent system of voluntary continuation schools established for the purpose of enabling the sons of workers, artisans, and the "small people" generally to carry their education further after passing the age of exemption from attendance at the primary schools. Now, Berlin has made attendance at continuation schools compulsory, and the local statute (Ordnung) regulating this benevolent form of coercion will come into operation on the first of April next. The resolution to adopt this step was taken recently by the municipal authorities, and directly the consent of the chief president of the province has been obtained, as it undoubtedly will be, an educational reform which has been assiduously prosecuted for many years by the progressive parties on the City Council will be consummated. The existing voluntary schools will not in any way be interfered with. All that the law requires is that children who have reached the exemption age at the primary schools shall continue their education at some approved school within the city boundaries and remain there until the end of the school half-year in which they complete their seventeenth year. Certain classes of children are, however, exempted, such as girls who are employed in business, apprentices and assistants in apothecaries' shops, in fishery and shipping employments, also young people engaged in lawyers' offices, and employees in railway and insurance undertakings, as well as employees in the State service. Exemption from attending the compulsory school can also be obtained by young men who can show that they have already obtained the general education which it is the object of the school to impart, also those who hold the certificate for one year's military service (the Einjährige), and young people of both sexes who suffer from mental or physical weakness. Complete or partial exemption is also offered to scholars who are in regular attendance at technical and guild schools whose instruction is accepted by the Chief President as an adequate substitute for that to be imparted in the compulsory continuation schools. The curriculum will be somewhat elementary to begin with, though it will doubtless be extended as time passes. It is required that every scholar shall attend for at least four hours a week, and the weekly average for the whole year is not to exceed six. So far as the scholars are concerned instruction will be free, but their employers are made responsible for the provision of school materials. The employers are also required to dismiss the scholars punctually from work, so that they may have ample time in which to prepare themselves for school. As a rule, the hour of instruction will be from 6 to 7 p.m., and only in exceptional cases will be later. Little apprehension is felt that the compulsory continuation schools will seriously interfere with the work of the voluntary schools now in existence. On the contrary, it is believed that they will have the effect of stimulating these schools to greater effort and of giving a great impetus to the entire continuation school movement both in Berlin and in Prussia generally.

A TRIBUTE TO "SHE."

"Pulpiters occasionally work off a fine piece of humor," said a thoughtful citizen, "and I was just reading a clever bit of nonsense that reminded me of the fact. Dr. Carter Helm Jones was down on the list to respond to 'She' on a recent occasion in Louisville. Among other things he said: 'She has been idealized, realized, poetized, criticized, dramatized, italicized, canonized, lionized, cauterized and apotheosized, but never ostracized. I might treat the theme grammatically, exegetically, historically, speculatively and experimentally. Firstly, she is a personal pronoun. A pronoun is a thing that stands for a noun. She is not a 'thing.' She will stand for some things, but not for everything. First person (that is so,) singular number. She will do a number of singular things, but it is not considered healthy to call her 'singular'—if she is listening. Shall I go further and decline her? Perish the thought! No sane man ever declined a woman. They usually do the declining themselves. She is the subject-stop, whose subject? Not man's, certainly. Object? Yes, the world's object on account of which empires have rocked, maps been changed, rivers of blood shed. But what shall I do with her case? Is it nominative? Rather. Passive? Emphatically and all of the time. Objective? Alas, she frequently resides there. Curious to confess she is not a verb, but she has moods and tenses that ramify more numerous and bewilderingly than the meanderings of an irregular Greek verb. But my grammatical pursuit has involved me in a labyrinth of contradictions, and she is not here to give me the clue.'"

—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

of American Journalism for the past 100 years of this country during that period. It was vividly illustrated last evening by Hibbard in a lecture delivered before the New York Club. Through the medium of the newspaper alone, fac similes of which were then shown, enough facts showing the history and existing in New York 100 years ago could be told to fill a volume. Amusing advertisements in the Wall Street for sale at \$1000 a copy of the "New York Times" were shown on the screen, as were also notices that wishing to attend certain private schools should bring with them in payment for tuition a copy of the "New York Times" each morning.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch]

Ideas for Stories.

HOW SOME WELL-KNOWN NOVELS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN.

From Pearson's Weekly.

AMONG weird fiction there are few novels to compete with "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and the story of its inception is almost as strange as the work itself.

Stevenson, it appears, had dealings with a man named Samuel Creggan, and did not like him. "He's a man who trades on the Samuel," averred the novelist. "He receives you with Samuel's smile on his face; but every now and then you catch a glimpse of the Creggan peeping out like a white ferret. Creggan's the real man; Samuel's only superficial."

This was what gave Stevenson the first idea for the dual personality of Jekyll and Hyde, but he did not begin to write.

One night, however, Mrs. Stevenson was awakened by cries of horror from her husband, and thinking that he had a nightmare, aroused him. He was quite angry.

"Why did you wake me?" he asked. "I was dreaming a fine bogey tale." He got up at once and began writing in a sort of fever. His biographer, Mr. Osborne, says that it is doubtful whether the first draft took him so long as three days.

How "Treasure Island" Originated.

"Treasure Island," by the same author, had a beginning almost equally strange.

One day Robert Louis Stevenson was playing with a box of water colors belonging to his stepson, and idly drew and colored a map of an imaginary island. To quote his own words:

"It was elaborately and, I thought, beautifully colored: the shape of it took my fancy beyond expression; it contained harbors that pleased me like sonnets, and with the unconsciousness of the predestined, I ticketed it 'Treasure Island.' The next thing I knew, I had some paper before me and was writing out a list of chapters."

The upshot was that for the next fifteen days Stevenson wrote like one possessed, turning out a chapter a day. Then he lost hold, and it was weeks before the inspiration came again, but when it did "Treasure Island" flowed from him "like small talk," and ran serially in a children's paper.

To go back a good many years, stories attach to almost every one of Charles Dickens's novels.

Soon after the "Pickwick Papers" had made their amazing success, Dickens happened to visit the studio of George Cruikshank, and there was shown some drawings of the career of a London thief.

Where Dickens Got His Ideas.

Among these was a sketch of Fagin's Den, and a picture of Bill Sikes. Dickens was at the time engaged upon the idea of a workhouse story, and the result of this chance visit was "Oliver Twist," as it was soon afterward published.

As for "Nicholas Nickleby," there does not seem much doubt but that the great novelist conceived the idea of "Dotheboys Hall" from the advertisement of Mr. Simpson's academy, Woden Croft Lodge, Yorkshire, which he saw in an old copy of the Times.

The famous Capt. Kettle, the most popular creation of Mr. Cuxcliffe Hyne, was originally a character in a comparatively little known story by the tall Yorkshireman.

Mr. Hyne, who, at the time, had himself hardly got his foot on the ladder of fame, took the story to a well-known London editor and publisher. After criticizing the yarn in rather merciless fashion, the editor said:

"All the same the little sea captain is your best character, and you ought to be able to do something with him. Why not make him the hero of a series of short stories?"

That it was good advice, the enormous popularity of the series as it ran in Pearson's Magazine, and the constant calls for "more" have proved most amply.

The Real Sherlock Holmes.

Another most popular hero of fiction, "Sherlock Holmes," made his appearance in a similar fashion. As a character in "A Study in Scarlet," he aroused so great popular interest that he became the hero of the long series of adventures so familiar to most of us.

Sir Conan Doyle says that the original idea of Sherlock Holmes came to him in 1886. He had been reading some detective stories which disgusted him, because the authors always depended for their climax on some coincidence and never on the unaided deductions of the detective's own mind.

He adds that his old professor at Edinburgh was in a way the original of Holmes, for it was his habit to work out effect from cause just as logically as he would have diagnosed a disease.

The dramatization of Sherlock Holmes was suggested to Mr. Gillette in a rather curious fashion. Picking up one day an old copy of a New York yellow journal, he read in it an interview with Dr. Conan Doyle, in which the idea of making Sherlock Holmes the hero of a play was mooted.

As a matter of fact, this interview was a "fake"—it had never taken place at all. But it gave Mr. Gillette an idea, and when Mr. Frohman asked him for a play he remembered the imaginary interview, and set to work on "Sherlock Holmes."

Mr. Fergus Hume has told the story of how he came to write "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab." He was in Melbourne at the time, and in financial straits, for he had entirely failed to dispose of a play to which he had given much time.

He thought he might do better with a book, but the question was "what sort of book?" After some consid-

eration he went to the leading Melbourne librarian, and asked this question: "What books do you find sell best?"

"Detective stories," was the prompt reply, "especially those of Gaboriau." Mr. Hume had not then read any Gaboriau, but he wasted no time in repairing the omission, and bought a complete edition of his works.

The result was the story which made his reputation and the seventy novels which have succeeded it. Fergus Hume, it may be mentioned, is credited with being able to write a 60,000 word book in a week.

A Story of "The Light That Failed."

Sorrow and pain have been directly the production of more than one popular book. It was grief for the loss of a dear friend that caused Mrs. L. T. Meade to write at the age of 17 her first book, "Ashton Morton." In it she attempted to pay a tribute to the memory of this friend.

Helen Mathers again penned "Honey," one of her three most popular books, chiefly to relieve the long drawn pain resulting from a bad accident.

The two entirely different endings of Kipling's "The Light That Failed," have caused that book to be much discussed. In the first he married the blind hero to his selfish sweetheart, but in the second the poor fellow was jilted, and went to his death in the Soudan.

This is given as the reason of the alteration: Not long after the first appearance of the novel, Kipling was in a train, and there got in a blind man and his wife. The man looked miserably ill, and his temper was absolutely raw.

For an hour or more the author watched the woman bear all his murmurs and complaints with unflinching tenderness. She kept soothing and cheering him, and though at times he repulsed her with positive brutality, her temper was never ruffled for a moment.

That same night Kipling announced to some friends that he had made a great mistake. Such a savage egoist as Maisele could not possibly resign herself to the companionship of a blind man. He at once sat down and rewrote the last four chapters of his book.

Legendary Devices.

STRANGE CREATURES MENTIONED BY EARLY WRITERS.

Westminster Gazette.

EARLY writers on natural history subjects make mention of many strange creatures that never could have existed, save in the superstitious mind of the age in which they wrote, and of the many that did exist the accounts of their structure and habits are so ludicrous that one may really wonder if it was possible, even in the Middle Ages, that people could be so credulous. Many of these strangely-garbled records of the animal world were no doubt due to travelers' tales, and probably had a certain foundation in fact, but it is difficult, indeed, to account for the creation of such things as the phoenix, the cockatrice, the wyvern, the griffin and the dragon. The belief in the existence of the unicorn may have originated from the fact of some of the early African travelers meeting with certain antelopes that had lost a horn, for it is a peculiarity with most antelopes that their horns are never shed, and if injured or broken never grow again.

The horn, growing out of the forehead, betwixt the eyelids, is neither light nor hollow, nor yet smooth like other horns, but hard as iron, rough as any file, revolved into many points; sharper than any dart, straight and not crooked, and everywhere black except at the point.

Bartholomew asserted that there were many varieties of unicorn, and this would be feasible if this creature had been created from those horned beasts that had accidentally lost one of the horns.

How the phoenix was called into being it would be impossible to hazard a guess. It was popularly supposed that there was only one such creature existing in the whole universe, and that there was only one tree in which it built its nest. We find mention of the phoenix as far back as Pliny, who says: "Howbeit, I cannot tell what to make of him; and first of all, whether it be a tale or no, that is never but one of them in the whole world, and the same not commonly seen."

In the fifteenth century we find Bartholomew writing of this imaginary bird:

"Phoenix is a bird, and there is but one of that kind in all the wide world; therefore lewd men wonder thereof. Phoenix is a bird without mate, and liveth 500 or 600 years; when the which years be passed, she feeleth her default and feebleness, and maketh a nest of right sweet-smelling sticks, that be full dry, and in summer when the western wind bloweth, the sticks of the nest be set on fire with burning heat of the sun, and burneth strongly."

The bird then allows itself to be reduced to ashes in this fire—on this point all the writers agree—and in due course rises again from the ashes in the full glory of renewed youth, "and is the most fairest bird that is, most like to the peacock in feathers, and loveth wilderness, and gathereth his meat of clean greens and fruits."

The basilisk, or cockatrice, was reputed to be some strange mixture of a bird and serpent, able to slay with his breath and his sight, which power was accredited by some to dragons:

Make me not sighted like the basilisk: I have look'd on thousands, who have sped the better By my regard, but kill'd none so.

—[Winter's Tale, 1, 2.]

This fearful creature was said to be hatched by a serpent out of a cock's egg, and to this supposed fact it owed its form. In body and head it was shaped as a common farmyard rooster. "Its head is very pointed,

its eyes red, its color inclining to black, and its tail like a viper, but the rest of its body like a cock." ("Hortus Sanitatis.")

"Even as a lion is afraid of a cock, so is the basilisk for he is not only afraid of his sight, but also of his breath when he heareth him crow. It is a question whether the cockatrice die by sight of himself. Cockatrice was full of cockatrice, and a certain destroy them by going up and down in glass, their own shapes were reflected upon their faces, and so they died." (Topse's "History of the World.")

From this creature, which survives to this day, in company with many other strange creatures only in heraldry, the town of Basle, in Switzerland, supposed to derive its name, for on that town has it that one of these breath-poisoning basilisks was destroyed by a gallant knight.

The wyvern referred to above, is depicted as a blend of a dragon, and a serpent, and it is the supporter on the coat-of-arms of more than one of the members of the House of Lords.

CLAY'S UNLUCKY HAND.

HOW THE GREAT KENTUCKIAN CAME WITH A HANDSOME PROPERTY.

[Memphis Commercial-Appeal:] "Looking for you," said the old, poker-playing colonel, as your correspondent walked up to offer him a cigar. "Let's see. Did I ever see the time Henry Clay lost his fine property, the Springs, out ten miles here, 'way back in the George Lansdowne? No? Well, sit down, and tell you about it."

"I was a little shaver then, and used to go father out to see Henry Clay when he owned for a time at the 'Springs,' as we called them, the girls and boys from all over the South, Orleans, used to come up there, and they had times, I can tell you. Clay had a race track, some of the bloods brought their racers with thousands of dollars were sometimes wagered on race. There was good fox hunting here, and the hunters would gallop all over Bath county before they returned. Then they would let the rest up a day or two and then they would let themselves out on the old course. And the day had at the old Owings mansion, and then the Springs were marvels of brilliancy."

The racing game and the courting game were had there in the old days. Old George had lived here in Owingsville then, and he was where from a quarter to a half million dollars, a great poker player, and once in a while, when feeling good, he would go out to see Henry Clay they would have a game which was a war now in the days of good stakes. Clay was always to see him, because he was always certain of time with the old colonel.

"Lansdowne seldom got the least bit under the influence, as we say of gentlemen, but when he did it was a terror. When the old colonel got angry, you seen him many times when he would swell up a neck from anger that his collar button would burst his shirt and roll over the floor. That always old colonel laugh."

"About the poker game? Oh, yes. Well, old colonel woke up and he sure was feeling fine. He determined to go out and see how Henry Clay was doing. So he had his negro horse, and rode out there. Arriving there and of a slight refreshment Lansdowne proposed game. Clay agreed, and the two went to room. Soon the game was on fast and furious. Clay would win what there was in sight and the downs would come up with a good hand and nothing on the board. This continued almost all along toward night Clay began losing steadily, and he lost."

"The colonel kept rallying him on his luck, and still Clay kept losing. Finally Clay got chair back from the table and said, 'George, I more money by me at this time, but the Springs. What will you bet against them?'

"For some minutes Lansdowne studied, and said: 'Henry, I have long wanted the Springs. They will be worth just \$25,000 to me if I win, but will be that much ahead if you win. What do you say?'

"Clay agreed, and the colonel pulled a long roll of his pocket and counted out cash and notes \$25,000. Then the game began again. First of loss and then the other. At last Clay's luck asserted him, and his pile of chips got lower and lower. Both had good hands and both stayed every hand would raise and the old colonel, studying his hand he was in doubt, would see it and stay. Finally he threw down his cards and said, in the vernacular day, that he was all in. He had held a good hand, a high straight flush of spades. The old colonel at Clay's cards a moment and then again at hand."

"A good hand, Henry," he said, "a good hand, and then he laid down, slowly, one by one, the diamonds, the king of diamonds, the queen of diamonds, the jack of diamonds and the ten of diamonds—flush—'this is a better one.'"

"Clay pushed back his chair, and, followed by the colonel, walked out of the room. A few days later the transfer of the property was made, and the old man came owner of the Springs. They have never been the same since, and never will be, I reckon."

History shows us plainly that atheism follows despotism and anarchy follows despotism, just as the pendulum swings to and fro. Yet, how many or nations have learned this lesson?



The L

THE following article is contributed to The Times by Mrs. Mary A. Davis, 229 North Raymond Street, Pasadena:

Prunes are raised in several parts of California, but are not grown as extensively as in the northern part of the State. Grapes and other fruits have been so profitable that deciduous trees usually been grown only in such portions as are considered to be unsuitable for the raising of the citrus fruits.

The prune thrives best in rich sandy loam, and grows to a height of from two to three thousand feet, away from dampness of the sea, and yet requiring irrigation. Such a spot is found at Banning, in the county, the fruit being exceptionally large and of the beautiful amber color found only in mountain regions.

About twenty years ago the San José Fruit Company limited to extend its business into Southern California and bought 120 acres, with a deed to twenty acres of water from the Banning Land and Water Company.

A street was laid out through the center of the land, a house built for the manager, and half the land was planted in plums, prunes, peaches, figs and various kinds of berries. The other half was left for the company to decide to do with. But later the company decided not to do business so far from San José, and divided the land into ten-acre lots, which were sold off to the people. Many of the lots were sold to people who came to Southern California at that time, and some of the possibilities of the soil and climate were not known, or next to nothing, about fruit raising and Redlands were struggling little colonies, and Bernardino a sleepy Mormon town.

One of the "San José tract," as this 120-acre tract was called, was purchased by an invalid who had come to the bracing air of Banning, by a famous specialist on tuberculosis. Three of these contained prune trees, and the other two plums. All the trees being about three years old. The man for his family and built a comfortable home, and was proud of his orchard, and spent the greater part of his days taking care of his trees or driving in his coach, and at the end of four months had almost lost his life, and gained about twenty pounds.

Year by year his trees bore about 500 pounds of fruit, and to dry the prunes himself, he read up a good deal upon the subject, purchased some drying boxes, arranged a temporary furnace, and cured about a hundred pounds of what he considered to be dried prunes as could be made in any country. A mining engineer, knowing nothing whatever of fruit raising, but his enthusiasm up about the neighborhood, and a large acreage of land to prunes.

The trees were six years old they bore a profit of \$500 for the three acres, and the strength of this gain, several hundred more acres planted and the industry has since been found very profitable one.

Prune is an easy fruit to handle, and there is no reservation near the town of Banning. Being situated in the desert, the air is more drying with fewer clouds, and in the latter part of September, during October, the days are shorter and the nights are longer, and it is desirable to have a place of land for the dry yard, with a good place to the south, and not very near the orchard, as the fruit is falling at this time of the year, and if the drying fruit they stick there and must be off by hand.

The furnace is usually made of brick, with a galvanized dipping tank, and a crane to handle the hot fruit. The furnace is placed at the upper end of the yard, with a car track running down between the racks, upon which the wooden fruit trays are placed. If the crop is large and there are not racks upon which to place the trays, they are laid upon the ground, where they dry quite as well, but the fruit is so easily spread, and cannot be racked as quickly in the event of a sudden rain.

Fruit is not picked until a considerable portion of the ground, as it needs to be thoroughly dried, else when dry it will be devoid of the rich flavor in making good prunes. If it dries a little too early it is none the worse, nor does it injure the fruit. It will not spoil unless it is in a very damp place where it is allowed to become moldy.

Prunes are ready to be gathered, the prunes are knocked off the trees by men with long poles, and together with the prunes already on the ground, are picked up by the Indian women and children, who are usually made with the Indian men for the purpose, which is paid for by the box. A man having a family has a decided advantage, as children are in picking up the fruit, and even a mother's prunes are a desirable acquisition.

Boxes are counted and checked up on cards, used by a conductor's punch, and the fruit hauled to the place where it is dipped in boiling water, in which concentrated lye has been placed to cut the tough skin of the prunes, numerous little slits, but not strong enough to cut off, as that would spoil the prunes. The dipping is the most important processes in curing prunes, and the person who does that part of the work must be experienced, or he will either cut the skin off, thereby taking it off, or it will not be checked

The Development of the Great Southwest.

The following article is contributed to The Times by Mrs. Mary A. Davis, 229 North Raymond avenue, Pasadena:

Prunes are raised in several parts of Southern California, but are not grown as extensively as in the northern part of the State. Oranges and other citrus fruits have been so profitable that deciduous fruits have usually been grown only in such portions of the State as are considered to be unsuitable for the successful raising of the citrus fruits.

The prune thrives best in rich sandy loam, and at an altitude of from two to three thousand feet, away from the fog and dampness of the sea, and yet requiring plenty of irrigation. Such a spot is found at Banning, in Riverside county, the fruit being exceptionally large and sweet, and of the beautiful amber color found only in mountain regions.

About twenty years ago the San José Fruit Cannery was organized to extend its business into Southern California and bought 120 acres, with a deed to twenty-four inches of water from the Banning Land and Water Company. A street was laid out through the center of the tract of land, a house built for the manager, and about half the land was planted in plums, prunes, peaches, apples, figs and various kinds of berries. The trees were planted, but later the company decided not to extend its business so far from San José, and divided the tract into five and ten-acre lots, which were sold off to people coming to Southern California at that time, were left to the possibilities of the soil and climate, and nothing, or next to nothing, about fruit raising. The San Bernardino and Redlands were struggling little colonies, and San Bernardino a sleepy Mormon town.

One of the "San José tract," as this 120 acres was called, was purchased by an invalid who had been recommended to the bracing air of Banning, by a famous New York specialist on tuberculosis. Three of these five acres contained prune trees, and the other two plums and all the trees being about three years old. The invalid went for his family and built a comfortable house, was proud of his orchard, and spent the greater part of his days taking care of his trees or driving in the neighborhood, and at the end of four months had almost died, and gained about twenty pounds. The year his trees bore about 500 pounds of fruit, and he died. His son, who was a doctor, read up all he could find upon the subject, purchased some drying trays, arranged a temporary furnace, and cured a hundred pounds of what he considered to be as dried prunes as could be made in any country. He was a mining engineer, knowing nothing whatever of fruit raising, but his enthusiasm spread throughout the neighborhood, and a large acreage was planted in prunes.

The trees were six years old they bore a crop of about a profit of \$900 for the three acres, and upon the basis of this gain, several hundred more acres were planted and the industry has since been found to be a profitable one.

Prune is an easy fruit to handle, and there is an abundance of help can be obtained. Being situated near the coast, but in the latter part of September and October, the days are shorter and the weather is less uncertain, and it is desirable to have a large amount of land for the dry yard, with a gentle slope, and not very near the orchard, as the fruit is falling at this time of the year, and if they are drying fruit they stick there and must be picked by hand.

Prunes are usually made of brick, with a galvanneal drying tank, and a crane to handle the heavy boxes. The furnace is placed at the upper end of the tank, with a car track running down between the tanks, upon which the wooden fruit trays are placed, which to place the trays, they are laid upon a track, where they dry quite as well, but the fruit is usually spread, and cannot be raked as quickly as a sudden rain.

Prune is not picked until a considerable portion of the crop has fallen to the ground, as it needs to be thoroughly dried when dry it will be devoid of the rich flavor which is made in making good prunes. If it dries a little too early it is none the worse, nor does it injure the fruit, but the crop falls off and begins to dry on the ground. It will not spoil unless it is in a very damp place, where it is allowed to become mouldy.

Prunes are usually made with the Indian men for this purpose, which is paid for by the box. A man having a decided advantage, as children are usually picking up the fruit, and even a mother-in-law is a desirable acquisition.

Prunes are counted and checked up on cards, usually by a conductor's punch, and the fruit hauled to the drying tank, where it is dipped in boiling water, in which concentrated lye has been placed to cut the tough outer skin, but not strong enough to cut the fruit, as that would spoil the prune. The dipping is the most important processes in curing prunes, and the person who does that part of the work must be experienced, or he will either cut the skin off, thereby taking it off, or it will not be checked

enough to allow the juice to evaporate. The ripeness of the fruit, the toughness of the skin, and other peculiarities depending upon the neighborhood in which it is grown must be considered, and sometimes the lye is weakened or strengthened in dipping prunes from different parts of the same orchard, so that no certain rule can be laid down. In its natural state the skin of the prune is very tough and covered with a delicate bloom which prevents evaporation, and would be weeks, or even months, in drying if this bloom were not removed and the skin perforated. The water must be kept boiling hot, the usual strength of the dip being about one pound of lye to twelve gallons of water. The prunes are immersed in an open mesh screen wire basket which holds about seventy pounds. The length of time required for the immersion is usually not more than half a minute, but the time varies a little according to the toughness of the skin, the soil upon which the fruit is grown and the age of the trees, fruit from old orchards requiring a longer dip than that grown on young trees.

From the dipper they are emptied into boxes and carried to the dry yard on trucks, and spread evenly on the trays. This work is frequently done by women, who become very skillful in laying the fruit close and even on the trays. The time required in drying varies from a week to three, or even four weeks, according to the condition of the weather. When dry enough to keep in bulk without moulding, the fruit is scraped into large boxes called "sweats," and from these emptied into bins, where it goes through a sweating process, becoming blacker, more glossy and somewhat plumper than when taken from the dry yard. Sometimes the prunes are sold from the bins in sacks without grading, but frequently the trade demands that they be graded, boxed and sold according to size.

The grader is a long series of screens, hanging in a frame on an inclined plane, and moving back and forth by means of a crank and cog wheels, or more frequently by electrical power. The screens in the grader have different sized meshes, the smallest being at the top and the largest at the bottom.

The prunes are emptied on the grader at the top, and dance down over the screens, falling through into hoppers as soon as they arrive at the screen, the mesh of which is large enough to let them through. There are usually six sizes of screens in a grader. The largest size in common use takes from forty to fifty prunes to make a pound, and the smallest from ninety to one hundred. All smaller than this go through the place for leaves and pits, and are thrown away. All the prunes larger than forty to the pound go over the end of the grader into a box.

After grading, they are either put into bags or boxes and marked according to size, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, and 90-100, and sold on a certain basis. If sold on a 2-cent basis, it means that those prunes that run eighty to the pound are worthy 2 cents. There is no special reason for this, but it is so understood by common consent of the trade. The price usually goes up or down from the basis at one-half a cent. For example, if 80s are 2 cents, 70s will be 2½ cents, and 100s 1 cent. Frequently the fruit is sold upon grade without actually grading it, in which case a pound is taken from the lot at intervals, as the fruit is sacked, counted and an average taken of these samples. Usually a sample is taken from every tenth sack, then an average of these samples taken and the price paid accordingly. Small scales, which break exactly on ounces, are used for testing, as every additional prune placed on the scales to make a pound, takes away from the profit of the grower one-twentieth of a cent on the price, or, in other words, every five prunes makes a difference of one-quarter of a cent a pound, or \$5 a ton.

Prunes are a very popular dried fruit, being exceedingly healthful, growing more in favor each year, and fast becoming a staple article of diet.

An Artistic New Shop.

WITH display windows of unique design beckoning one irresistibly into an interior of quaint artistic creations, "Ye Print Shop," of Los Angeles, owned by the Ford Smith and Little Company, shows to eastern tourists one of the highest examples of esthetic business enterprise to be found in any part of the United States. The sign which dangles in front, bearing upon it an old colonial gentleman and announcing the business of "Ye Print Shop," but faintly indicates the treasures to be seen within, and the various industries conducted under that name. Entering the low-ceiled shop, the slashed beams of Oregon pine toned to a dark color, reflect in their polished surfaces gay valentines in water colors, dinner cards decorated in daintiest fashion, quaint illuminated texts and scrolls, stationery, examples of printing and engraving and every fad of society's seeking. Showcases of Mission design as well as Mission tables and furnishing are seen, and just beneath the ceiling is a series of panels painted upon wood showing the beautiful California flowers and art nouveau heads, painted by Miss Mary Curran, a local artist. Along the mossy green carpets in the new location at 313 South Broadway one comes to the stairs leading to the art department where are all sorts and varieties of pictures, and just above it is where the framing is done.

Tomorrow, when the shop formally opens its new quarters, there will be shown a room with glowing velvety walls, where artists seeking to display their work can find a place where lighting and background are especially adapted to their needs. The shop was designed

by Mr. Little, a member of the firm, who came here from Boston, and evolved something that Boston cannot rival.

Arizona Copper Output.

ARIZONA, formerly known as the "Land of Sunshine and Silver," would today more appropriately be called "The Land of Copper and Cattle." The Territory is already one of the leading copper-producing sections of the world, and is steadily forging ahead. Following is an article from the Los Angeles Mining Review:

"There was printed in this paper some few weeks ago the estimate made by Gov. Brodie of Arizona, in his annual report, of Arizona's copper production in the year 1904. The Governor's estimate is 230,000,000 pounds. Here is another estimate of the Territory's copper production last year, printed in a Boston paper:

Mines.	Pounds.
Arizona Copper Company	30,000,000
Calumet and Arizona	32,000,000
Clark's Equator	5,000,000
Copper Queen	60,000,000
Detroit Copper Co.	17,000,000
Old Dominion	16,200,000
Shannon	12,000,000
United Verde	42,000,000
Misc. properties	10,000,000
Total	224,200,000

"Commenting upon these figures the paper says:

"This production indicates an increase over last year of 80,000,000 pounds or 37 per cent, and places Arizona second in point of copper production in this country and only 60,000,000 pounds behind Montana's output.

"In this above table we have not included a monthly output of 1,500,000 pounds from the Nacozari mines of Mexico, which are owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co., the ore from which is concentrated in Mexico and concentrates shipped to the Douglas plant in Arizona."

"Based upon improvements that are being made and that are contemplated at the several reduction plants in Arizona the following estimate is made of what Arizona's copper production may be for the year 1905:

Mines.	Pounds.
Arizona Copper Co.	30,000,000
Calumet and Arizona	42,000,000
Copper Queen	60,000,000
Detroit Copper Co.	24,000,000
Old Dominion	26,000,000
Shannon	14,000,000
United Verde	42,000,000
Miscellaneous	12,000,000
Total	303,000,000

Through Eastern Eyes.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA cannot certainly justly complain of neglect on part of Eastern publications. The "World Today" for February contains a handsomely illustrated article entitled "In the Land of Sunshine," by Henry Kingman. The following is an extract:

"Southern California has various faces that she presents to different visitors. There is at least the California of the tourist, of the health seeker, and of the resident.

"The California of the tourist is best known to the world at large—the land of sport and pleasure, and of a luxurious dolce far niente for those weary of business or social cares. As a matter of fact, there is no section of the United States that is more prosaically a part of our common workaday world than California. It is busy and thriving and absorbed in its own problems and its own cares just as much as Cook county or Manhattan. It is no national pleasure ground, nor have its people any kin with a Switzerland of hotel-keepers. And yet each winter there is let loose on this busy care-laden community of tollers such a horde of tourists and pleasure seekers as no other section of our country ever sees. By thousands daily they pour in, until by February every chink and cranny of habitation is occupied—hotel and boarding-house, in city and country.

"Perhaps it is true that California's best crop is her tourists. In any case she opens her arms to all of them. That is, to almost all of them. For even the hobos of the land, from Boston to Seattle, and from Minneapolis to New Orleans, turn wistfully to the land of sunshine, and stream in on every line of railway as regularly, and as conscientiously bent on recreation, as the captains of finance and their womenkind.

"For these last, and for the traveler in ordinary, there is no doubt that Southern California is a veritable pleasure ground."

Olive and Olive Oil.

SAN DIEGO is becoming an important center of the olive industry. One of the leading olive works of Southern California is that of Akerman & Tuffley, at North San Diego. This firm has recently sent out some attractive samples of its olive oil, in the shape of tiny bottles, labeled and capped, each holding a little more than a tablespoonful of oil. They also put up samples of olives in small cans, each enough for one serving. Their ripe olives have a fine nutty flavor. The editor of this department has visited the establishment of Messrs. Akerman & Tuffley, and knows that the greatest care is taken in regard to cleanliness, as must always be the case where fine oil is made. The firm received a gold medal for its Old Mission brand olive oil at the St. Louis World's Fair.

UNLUCKY HAND.

KENTUCKIAN CAME TO LANDSOWNE PROPERTY.

(Special Appeal.) "Looking

the old, poker-playing Kentuckian walked up to me and said, 'Let's see. Did I ever tell you about my fine property, the one I bought here, 'way back in the No? Well, sit down, and

er then, and used to go to the Clay when he owned the place, as we called them, in all over the South, clear up there, and they had some Clay had a race track there, bought their racers with the money, sometimes wagered on a horse for hunting heresabouts, gallop all over Bath county. Then they would let their horses and then they would have a good course. And the dam was a mansion, and then out of the brilliancy.

and the courting game was old days. Old George Landowne then, and he was worth a half million dollars. And once in a while, when he went out to see Henry Clay, which would be a wonderful stake. Clay was always was always certain of an

got the least bit under the gentlemen, but when he did, and colonel got angry, why, when he would swell up, and his collar button would break the floor. That always

me? Oh, yes. Well, one day he was sure was feeling like to go out and see how his horse. So he had his nigger go. Arriving there and seeing the Landowne proposed, and the two went to the house. He was on fast and furious, there was in sight and the with a good hand and take his continued almost all day he began losing steadily.

lying him on his luck, and losing. Finally Clay, who was a little and said, 'George, I'm a little this time, but the Spirit is against them?'

Landowne studied, and long wanted the Springs, and \$25,000 to me if I was, and if you win. What do you want? Colonel pulled a long face, and then he began again. First one of the chips got lower and lower, and both stayed every time. The colonel, studying his hand, and said, 'I see it and stay. Finally he said, in the vernacular, 'He had held a good hand of spades. The old colonel then and then again at

'he said, 'a good hand. slowly, one by one, the ace, the queen, the king, and the ten of diamonds—the ace.

he chair, and followed by a room. A few days later the was made, and the colonel will be, I reckon."

CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

The Mountain Rainfall

Bee Culture.

Not a Poor Farm.

Pseudomonas Radicicola.

Parasite of Coddling Moth.

The President Speaks Frankly.

dent made to that committee was that "the attitude of the railroad magnates and their hints that the regulation of rates would mean a cut in the salaries of their employes was creating a certain semi-Socialism in this country."

Death of Eucalypts

Low-selling Stock

Trend of the Orange Market

Improvement in Roads.

of State money, a large proportion of which Los Angeles county, but all spent in another commonwealth. This does not seem fair to taxpayers, or to anyone else who will take a look at the figures. The amounts spent for roads in southern counties for 1904 are: Riverside, \$32,449; San Bernardino, \$34,649; San Diego, \$35,906; Santa Barbara, \$42,887; Ventura, \$43,875. This shows that the smaller counties are doing more road making, but there is no State work being done in any of them. How many people travel by wagon or mule or mule or mule in comparison with the number of people who use the roads of Southern California?

Insulating the Soil

One of the strangest features of this earth is that the nitrogen bacteria is a true parasite, it lives upon the roots of legumes not to benefit but to secure the necessary carbohydrates for food. At first the bacteria secretes a substance to the host plant. Later the plant secretes a substance which destroys most of the bacteria, a nitrogenous food by their death, to be eaten by the host plant. Has anything before us in agriculture? Is there anything in the electrical arc in radium, in the development of microscopy, the prevalence of microbes in everything, in analysis or in any line of investigation that has discovered power of drawing upon the vast sea air for fertility that produces the necessities of profusion where every other attempt is fatal failure? And the best of it all is that this discovery has been made as free as air to the people, the scientist who has perfected it.

Origin of Lippia Repens.

DR. FRANCESCHI, of Santa Barbara, furnishes following account of the introduction of the plant. It is a good story, and a true account of how the plant came to this country:

"It was in 1869, barely one year before the first second empire, when the centennial of the first was celebrated with great festivities at his Ajaccio, in Corsica. The Superintendent of the City of Florence, Signor Pacci, to whom the plantations had been entrusted, was quite struck with it as it had been used in the public garden of Ascoli. He took some with him to Florence, and put it in one of the public gardens. There it did so well, and soon spread in other parts of Italy, and particularly along the Riviera, where the climatic conditions were much like Southern California.

"In the year 1898 my daughter, who had come from Italy, called my attention to the fact that several years already Lippia had been used to explain at the Naval Academy at Leghorn, boys had their daily drilling and all sorts of things, and it was obvious to think that if Lippia had come from Italy, it ought to do the same in California. I, Director of the Botanic Garden, in Rome, I sent a small tin box of Lippia plants (less than half weight). Now, after six years, there are hundreds of acres planted with Lippia, between Arizona, New Mexico and Australia, and out of that small tin box. And, had it not been for the celebration of the centennial of the great Napoleon, this humble plant would still grow, little and unappreciated, only on the coast of Corsica and points along the Mediterranean."

The Washington Robusta.

S. B. PARISH, of San Bernardino, with whom none other in that class of botanical writers under date of January 25 as follows: graph in a recent Sunday Times you speak of *tonia robusta*, differentiating it from *W. silfers* ing that it is from Mexico. *W. robusta*, no doubtless aware, was described by Wendland from ling plant grown in Belgium. Where the seed as has always been a mystery. It was originally that it grew on the Sacramento River. Since bers of it have claimed to have obtained their the islands off the coast of Lower California, get their seed from 'the desert east of San Bern Now, anybody knows that no native palms grow Sacramento River; botanists know that this pal not grow on the Lower California islands; and ert east of San Bernardino' were the source of

of *W. filifera*. No botanist has seen and specimen of *W. robusta*. Where does it come from? A person who was in a position to find me that seed collectors filled orders from the same bay. I think I am correct that botanists who have looked into the matter recognize *W. robusta* as a good species. Ward says amounts to a claim that it is more really, a difference probably due to soil and climate will place me under great obligations if they tell me in what respect you think the two differ, and of what part of Mexico you understand *W. robusta* is a native, and the grounds you have in mind. If you can throw any light upon this supposed species, it will be very welcome to our flora."

do not hesitate to say that the publication of Mr. Parish as to the identity of our Washingtonia robusta as a distinct species of equal value to a readjustment of opinion were. The decision of the San Bernardino botanical society of this kind is accepted as final by all who have authority he speaks. As his declaration is not positive, I will state Washingtonia robusta so radically from the filifera in its physical appearance that no one can mistake one for the other in casual observation. The leaf stems of the robusta are nearly twice as long as those of the filifera, and the leaves of the robusta do not discolor in cold weather as beautiful and green through the winter as the summer. The leaves of this species are entirely with equal number of segments. The leaves of the filifera vary in number. I have seen the robusta produce twenty full-sized blades from April to the first year from the nursery. The filifera has no such a record. Whether the robusta is more geographical, or cultural variety of the filifera, Mr. Parish will be most capable of determining as the former comes into flower. But it is in planting six miles of trees in this city by the committee of which the writer is chairman, evened typical and as different in physical appearance as the filifera as possible in plants of the same robusta has been planted in such enormous numbers in Los Angeles lately that the letter from Mr. Parish has annual interest.

FRUIT INTERESTS.

Compere to Go to Brazil.

STATE HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
FOOD COOPER is in receipt of a cablegram from
Government of West Australia asking that George
who has been employed in gathering para-
sitting moth in Europe, be sent at once to
secure a large collection of parasites to the
pest threatens to make great inroads on
of Australia, unless steps are taken to pre-
Compere is in the employ of the State Horti-
and also of the West Australian Govern-
paying half of his salary. While no action
has been taken regarding his mission to
is probable he will proceed at once to
country, as it is necessary that the
of the fruit fly be at work by the first of
Compere recently returned to this country
[California Fruit Grower.

THE FARM

HERE are about 120 farms in the very heart of New York City. These farms are from six to twenty square, and are in the neighborhood of Central Park. The farmers, who are children, are the city's farms, they being the property of the city. This little community of farmers is supervised by the DeWitt Clinton Park Association, of which Mrs. Parsons is president. Mrs. Parsons herself is in the city a family of seven children, and from her own experience the need of city children of healthful, outdoor exercise, and their ignorance of the simplest things are grown. Last year, through her influence, the city authorities plowed up a tract of ground in DeWitt Clinton Park, and divided it into plots about six by eight feet in size. These were portioned out among hundreds of children who were clamoring for a chance to be farmers. It is surprising the quantity of potatoes, beans, carrots and radishes raised on these plots. It is said there are about twenty applicants for every little piece of ground, and something like two hundred names of would-be farmers are upon the waiting list. The work has been very successful in improving the moral and physical condition of the children of the neighborhood. Mrs. Parsons says, "The closer we live to Nature, the closer we are to God, and the precocious child of the city, the softening, simplifying influence of close contact with the earth."—[Farmer's Advocate.

Open Source.

average of the results of forty-nine analyses of typical soils from various parts of the United States is one acre for the first eight inches of surface contains 1,000 pounds of nitrogen, 4,800 pounds phosphoric acid, 12,400 pounds of potash. The general average yield of wheat in the United States is usually placed at 25 bushels per acre. It is a well-known fact that a crop will remove from the soil 29.7 pounds of nitrogen, 10.5 pounds phosphoric acid, and 13.7 pounds of potash. If, therefore, all the potential nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that are present in the average acre could be rendered available in the first eight inches of soil, it would be enough nitrogen to last at least 33 years, the phosphoric acid would suffice for 500 years, and it would take 1000 years to exhaust the potash. The number of bacteria in any soil is really the

Products.

proportion of which is at all spent in another way. It does not seem fair to say who will take a square mile of land for roads by the 1904 are: Riverside, \$23,000; San Bernardino, \$34,649; San Diego, \$42,857; Ventura, \$27,000. The counties are doing much work. No State work being done. People travel by wagon to Los Angeles with the commercial roads of Southern California.

in a doubt in the mind of George T. Moore's discovery of the development of the water should send for Bulletin, issued on January 12, 1904, the most scientific and practical of soil inoculation. It presents the theory of the subject, the actual results of the improvement of the nodules by the farmers themselves, testimonials from about 200 persons. Prof. Moore's discovery is like a fairy tale, and is anything imagined before. It solved the food problem as it is, we know that the

features of this enticing water is a true parasite, which argues not to benefit the heavy carbohydrates for bacteria secrete a substance which the plant secretes another. Most of the bacteria leaving death, to be eaten by the anything before so dignified in the electrical development of microscopy reveals in everything, in the investigation that reveals upon the vast resources the necessities of the other attempt is foredoomed. It all is that this great air to the people by the

Santa Barbara, furnished the introduction of the new, and a true account of the country.

one year before the fall of the first National festival at his birth. Superintendent of Parks, Pucci, to whom the festival was quite struck with the public garden of Ajaccio, Florence, and put it on the map. There it did so well, that it was the climatic conditions of the

daughter, who had repeated the fact that the city had been used to the academy at Leghorn, which and all sorts of things. If Lippia had done so, the same in California. The garden, in Rome, I saw Lippia plants (less than 10 years, there are hundreds with Lippia, between California and Australia, and if it had not been for the trial of the great Nappoleon, would still grow, little on the coast of Corsica and the

San Bernardino, with whom the class of botanical authorities 25 as follows: "In the Times you speak of Washington from W. filifera and W. robusta, as described by Wendland from Peru. Where the seed came from. It was originally from the Rio. Since then we have obtained their seed of Lower California. The desert east of San Bernardino no native palms grow. It is known that this palm was the source of all the

of W. filifera. No botanist has seen an uncultivated specimen of W. robusta. Where does the seed come from? A person who was in a position to know told me that seed collectors filled orders for either species from the same bay. I think I am correct in saying that botanists who have looked into the matter do not recognize W. robusta as a good species. What culturers say amounts to a claim that it is more robust and purer, a difference probably due to soil and culture. I will place me under great obligations if you will kindly tell me in what respect you think the two plants differ, and of what part of Mexico you understand that W. robusta is a native, and the grounds you have for so thinking. If you can throw any light upon the reality of this supposed species, it will be very welcome to students of our flora.

I do not hesitate to say that the publication of the results of Mr. Parish as to the identity of our popular Washingtonia robusta as a distinct species of palm is equivalent to a readjustment of opinion wherever it is held. The decision of the San Bernardino botanist upon the matter of this kind is accepted as final by all who know what authority he speaks. As his declaration, however, is not positive, I will state Washingtonia robusta is so radically from the filifera in its physical appearance that no one can mistake one for the other with casual observation. The leaf stems of the latter are nearly twice as long as those of the former. The leaves of the robusta do not discolor in cold weather, but remain as beautiful and green through the winter as in the summer. The leaves of this palm are nearly entire with equal number of segments. The segments of the filifera vary in number. I have seen the robusta produce twenty full-sized blades from April to November the first year from the nursery. The common palm has no such record. Whether the robusta is more geographical, or cultural variety of the Indio, Mr. Parish will be most capable of determining soon as the former comes into flower. But it is a fact that in planting six miles of trees in this city by a tree committee of which the writer is chairman, every plant varied typical and as different in physical appearance from the filifera as possible in plants of the same genus. The robusta has been planted in such enormous numbers in Los Angeles lately that the letter from Mr. Parish will command unusual interest.

FRUIT INTERESTS.

Compere to Go to Brazil.

STATE HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER ELLWOOD COOPER is in receipt of a cablegram from the government of West Australia asking that George Compere, who has been employed in gathering parasites of a codling moth in Europe, be sent at once to Brazil to secure a large collection of parasites to the fruit fly, which pest threatens to make great inroads on the orchards of Australia, unless steps are taken to prevent it. Compere is in the employ of the State Horticultural Commission and also of the West Australian government, receiving half of his salary. While no action has as yet been taken regarding his mission to Brazil, it is probable he will proceed at once to that country, as it is necessary that the insect parasites of the fruit fly be at work by the first of March. Compere recently returned to this country from Europe. [California Fruit Grower.]

THE FARM.

of Farmers.

There are about 120 farms in the very heart of New York City. These farms are from six to eight acres, and are in the neighborhood of DeWitt Clinton Park. The farmers, who are children, do not own the farms, they being the property of the city. The community of farmers is superintended by the Clinton Park Association, of which Mrs. Parsons is president. Mrs. Parsons herself has a city family of seven children, and has from her own experience the need city children of healthful, outdoor exercise, and their ignorance of the simplest things are grown. Last year, under her influence, the city authorities plowed up a tract of ground in DeWitt Clinton Park, and divided it into plots about six by eight feet in dimension. These were portioned out among hundreds of children who were clamoring for a chance to become farmers. It is surprising the quantity of potatoes, peas, carrots and radishes raised on these little plots. It is said there are about twenty applicants for every little piece of ground, and something more than a hundred names of would-be farmers are enrolled on the waiting list. The work has been singularly successful in improving the moral and physical condition of the children of the neighborhood. Mrs. Parsons says, "The closer we live to Nature, the nearer we get to God, and the precocious child of the city is softening, simplifying influence of closer contact with the earth." [Farmer's Advocate.]

of Science.

Average of the results of forty-nine analyses of soil from various parts of the United States per acre for the first eight inches of surface soil is: 100 pounds of nitrogen, 4800 pounds phosphoric acid, 1200 pounds of potash. The general average of wheat in the United States is usually placed at 10 bushels per acre. It is a well-known fact that a crop will remove from the soil 29.7 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds phosphoric acid, and 13.7 pounds of potash. If, therefore, all the potential nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that are present in the average soil were rendered available in the first eight inches, it would be enough nitrogen to last at least ninety years, the phosphoric acid would suffice for 500 years, and it would take 1000 years to exhaust the potash. The number of bacteria in any soil is really the index

of its active fertility. It is thus plainly seen that nitrogen is the one element the farmer most needs and is most quickly exhausted. [Orange Judd Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK.

Water and Food.

IN general, a horse will drink from fifty pounds or less to sixty-five pounds per day, though under the influence of warm weather or hard work the amount may range from eighty-five to 110 pounds or over. In some experiments in the British army it was found that when allowed to choose, horses drank about one-fourth of their daily allowance in the morning, and not far from three-eighths at noon, and about the same proportion at night.

Prof. Henry says that boiled feed is useful for colts, brood mares and stallions, if fed two or three times a week, and that draught horses being prepared for sale or exhibition may be given cooked feed once a day. In his opinion an excellent feed for horses is made by boiling barley and oats in a kettle with considerable water and pouring the mass over chaffed hay, allowing the whole to stand until the hay is well softened. Bran, roots, and a small quantity of oil meal may be added also.

The horse not only requires less feed when idle than when at work, but is actually injured if the ration is not reduced on days of idleness. Some feeders of high standing reduce the feed of their work horses on Sundays and holidays, in the belief that even one day's feeding of a working ration while the horse is at rest is injurious.

It is now the belief of all who have thoroughly studied the subject that idle horses are fed too heavily as a rule. But no fixed ration can be named since the food requirements of individual horses differ so widely. Close observation will enable the feeder to adapt quantity to the needs of each animal.

Interesting calculations rather than experimentation have led to the conclusion that when trotting the horse does 4.5 times as much work as when walking, 1.75 times as much when galloping as when trotting, and 2.5 times more when on full gallop than on a canter. The energy expended in doing the several kinds of work bear the foregoing relation to each other. [American Cultivator.]

IRRIGATION.

Forestry and Irrigation.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON delivered some of the principal addresses before the American Forestry Congress held in Washington the first week in January. He praised the efforts of the friends of irrigation, and declared that forestry and irrigation are inseparable. He said in part:

"The West must have water, and that in a sure and permanent supply. Unless the forests at the headwaters of the streams used in irrigation are protected, that is impossible, and irrigation will fail. Unless we practice forestry in the mountain forests in the West, the expenditure under the national irrigation law will be fruitless, and the wise policy of the government in the agricultural development of the arid regions will utterly fail. Without forestry, national irrigation will be merely a national mistake.

"The relation of railroads to the forest is no less vital than that of the lumberman. The development of systems of transportation upon a secure basis depends directly upon the preservation and wise use of the forest. Without a permanent supply of wood and water the business of the railroads will decline, because those industries upon whose production that business mainly depends cannot prosper.

"The importance of the public forest lands to mining is direct and intimate. Mines cannot be developed without wood any more than arid lands can become productive without water. The public forest lands are, and must continue to be, the chief source of timbers used in our western mines." [The Tallman.]

THE DAIRY.

Two Kinds of Dairying.

JOHN SMITH and Tom Jones are both in dairying somewhat. They don't both dairy alike, although both seem to be doing quite well. Smith keeps cows expressly for milk. He sells his calves at \$4 to \$6 per head, pours his separated milk to his hogs and churns his cream into butter, which he ships to some eastern market.

Jones doesn't sell his calves but buys Smith's calves. He doesn't feed his separated milk to the hogs; he feeds it to his calves, including what he bought of Smith and others till he averages about two calves per cow. He supplements it with oats, oil meal, corn meal, etc., and the fall after they are yearlings they weigh 700 to 800 pounds, while he is churning and selling his butter much after the manner of Smith. Some may say this is a dream, but Jones actually does it here in Iowa, on land worth \$35 an acre.

I still think that for most country dairymen the dual purpose cow pays. Even if she shouldn't much more than pay her keep in butter, the calves at an average of \$6 or more per cow with about \$16 off for feed, will figure the balance on the right side. But a little pains will get a herd of cows that will bring forth milk and calves in paying veins. Smith says it doesn't pay to raise cows. He can buy good young grade cows, with calf at side for \$30 to \$60. What if one happens to prove a poor-milker? He turns her dry and converts her into another cow. [Orange Judd Farmer.]

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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 28TH PAGE.)

the part of the authors of said bill to surreptitiously include in said act, legislation amending or interfering with the statutes of this State regulating the practice of dentistry, and which has no part in medical legislation, but appertains to the profession of dentistry alone.

(3) The representation on the Board of Examiners under the present law is five regulars (allopaths), two homeopaths, two eclectics. This is numerically fair and to all concerned. In the fact of official figures from the State Register of Physicians and Surgeons, showing that there have been issued licenses to a number of 5592 to regulars, 811 to homeopaths and 10 to eclectics, said Assembly Bill No. 267, disregarding the fact that there are four times as many regulars as of combined homeopaths and eclectics, who will undergo examination for licenses, purports to make the Board of Examiners consist of three regulars, three homeopaths and three eclectics.

(4) Under the present law the members of the Board of Examiners are chosen by the three State medical societies, and these men enjoy the esteem and respect of the entire medical profession. Assembly Bill No. 267 puts the appointing power of the members of the Board in the hands of the Governor, thus bringing the licensing of licenses to practice medicine into the domain of politics with its dubious trail of patronage.

(5) Under the present satisfactory and almost perfect law, the educational standard exacted of medical colleges and their graduates by the State Licensing Board before a license to practice is issued, is prescribed by the Association of American Medical Colleges. This association embraces every respectable medical school in the United States, and excludes the disreputable medical institutions. The standard is an elastic one, which keeps fully abreast with existing knowledge in medicine. Assembly Bill 267 is a backward move that would destroy this high standard and substitute a reign of ignorance and charlatanism that would make us objects of shame and ridicule every State in the Union; and be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to every member of the Legislature.

The Times will be pleased to receive brief, practical examinations on this important question.

Sugar Dangerous?

THE British medicals combined to make a raid against beet sugar? Here is an item from a little London monthly, called the *Tompico News*: "The British Medical Journal pronounces beet sugar to be the human organism. It claims that beet sugar is not even the purest of beet sugar. For we non-doctors know, the first statement may be correct, but this eminent medical journal is mistaken in the bee proposition. The Los Alamitos factory produces quantities of raw sugar to the bee men during the past year, which was used to feed the bees. The raw sugar was of about 98 per cent. purity, and was brown, and it is not recorded that the bees died."

Some days, before beet-sugar-making machinery was introduced, there was a good deal of crude matter in the beet sugar and housewives complained that it did not use it for preserves. Today, however, it is undistinguishable from cane sugar, and is sold by packers and confectioners.

Beet Sugar.

"What you eat, and I'll tell you what you eat," said the Seer.

"Beet sugar," said the Health Food man, and told him what he was eating.

"Fool," said the Seer.

"Wonderful!" said the man.—[Puck.]

City Notes.

The Los Angeles chief of police is to be commended for his movement to suppress the unearthly yawns, the overgrown newboys, on our business thoroughfares. There is no more sense in yelling out the contents of a paper, than there would be in yelling out the name and partial contents of a dry goods store, or a jewelry store, or a butcher shop. Suppose a man in Los Angeles, who has something to sell, goes on the public highways, and announces the contents of his wares at the top of his voice. There would be no more sense in this than in the unnecessary noises in a big city, goodness knows. Let us try to avoid those that are unnecessary. A city undoubtedly tend to demoralize the individual and shorten life.

AIN CROWNS

Attaching porcelain crowns is a successful business. A man in Los Angeles, who has something to sell, goes on the public highways, and announces the contents of his wares at the top of his voice. There would be no more sense in this than in the unnecessary noises in a big city, goodness knows. Let us try to avoid those that are unnecessary. A city undoubtedly tend to demoralize the individual and shorten life.

CONSULTATION

Attending examination and glad to have you come to see me concerning the condition of your teeth, if desired, I will examine and arrange in so far as possible to

anything further needed to complete, this array of stomach-spilling sights, the lean, typical Texas steers which stalk about in manure patches and pick up a scant and miserable before their time comes for slaughter. Such a hell hole absolutely beggars all description. It is to say that one glance at it is

enough to drive one to the Moslem creed for life as regards pork, and in many instances would turn the spectator away from even beef."

A pretty picture, is it not? Now, go and enjoy your delicious tit-bit for supper—pig's trotters, that have perhaps been wading through this concentrated filth.

As the editor has frequently observed, the hog is, at best, a filthy animal, even when fed and housed in a cleanly manner. The hog gave the name to that widespread disease scrofula. If, however, people will eat the flesh of hogs, they might at least assure themselves whether the animals have been fed in a cleanly manner, or brought up on garbage, or slaughter-house refuse. People who eat such food, without inquiring, and yet are horrified at the practice of orientals in eating rats, are very illogical.

To Supply Milk.

A recently mentioned in the local columns of The Times, a company has been formed with a capital of over half a million dollars to take over the milk business in Los Angeles. It is promised that great care shall be exercised in the preparation and handling of the milk, also that the cows shall be frequently tested for tuberculosis. By the way, the doctors differ greatly on this, as on so many other subjects. Dr. Koch maintains that tuberculosis in cows is different from tuberculosis in human beings. Even granting that, however, the milk from a tuberculous cow cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be regarded as fit for human consumption.

It is not enough that cows should be kept clean to insure pure milk. They must have hygienic surroundings—must have exercise and plenty of fresh air. A cow kept most of the time in a dark, ill-ventilated, ill-smelling stable, will as surely become diseased as would a human being, under similar conditions.

Perhaps the new company may also give us good, fresh, sweet buttermilk without preservatives. That would be a boon.

Seminal Emissions and Specialists.

COMMENTING upon a recent piece of advice, given by the editor to a high school boy, a Pasadena correspondent tells how a young friend of his, suffering from the same complaint, went to an advertising specialist of Los Angeles, and took treatment for three weeks, at the end of which time his ailment was no better, but thereto had been added a stomach trouble, and loss of weight. He then gave up the treatment, and took up dietetic and hygienic treatment, along the lines advocated in these columns, since when he has recovered. Yet thousands will persist in wasting their time and money and health in an effort to cheat nature, by curing a disease in some other way than by obeying nature's laws. The symptoms may be removed for a time, but will inevitably return, and usually in a worse form.

The Mazdaznan Society.

THE Mazdaznan Society of Los Angeles announces a course of health and breath culture, at the dental parlors of Dr. Wilder, corner of Second and Broadway, Los Angeles, every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Mrs. M. C. Chambers, teacher. Every Friday evening, at the same place the same course will be taught, in German, by D. Ammann of Hollywood. The classes are absolutely free and without obligation, the work being sustained by voluntary contributions.

The Power of the Mind.

THERE has been a notable increase of interest in psychic matters, during the past few years, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world. It looks something like a reaction from the wave of materialism that has been in the ascendant for half a century or more. Such an awakening interest in things higher than the mere accumulation of wealth is welcome, if it is not carried too far—to the opposite extreme—as is unfortunately the rule in such movements.

The so-called New Thought—an absurd misnomer—is attracting much attention nowadays in this country. There are good points about New Thought, but, as Lincoln once said about a man's speech, that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true. The country is flooded with little thumb-nail publications in which the amateur writers go into hysterics, throw kisses at each other, and do many other silly things, that are calculated to make the judicious grieve and scoffers smile. The associate editor of one of the leading New Thought magazines of the United States—a sane publication—recently wrote to the editor of this department as follows: "I agree with you that there is too much jealousy among people who aspire to be leaders of thought. Every one of them wishes to ride in a band wagon, and everyone wants his wagon to be the band wagon."

"So each would be leader takes a stone from the temple of Truth, puts a tag on it, and says that this is it. Sometimes it is laughable to see the endeavors made to get a new tag or brand adopted. 'Breathing is good, of course, but you must breathe my way; any other system of breathing is liable to produce grave disorders, etc.'"

For all that, New Thought and Christian Science, and Suggestion, and faith cure, and all these other movements have an element of good in them, so far as they lead people to look up from their mud heaps and can cast an occasional glance at the sky. Let them not, however, seek to leave the earth altogether, before their time comes, and to dwell in the clouds. While the mind has, undoubtedly, a great and hitherto incomprehensible power over the body, it is foolish to say that "all is mind." It is noticeable that even a Christian Scientist is careful not to try to walk through a brick wall. Undoubtedly, it is an excellent thing, and most helpful, for you to impress upon yourself the idea that you are going to suc-

(CONTINUED ON 28TH PAGE.)

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Health.

red graduates of mercenary medical colleges.

existing statutes of California may unite and incorporate a Bill No. 267 become a law, the establishment of new diploma chartered medical colleges, by the enterprising and doctors, would receive certification medicine on prescription and overrun the State communities in which they medical practice.

proposed legislation is also who, although holding chartered medical colleges, Bill No. 267, but who having education therein, have efficiency in examinations medical Examiners.

tion 5, on line 140, of said use of the letters "D. M. Mental Medicine, evidence

USED ON 28TH PAGE.)

TOOTH

ALK

CTIC TREATMENT

of it or not, every human mouth infection—some others—the civilized Tartar is constantly thickened and uneven, and of acidulated bacterial teeth to become highly spongy and swollen. It has a decided effect upon sensitivity in the teeth.

As a result the ordinary performed without the attending such cases. Patient submit to operations. special complaint—operation would be considered the intensity of the suffering mitigated. It is not Prophylactic Treatment modifier of sensitive of suffering under all especially advantageous for pletes, reducing the back the tissues to a

E COMFORT

a lasting nuisance. portable and almost as with. High grade workman, careful discrimination, and size of the teeth essential—I bring to fitting indicated above, I am in preparing the ensuring health and comfort

AIN CROWNS

attaching porcelain crowning a success. A only suitable crown for a dentist can scarcely be stated. My method shows or other contrivances of any shape and set produce a natural effect. porcelain crown work though the root is weak, even so that entire satisfaction, gold and porcelain, of crowns, and any that would ordinarily be

CONSULTATION

stating examination and glad to have you come to see me concerning the condition of your teeth, if desired, I will examine and arrange in so far as possible to

COVINGTON, D. D.

H SPRING STREET

PHONE 5106

Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

ced in an undertaking. You are much more likely to do so than if you sit down in mournful dumps. On the other hand, it is silly to claim that a person may become rich, or healthy, or powerful, by simply lying on his back, breathing certain breaths, and thinking great "thunks," somewhat as follows: "I am wealthy," "I am healthy," "I am power."

What we need particularly, just now, in such investigations, is to keep sane—to "keep our shirts on," to use a colloquial phrase. There is little doubt that such a thing as thought transference exists. On the other hand, many exhibitions of so-called thought transference are simply muscle reading, just as almost all the public exhibitions of spiritualism and private seances for money are tricks, produced by means or purchased apparatus.

As showing the worldwide spread of psychical investigation, mentioned in the opening paragraph of this article, it was recently stated that the Empress of China had been converted to Christian Science by Minister Conger and his wife. This would certainly be a good thing for China and the world, for it would probably induce the old lady to refrain from cutting people's heads off, if only on the ground that she had learned there are no such things as heads, and that to sever them would consequently be a waste of effort.

These few remarks are introductory to a brief review of an interesting and somewhat remarkable lecture that has been reproduced in sheet form by the author, Stinson Jarvis, an attorney of San Pedro. Mr. Jarvis entitles his lecture "Desire Force, and Our Own Power for Miracles." He claims that the greatest power in nature has never been named, and he has called it "Desire Force"—the best name he could think of. The editor sent a copy of this lecture to several friends. Dr. J. H. Tilden, of a Stuffed Club, wrote as follows:

"Your letter and clipping received. I read the article, and I will say that I can indorse as much, if not more, of it than I can the writings of almost anybody I have ever read. I would like to shake that man's hand. He is all right. He is a good thinker, and he solves problems in the right lines."

Here is an extract from a letter from a Los Angeles physician, who is a thinker and a student, and has himself written some good things:

"That lecture you sent me is very clever indeed. You will notice that it touches somewhat on the same field that I did in the last three chapters of my book. The whole power of life, and the determining factor, is the motive or desire. It is the dynamic or steam power of our minds and lives. The intellect is simply the director of this power. Instead of killing desire, and harassing it by suppression, we should encourage its expression, even if we do make a few mistakes. If we do not follow desire, we cannot possibly grow or live. It is the old question of keeping the poise and at the same time the power."

Here are some extracts from the lecture, which will give readers some ideas of the author's views:

"It may occur to you that very few teachings regarding human life have asked for your best thought. We have all been brought up during earlier years in systems which asserted that such and such things were true, and we were ordered to believe them; but there never was much demand for our own personal thought. In fact, it has been the priestly teaching of many centuries that our thought on such subjects was much in the nature of gin—that investigation implied a possibility of doubt, and that doubt was certainly sin. But in the study of Nature these positions are reversed and here it seems to be more in the nature of sin to remain in a condition of idle and unfruitful ignorance."

"Defined crudely, Desire-Force is a power in men and animals to create, alter and compel. It would have been more reverent and more to my liking to have said that this was a power of God, and men and animals. But I am not here to undertake to tell things about God, and I would not like you to rank me with those who seek to inform us as to what God is or is not, what He likes and what He disapproves. We know absolutely nothing about God. We examine results of which we think He is the cause. Privately you and I may have to view certain marvels with such wonder that we may privately think of them as attributes of God, but we have no right to annoy others with our personal beliefs."

Mr. Jarvis finds evidences of this desire power in the hypnotism or magnetizing of birds by beasts of prey and snakes, also in the actions of all animals during mating seasons. He says:

"Now, when Man, this last product of evolutionary ages, this wonderful beast of the desire force, finally comes to desire wisdom, or anything else, he simply has to demand it. If he is a man of God he prays for it, and he gets some of it, and if he prayed harder he would get more of it. But if he is great enough he can get it without prayer, for it is evidently the intention that eventually we shall stand alone."

The author believes that there is a close connection between strong sexual passions and talent. On this subject he quotes George Elliot, who said: "Genius seems to be the result of sidetracking passion." There is doubtless much truth in this theory. On consulting history, it will be found that most men of great ability were men of strong sexual passions. There are, of course, exceptions to this, as to all other rules. For instance, it is said that Sir Isaac Newton was entirely oblivious to the charms of the female sex.

As further evidences of the power of this desire force, Mr. Jarvis refers to the extraordinary ingenuity exhibited by prisoners in getting out of jail, and to the marvelous efforts of animals to escape from bondage.

The author, who has lived in Palestine, and there investigated many interesting things, refers to the old Jewish priests and prophets, as striking evidences of this desire force. He says:

"Now I want you to understand more about these ancient prophets because in them desire force was at its human best. If you read carefully you will see that they were savage and sanguinary fanatics whose ambitions seem to have been almost wholly confined to securing the welfare of the tribes of Israel and to protecting and maintaining the religious views of their own people. Owing to similarity in custom and superstition, the ancient Israelites have been ranked by Prof. Huxley and Herbert Spencer at about the same mental grade as the present African savages. The tribal deity of Israel was called Yawveh, and the supposed abode of Yawveh was in a little structure called an ark, which was carried into battle by the savages of Israel, who supposed that their tribal god fought and contended for the people which worshipped him. It was from this fact that the Jews got their name, the word Israel being of two parts, 'Ira'—'El'—meaning 'El does battle.' El was the generic term for any kind of spirit, like our Indian word Manito, and it appears in different forms, as in 'Elohim,' which has sometimes been translated as 'angels.'"

"This Yawveh was in continual rivalry with the gods of the other neighboring tribes, and there were contests between the praises of the different gods as to which would do the most miracle, and thus establish local supremacy."

The author concludes his lecture as follows:

"In the animal world, man is the only species that has been unhappy, the only creature that deliberately sought unhappiness, the only living thing that has practically disbelieved in the kindness of God—the only fool of the entire creation. But this, like the severe customs of the Phagellants, is only a fashion, and it is passing. The people of California have at last grasped the happier side of life. The people of California are going back, wisely and delightedly, to the laws of God as shown in Nature. They are realizing that the Maker of nature is the only possible God—that the attempt to separate God from the general scheme of nature and the laws He made has been the wildest mistake of the last 2000 years. They are realizing that nature wants no wasted lives, no lunatic asylums, no people who train to be only half alive. They are realizing that it is the duty of all living things to delight in their existence, and to advance from one climax to another till the delight of seeking wisdom is the only one left—the unending delight which in the infinity of God's wonders could lead us on forever."

"The chief certainty of modern life is that we are now urged to proceed and increase our knowledge of Nature and ourselves and to learn what is necessary for our future advance. We know the way to do this, and it remains with us to satisfy ourselves—not in awe, not in fear, not in trembling, but with the confident taking of a birthright."

The lecture may be obtained, in sheet form, of the author, Stinson Jarvis, San Pedro, for 25 cents per copy. It is well worth reading by thinking people.

For Consumptives.

THE Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has recommended the establishment of a State institution for the treatment of curable cases of tuberculosis. That would be a good idea—if it is done right—if the location, living accommodations and diet are right. Undoubtedly, the proper location for consumptives is on the desert, where the air is absolutely pure—free from all taint. The tent-cottage style of living is far preferable to the cooping up of a large number of people in a big building. Where land is worth little or nothing, as on the desert, these cottages may be scattered on a considerable tract of land. Last, but not least, if the diet is not right, even the pure air of the desert will not effect a cure. The stuffing system is a crime against nature. The aim should be to increase the powers of assimilation, and feed accordingly, of plain, nourishing food, containing a considerable proportion of oil.

It has now become generally admitted among intelligent physicians that absolutely the only cure for tuberculosis is nature's own cure, of breathing fresh air night and day. This is one of the few sensible concessions made by the "regulars" to the great law of health. Of course, there are some who insist in throwing in extra frills, in the shape of electric treatment, or something of that kind, because other wise people might come to the conclusion that they could breathe air just as well at home. It is best to be under supervision, however, provided the "supervisor" is cheerful and wise. On the other hand, it is fatal to be cooped up with a lot of sick people, who are permitted to discuss their ailments.

A few days ago, at a meeting of the Pasadena City Council, a protest was presented from the North Pasadena Improvement Association against the establishment in that place of a sanatorium for consumptive patients. Objection was also made to tents on Raymond avenue, which are used by tuberculous patients. It was suggested by the petitioners that, as there is a first-class consumptive resort near Pasadena, in an ideal climate, at Esperanza, near Altadena, it was not necessary for consumptives to be scattered through the city.

A Hygienic Magazine.

DR. J. H. KELLOGG of Battle Creek, edits another hygienic magazine besides that excellent monthly, Good Health. The other is Modern Medicine, a journal of physiological therapeutics. It contains besides original matter, some intelligently-selected reprint, on subjects relating to hygiene. Modern Medicine is published monthly at Battle Creek, Mich., subscription \$1 per annum.

Predigested Food.

HERE is a true statement from the Naturopath: "Predigested food" is a humbug. What is the digestive apparatus for? Some people think when it is out of order the way to treat it is to fill it with predigested stuff. The proper way is to fix it so it will do its own digesting."



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February, 1905.]

Something New and Really Scientific, Meaning Much to Wearer of Bifocal Lenses

BY WALTER I. SEYMOUR.

517 SOUTH BROADWAY.

The word "Kryptok" has been coined by the express in a single word the most wonderful of the age in the field of lenses. The is really a new and scientific invention, is a lens containing two distinct focuses, the surface of the lens contains but a single before speaking of their special merits, it to describe the ordinary bifocal lens which will enable the reader to better understand the remarkable improvement: All bifocal lenses produced were made of two single pieces of glass with their two surfaces curved (concave), and each gave but a single focus, impossible to give but a single curvature to the lens in the process of grinding. Ever since grinding lenses has become a commercial business, there have been untold efforts to produce a lens possessing two distinct focuses, as the need of it has ever been present with all wearers of eye glasses, who needed them for distant vision having past the age of forty or forty-five, the same lens required for distant vision was of different strength (or short enough focus) than the lens required for near vision. The wearer to see clearly for reading. He had to wear two pairs of glasses, or the bifocal, so commonly in use, which consisted of two half lenses placed in a frame (one above the other), the upper half being focused for long

HIRING DRESS SUITS.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS RECOLLECTIONS OF A PECULIAR PROFESSION.

[London Tit-Bits:] Some time ago the circumstances which need not here be mentioned, visited a well-known establishment for the hiring of a dress suit. Not having undergone experience before, he was naturally a bit at first, but on seeing a large sign in the window, bearing the legend, "Dress suits of the latest style by the day or week," he took courage, entered the shop, and demanded to be shown a suit for one night's wear.

The proprietor, a stout, red-faced man, whiskered from his neck, where it hung in graceful an attenuated stole, thrust his hands and arms over his coat, glanced at it, muttered "Thirty years behind the counter, and immediately reached for a sad-looking garment, declaring that that was one other like it in the wide-world, and that it was the possession of the Prince of Wales. He tried it on, and though it bulged in the back over the shoulders, and was about an inch too short, the owner pronounced it a fair fit and would have it with trousers and waistcoat for the night.

I assured him that I wanted something better," and he then brought forth a very presentable suit, with silk facing, "rolled" collar, and light blue for 10s. and not a farthing less. I paid the result being satisfactory I offered half what he asked, which he accepted with reluctance. I had, however, to leave security of £3 (which I had come prepared to do,) and he gave me a receipt for the amount, wrapped very tenderly, and placed it, like an infant, in my arms. But I was not in a hurry to depart, and of obtaining some particulars regarding his peculiar profession and the hiring of "glad rags," a little persuasion and the presentation of a card the old shopkeeper unburdened himself. "I have been in the business," he said, "for nearly a century, during which time I must have out several thousand dress suits, and I do not hire dress clothes to the extent that I do or fifteen years ago, there is still a steady demand for them. It is remarkable the kind of hire them—men who have plenty of money and buy a new suit every three months if they can; but they go out to receptions, etc., so they do not care to be bothered with the care and prefer to hire."

I have one customer who has been renting dress suits for the last ten years, and who during that time must certainly have paid me the price of a hundred suits in hire. He finds it more convenient, and he lets him have the very best in the case. He invariably looks well 'got-up' for the occasion, and one would guess that the suit was not made of the same material as the others."

He is a somewhat absent-minded man, and when he takes the clothes, which he always does very properly, he finds little things in the pockets which he does not remove. Some are valueless, though I have found a handsome gold seal (which had probably been lost from his chain) and he had slipped into his pocket two five-pound notes. The next time he hired (he never gave me his name or address) I served him) I returned him these articles, and he said, "Thank you," and walked out. We are always finding things in the pockets of dress suits. Only the other day, for instance,

The Kryptok Lenses.

Something New and Really Scientific. Meaning Much to the Wearer of Bifocal Lenses.

BY WALTER I. SEYMOUR.

517 SOUTH BROADWAY.

The word "Kryptok" has been coined by the inventor to express in a single word the most wonderful discovery of the age in the field of lenses. The Kryptok is really a new and scientific invention, and produces a lens containing two distinct focuses, while the ordinary surface of the lens contains but a single curve.

Before speaking of their special merits, it might be well to describe the ordinary bifocal lens now in use, which will enable the reader to better understand the remarkable improvement. All bifocal lenses heretofore produced were made of two single pieces of crystal or glass with their two surfaces curved (convex or concave) and each gave but a single focus, as it was impossible to give but a single curvature to the entire surface in the process of grinding. Ever since the art of grinding lenses has become a commercial science, there have been untold efforts to produce a single lens containing two distinct focuses, as the need of such a lens has ever been present with all wearers of spectacles or eye glasses, who needed them for distant vision. Having past the age of forty or forty-five years, the same lens required for distant vision was not of sufficient strength (or short enough focus) to enable the wearer to see clearly for reading. Hence, the necessity of two pairs of glasses, or the ordinary bifocal, so commonly in use, which consists of two separate half lenses placed in a frame (one above the other), the upper half being focused for long distance

and the lower half for reading. In recent years there has been some improvement on this old style of bifocal lens, a very thin lens (in semi-circle form) being pasted on the lower part of the distant lens, and in this way producing the two focuses necessary. While being some improvement in appearance over the old bifocal, there is still the objectionable feature of the little semi-circle of raised glass, which is always visible to the careful observer, giving the impression of a broken lens. These lenses are not only annoying to many (as the eye comes continually in contact with this break, or mark, in them while changing from long to short distance,) but to those who have been obliged to use any bifocal lens heretofore made, it has been a distinct "badge" or sign of advancing years. While this is not a sensitive point with many, there are others who hesitate putting on glasses for constant use (no matter how badly they needed them,) owing entirely to the fact that they must either have two pairs or wear this imperfect bifocal.

Now a word in describing the Kryptok and what it means to the wearer of lenses possessing two focuses: First of all, it is not a patent trick in the way the lens is manufactured, but a scientific combination of crystal and glass of different natures, ground and combined, so that when completed this new lens is exactly the same in appearance as the ordinary single focus lens, with absolutely no demarkation to determine the change from long to short distance; the surface being absolutely uniform, with no indentation or defacement to mark them as being other than the simplest lens worn by the average student or school child. You who wear bifocal lenses have been told so many times that the lens described was an impossibility that you cannot be expected to fully appreciate the wonderful advantages these Kryptoks offer without having seen them, or investigated these statements for yourselves. Unfortunately they are not an article of common merchandise, as the process of manufacturing them is very intricate and controlled by a very few men in the United States.

The inventor, a Philadelphia man, spent a fortune and many years perfecting them, and as they are naturally expensive, when compared with ordinary lenses, their manufacture has been carefully guarded and is still in a measure a secret process, being only obtainable through the limited sources of a few manufacturing plants.

It is not my intention to discourage anyone's securing a pair of these lenses in speaking of their unusual expense, but a word of explanation here may also be of interest, as it will partially explain why they are not more commonly used: The cost of these lenses range from five to eight dollars each and they are only procurable through a direct agent, under binding contract not to deviate from the prices given by the manufacturer. Consequently, the custom so commonly in vogue with jewelers and opticians, who usually test eyes free of charge, could not be applied to these lenses, even though they were able to secure them for their customers, as the responsibility of properly fitting them is too great and the profits too small, when it is understood that any of the ordinary bifocals now in use cost less than one-tenth what the Kryptoks do at wholesale; and if the customer can be dissuaded, the jeweler's profit is sufficient to pay for his time and trouble of fitting the ordinary lenses, whereas it would be impossible for him to supply the new lenses without charging a fee for his services.

As it has been several months since I have been able to devote time and attention to these articles, I shall now endeavor to continue them. Meanwhile I will be pleased to meet any who are interested and show you a perfect pair of Kryptoks, with no charge for this courtesy and only a moderate fee in case you wish a pair fitted, which I will willingly guarantee from a personal standpoint as the most perfect bifocal ever known and one which is bound to revolutionize the subject of bifocal lenses.

I have recently moved from 420 West Sixth street to a downtown location and I wish to call special attention to the new address as given at the head of this article.

HIRING DRESS SUITS.

NEXT-FIVE YEARS RECOLLECTIONS OF A PECULIAR PROFESSION.

London Tri-Bits: Some time ago the writer, under circumstances which need not here be dwelt upon, visited a well-known establishment for the purpose of hiring a dress suit. Not having undergone this experience before, he was naturally somewhat nervous at first, but on seeing a large sign in the window, reading the legend, "Dress suits of the latest style for hire by the day or week," he took courage, boldly entered the shop, and demanded to be shown a nice evening suit for one night's wear.

The proprietor, a stout, red-faced man, whisked a tape measure from his neck, where it hung in graceful lines, and, as he approached, thrust his hands and measure into my coat, glanced at it, muttered "Thirty-eight," and behind the counter, and immediately reappeared with a well-looking garment, declaring that there was no other like it in the wide world, and that was the possession of the Prince of Wales.

He then showed him that I wanted something really smart, and he then brought forth a very presentable suit, with silk facing, "rolled" collar, etc., which cost him for 10s. and not a farthing less. I tried it and the result being satisfactory I offered to give him what he asked, which he accepted with appreciation. I had, however, to leave security to the proprietor of 23 (which I had come prepared to do,) and the proprietor gave me a receipt for the amount, wrapped up my money tenderly, and placed it, like an infant, in my pocket. But I was not in a hurry to depart, being desirous of obtaining some particulars regarding the peculiar profession and the hiring of "glad rags," and the old shopkeeper unburdened himself.

"I have been in the business," he said, "for nearly a century, during which time I must have seen several thousand dress suits, and, though I do not hire dress clothes to the extent that they were fifteen years ago, there is still a steady demand for them. It is remarkable the kind of people who hire them—men who have plenty of money and who buy a new suit every three months if they had a chance, but they go out to receptions, etc., so seldom that they do not care to be bothered with the care of and prefer to hire.

There is one customer who has been renting dress suits for the last ten years, and who during that time certainly have paid me the price of three suits in hire. He finds it more convenient, and as he lets him have the very best in the establishment, he invariably looks well 'got-up' for the occasion. I would guess that the suit was not made for

a somewhat absent-minded man, and when he hired the clothes, which he always does very promptly, he had little things in the pockets which he has now removed. Some are valueless, though I once found a handsome gold seal (which had probably become loose from his chain and he had slipped into his pocket) and two five-pound notes. The next time he hired (he never gave me his name or address all the time I served him) I returned him these and he said, "Thank you," and walked out.

We are always finding things in the pockets of our suits. Only the other day, for instance, in

turning out the pockets of a dress coat which had just been returned, we came across an unopened letter, fully addressed, which had evidently never been received by the one for whom it was intended: I therefore slipped it in one of my business envelopes and threw it in the post. I never heard anything more for several months, when one morning the postman left a package in the shop which, on being opened, was found to contain a large slice of wedding cake. There was a note, too, which revealed quite a pretty little romance.

"As you will have guessed, the communication was from the man to whom I had forwarded the forgotten missive, who stated that that letter had been the means of making him the happiest man on earth. It appears that he had been in love with a certain girl and had asked her to marry him, and she had promised to give him her answer at a dance to which they had both been invited.

"During the evening she had avoided the subject of the proposal, did not mention it even at parting, and the lover had gone home under the bitter conviction that she did not care for him. He spent an unhappy twenty-four hours, being too proud to appeal to the young lady, and then all his unhappiness was dispelled by the receipt of the letter which I had forwarded to him.

"It was a womanly little note of acceptance which she had managed to slip into his pocket while dancing with him—never supposing for an instant that it would escape his notice. Had the envelope not borne my customer's name and address he would certainly never have received it, and the result might have been tragic. He had related the story to his fiancée, who had insisted that a piece of wedding cake be sent to me out of gratitude, and I can assure you I ate it with feelings of benevolent satisfaction.

"Sometimes I am unable to return articles found in dress suits, owing to a natural aversion on the part of the hirer to reveal his name and address at the time.

"My wife is wearing a pretty little gypsy ring today which I discovered in the pocket of a vest which had been hired by a young man of about twenty-six, who would not give his address, though, as is my custom, I asked for it. The suit was returned by a small boy, who gave me a receipt for the deposit and vanished. When I went through the pockets I came across the ring, a narrow gold band with two diamonds and a ruby, and put it aside for the owner when he turned up. But he never came, and as it is six years ago now, I don't suppose he ever will. My wife and I, in talking it over, came to the conclusion that the young man had evidently gone to a party with the intention of proposing to a girl, and had been so sure of his ground that he had even provided himself with the engagement ring. And then we figured out that she had rejected him and he had been so hard hit that he had forgotten all about the ring.

"Whether this bit of Sherlock Holmes deduction is correct or not, I don't know, but I think you'll agree with me that it's feasible.

"Among the miscellaneous things which I have found in returned dress suits I may mention small change, latch keys, theater tickets, ball programmes, handkerchiefs, pocket books, cards and card cases, faded flowers, girls' gloves of various hues and sizes (fancy these being forgotten so soon,) match boxes, and half a hundred other things. Many of these, with the exception of the faded flowers and the gloves, are called for afterwards, but still every year I have a bunch of articles for which there are no claimants. What do we do with the suits when they are worn out? Why, we have an auction, and most of them are bought up by waiters, who will sometimes go as far as £1 for a presentable dress suit. The average price of an auctioned-off evening suit, however, is about 6s."

A MONOPOLY OF THE SKY.

In the February World's Work is a curious new phase of the subject of wireless telegraphy. Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., writes: "Law already controls not only the surface of the earth, but its depths. And now civilization requires that law shall control the atmosphere. The ownership of the sky calls for regulating. So eight nations have been conferring and drawing up protocols to prevent the monopoly of the heavens.

"In the preliminary congress at Berlin the delegates from America, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, France, Hungary, and Russia drew up a plan for an international convention, as follows: The service of operating wireless stations is to be organized so as not to interfere with the service of other nations. Coastwise stations are to receive and transmit telegrams from ships without distinction as to systems employed by the ships. The tolls for such international communication are to be fixed. Stations, where possible, must give priority calls for help from ships at sea.

Mother's Stories about their Babies

No. 3. Sunbrights California Food Co.—I nursed my baby entirely until she was six months old; then, being much run down myself, I began giving her a bottle of cow's milk diluted with water each day. She did not like it, and only took three or four ounces and threw part of that up. I then began with Sunbrights, and give her now three meals a day of it. She takes seven ounces at a feeding, likes it, and it appears to be perfectly digested, so that I can see it combines very well indeed with what mother's milk the child gets, as you could not find a healthier baby. She sleeps soundly all night with one feeding about midnight. Yours truly, MRS. G. S. STUBBS. Duarte, L. A. Co., Cal., Jan. 29, 1905.

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